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LEIGHTON——LLUELYN

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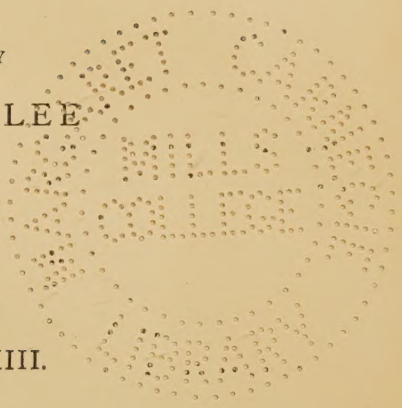

VOL. XXXIII.

LEIGHTON——LLUELYN

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LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER (1568–1649), physician and divine, was descended from an ancient family which possessed the estate of Ulyshaven, near Montrose, and was born in Scotland about 1568. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and graduated M.A. Settling in London he became a medical practitioner, though interdicted by the College of Physicians as not sufficiently qualified. He is apparently the 'Alexander Lichton Anglus Londinensis' who was admitted a student of Leyden University on 9 Sept. 1617, and subsequently graduated M.D. there (Peacock, *Reg. Leyden Students*, p. 61). In 1624 he published 'Speculum Belli Sacri, or the Looking Glass of the Holy War,' a book against Romanism which involved him in much trouble. Some years later he prepared a petition to parliament against episcopacy, to which he obtained many influential signatures. He took this to the continent and expanded it into a book—'An Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacie,' which was published in Holland in 1628. The frontispiece represented the bishops in an odious light, and in the work itself, among other abusive epithets, they are called men of blood, the trumpery of antichrist, enemies to God and the state. The book was not only a virulent attack on prelacy, but 'an appeal to political presbyterianism to take the sword in hand.' During his residence abroad Leighton was ordained (March 1629) and inducted to the charge of an English church in Utrecht, but he refused to keep the Christian festivals as observed there, and after six months resigned and returned to London. Besides his strictures on episcopacy, his violent abuse of the queen, whom he styled the 'daughter of hell, a Canaanite, and an idolatress,' made Leighton a marked man. Copies of 'Sion's Plea' having fallen into the hands of the authorities, he was seized, 17 Feb. 1630, in the act of leaving Blackfriars Church, on a warrant from the high commission court, and dragged to Newgate, where he was 'clapt in irons' and cast into 'a loathsome and ruinous doghole full of rats and mice,' as he describes it. In June following he was tried by the Star-chamber court, in his absence from severe illness, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*, to be degraded from holy orders, to be then brought to the pillory at Westminster and whipped, to have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and his face branded with S. S., for sower of sedition, to be then carried back to prison, and after a few days to be pilloried in Cheapside and whipped, to have his other ear cut off and other nostril slit, and then to be imprisoned for life. In the 'Epitome' of his sufferings, published in 1646, Leighton states that when Laud heard the sentence he 'off with his cap, and holding up his hands gave thanks to God, who had given him the victory over his enemies.' On 4 Nov. 1630 he was brought before the high commission court, when he declined its jurisdiction and refused to take off his hat. He was then degraded from orders and sent back to prison to await the rest of his sentence, but on the night before it was to have been executed he made his escape by the help of two of his countrymen, Livingstone and Anderson. A hue and cry was sent out, in which he was described as a man of low stature, fair complexion, yellowish beard, high forehead, and between forty and fifty years of age. He was cap-

tured in Bedfordshire, and on 26 Nov. the first part of his sentence was inflicted with shocking barbarity. The second part appears to have been remitted, as it is not mentioned in the 'Epitome' (cf. GARDINER, *Hist.* vii. 151 *n*). Consigned to the 'ffleet, where he was most cruelly used a long time, being loged day and night amongst the most desperately wiked villaines of ye whole prison,' he remained a prisoner till 1640, when he was released by the Long parliament, his fine cancelled, and 6,000*l.* voted him in compensation for his losses and inhuman treatment. In 1642 he was appointed keeper of Lambeth House, then turned into a state prison, and though his health was shattered he lived till 1649. He was a puritan of the narrowest type, and in controversy a man of 'violent and ungoverned heat,' but he was amiable to his family and friends, and, it is said, 'was never heard to speak of his persecutors but in terms of compassion and forgiveness.'

Leighton was twice married, his second wife being a daughter of Sir William Musgrave of Cumberland, who had been twice a widow. He had four sons, James, Robert [q. v.], Elisha, afterwards Sir Elisha [q. v.], and Caleb, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Sapphira. A portrait of Leighton is preserved in the print room at the British Museum, 'wearing a skull cap and a collar in an oval.'

[Irving's Scottish Writers; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans; Masson's Life of Milton; Stevens's Hist. of Scottish Church, Rotterdam; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Granger's Biog. Hist. ii. 181–182.] G. W. S.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER (1800–1874), editor of 'Tales of the Borders,' was born at Dundee in 1800. After distinguishing himself at Dundee academy he studied medicine at Edinburgh and settled there, first working as a lawyer's clerk and then as a man of letters. The 'Tales of the Borders,' a series of short stories, still popular among the Scottish peasantry, was projected at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1834 by John Mackay Wilson [q. v.], on whose death in 1835 his brother continued the work for a time. Shortly afterwards an Edinburgh publisher named Sutherland became proprietor, and Leighton was appointed editor and chief story writer; the series was completed in 1840. He received assistance from Hugh Miller [q. v.], Thomas Gillespie (1777–1844) [q. v.], and others. Reading widely he had an extensive, if not very accurate, knowledge of many subjects, including metaphysics and especially Hume's philosophy. He died 24 Dec. 1874.

In 1857 Leighton re-edited the complete 'Tales of the Borders,' and this was reissued in 1863–4, 1869 (with additions), and in 1888. In 1860–1 he published two series of 'Curious Storied Traditions of Scottish Life,' in 1864 'Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh,' in 1865 'Shellburn,' a novel, and in 1867 his interesting 'Romance of the Old Town of Edinburgh.' Other of his works are: 'Men and Women of History,' 'Jephthah's Daughter,' 'A Dictionary of Religions,' and a Latin metrical version of Burns's songs, which Carlyle praised. Various writers submitted their books to his editing, and he probably wrote whole volumes to which others prefixed their names.

[Daily Scotsman, 26 Dec. 1874; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

LEIGHTON, CHARLES BLAIR (1823–1855), artist, born on 6 March 1823, was son of Stephen Leighton and Helen Blair, his wife. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a silver-engraver for seven years, but abandoned engraving at the end of his apprenticeship. He always devoted his spare time to drawing and the study of anatomy, and became a student of the Royal Academy. He painted portraits and figure-pieces, and was an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Leighton also practised for a time in lithography, and worked with his brother, George Cargill Leighton, in the chromo-lithographic business of Leighton Brothers. Leighton died on 6 Feb. 1855, aged 31. He married, in April 1849, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Boosey, music publisher, by whom he left two daughters, and a son, Edmund Blair Leighton, who has obtained some distinction as an artist.

[Private information.] L. C.

LEIGHTON, SIR ELISHA (*d.* 1685), courtier, was the younger son of Alexander Leighton (1568–1644) [q. v.] During the civil war he rose to be a colonel in the royalist army, was arrested in August 1647 at Kingston-on-Thames, and imprisoned in Windsor Castle, and after the king's execution he joined the royalist party abroad. The Duke of Buckingham took him into his employ (*Nicholas Papers*, Camd. Soc., i. 289, 301). In the autumn of 1649 the Duke of Lorraine sent him to England to enlist soldiers for the royal cause. On his proceedings becoming known to the council of state, he was closely examined in November of that year, and warned that he was likely to be proceeded against as a spy (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 399). In December 1650 Charles appointed him secretary for English affairs in Scotland (*Nicholas Papers*, i. 206, 208, 212). After the battle of Worcester he escaped to Rotterdam with Buckingham in

October 1651 (*ib.* i. 277). After fighting a duel with Major Nicholas Armorer in Brabant (*ib.* i. 303), he was sent in June 1652 by Buckingham to London with a sealed letter directed to Cromwell. The council of state refused to listen to him, gave him back the letter, and ordered him to leave the country within a certain time (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651–2, pp. 299, 302, 315, 317, 324). Elsewhere he is reported to have had a two hours' interview with Cromwell, who 'used him with more than ordinary courtesy' (*Nicholas Papers*, i. 304). After his return to Antwerp he had a bad illness, became temporarily insane, and on his recovery turned Roman catholic (*ib.* i. 321; *Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 162). In June 1656 he deserted Buckingham on the pretext that the duke did not 'rightly submit to the king' (*ib.* iii. 137). He subsequently became secretary to the Duke of York, and was knighted at Brussels in April 1659 (Le Neve, *Pedigrees of Knights*, Harl. Soc., p. 41). At the Restoration he made his peace with Buckingham, and was indebted to him for much preferment. He persuaded Lord Aubigny to recommend his elder brother, Robert [q. v.], for a bishopric in 1661. On 28 April 1664 he was made one of the secretaries of the prize office (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, p. 571). Charles also recommended him to the university of Cambridge for the degree of LL.D. on 19 May 1665 (*ib.* Dom. 1664–5, p. 371). He was appointed one of the king's counsel in the admiralty court on 15 June of that year (*ib.* Dom. 1664–1665, p. 427), and was admitted a civilian on 3 April 1666 (Coote, *English Civilians*, p. 91). He made a very indifferent advocate (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. 1848–9, iii. 436–437). When John, lord Berkeley of Stratton [q. v.], went to Ireland in 1670 as lord-lieutenant, he chose Leighton for his secretary. Leighton contrived to turn out of the Dublin corporation the recorder and several of the principal aldermen who were known to be opposed to the Romish party. His 'Speech at the Tholsell of Dublin' was printed in 1672; a copy is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He then contrived his own appointment as recorder, and received a present of money from the citizens (Harris, *Life of William III*, pp. 98–9). In 1675 he accompanied Berkeley on his embassy to France, and, while arranging for the restitution of vessels captured by French privateers, took bribes from every quarter. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he managed to evade it. He died in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, on 9 Jan. 1684–5 (*Probate Act Book*, P. C. C., 1685, f. 30 *b*), and was buried in the church of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, leaving a daughter Mary (will, P. C. C., 23 Cann; Pearson, *Life of R. Leighton*, p. 46).

North (*Examen*, p. 480) and Burnet (*Own Time*, Oxf. edit. i. 232) give Leighton a most unfavourable character. Pepys speaks of him, at second hand, as having been 'a mad freaking fellow,' though he found him 'one of the best companions at a meal in the world' (*Diary*, ii. 389, 426, iii. 137). He had a turn for mechanics, and became F.R.S. on 9 Dec. 1663, but was expelled in 1677 (Thomson, *Hist. of Roy. Soc.*, Append. iv; *Lists of Roy. Soc.* in Brit. Mus.) Evelyn went to see his 'project of a cart with iron axle-trees' in September 1668 (*Diary*, ed. 1850–2, ii. 35). He apparently euphonised Elisha into 'Ellis.'

[Law's Memorialls, p. 107; Essex Papers (Camd. Soc.), i. 51, 103; Rushworth's Historical Collections, ii. 779, 792; Burnet's Own Time (Oxf. ed.), i. 522; Murray's Life of R. Leighton, p. 201 *n.*; Coxe's Cat. Cod. MSS. Bibl. Bodl. pt. v. fasc. ii. p. 786.] G. G.

LEIGHTON, LICHTON, or LYCHTON, HENRY (*d.* 1440), bishop successively of Moray and Aberdeen, was the son of Henry and Jonet de Lichton, and belonged, it is said, to the Leightons of Usan, Forfarshire. Before 1414 he was parson of Duffus, Elginshire, and canon and chanter (precentor) of Elgin Cathedral. Leighton, now described as 'legum doctor et baccalaureus in decretis,' was elected bishop of Moray, and was consecrated 8 March 1414–15 at Valentia by Benedict XIII, being the third bishop of Moray in succession consecrated by the same pope. On the death of his predecessor Bishop John Innes [q. v.] the chapter had resolved that the new bishop should devote a third of his revenues to the restoration of the cathedral, which had been burned in 1390 by Alexander Stewart, the Wolf of Badenoch. While still bishop of Moray Leighton presented to the cathedral of Aberdeen two pairs of episcopal gloves and jewelled images of St. James and St. John. Translated to Aberdeen, probably in 1423, he soon displayed similar munificence there. Besides bestowing on his church many books and costly ornaments, recorded in its inventories, he was the builder of by far the greater part of the existing cathedral. The nave with its south aisle, fine porch, still finer west window (the 'Seven Sisters'), and western towers, not the spires, were his work; and, plain as the cathedral is, its size and the admirable suitability of its style to the intractable granite of which it is composed fairly entitle him to a place among the great church-builders of Scotland. He made other additions to the episcopal residence, em-

bellishing either the bishop's palace or its grounds. A more questionable transaction was the conversion of the revenues of St. Peter's Hospital to the maintenance of his table and the support of two chaplains of St. Peter in the cathedral; for this, however, he obtained the sanction of Pope Eugenius IV in 1435. He was employed on many diplomatic missions—to England (to arrange for the ransom of James I), to Rome, to France (to treat of the marriage of the infant Princess of Scotland with the dauphin), and in his old age he was appointed to mediate between the factions of Crichton, the chancellor, and the Livingstones. He died 14 Dec. 1440, and was buried in the north transept of his cathedral, where, though another's effigy has usurped his monument, his epitaph may still be read.

[Registrum Moraviense; Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis; Fordun; Leslie; Boece's Vitæ Episcop. Aberd.; Grub l.c.] J. C.

LEIGHTON, HENRY (*d.* 1669), French scholar, a native of Scotland, was chiefly educated in France. In 1642 he bore a commission for the king. On 1 Nov. 1642, when more than seventy persons were created M.A. by command of Charles, Leighton adroitly contrived to obtain the degree by presenting himself at dusk, although his name was not on the list. When the king's cause declined, he settled at Oxford as a teacher of French. He died by falling downstairs in St. John's College, where he had a room allowed him, on 28 Jan. 1668–9, and was buried the next day in St. Giles's Church, Oxford. According to Wood he was a man of debauched character.

He published for the use of his pupils 'Linguæ Gallicæ addiscendæ Regulæ,' 8vo, Oxford, 1659; another edition, 1662.

[Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 29–30; Wood's Life and Times, ed. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. 150; Griffiths's Index to Wills at Oxford, p. 38.] G. G.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT (1611–1684), archbishop of Glasgow, second son of Dr. Alexander Leighton [q. v.] by his first marriage, was born in 1611, probably in London. In 1627 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, and placed under the care of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees. Dr. Leighton entreated Sir James, in the presence of the youth, 'to train him up in the true presbyterian form, and Robert was strictly enjoined with his father's blessing to be steady in that way.' Though 'accounted a saint from his youth,' during his first session he contributed the following lines to some satirical verses written by the students on Aikenhead, the provost of Edinburgh, who had deprived them of some holidays:—

> That which his name imports is falsely said,
> That of the oaken wood his head is made;
> For why, if it had been composed so,
> His flaming nose had fired it long ago.

He was censured for this effusion, but in a letter to his 'kind and loving Father' he tells him that Principal Adamson and the regents thought his offence 'not so heinous a thing as he himself did justly think it.' At a later period one of the professors wrote to Dr. Leighton congratulating him 'on having a son in whom Providence had made him abundant compensation for his sufferings.' He graduated M.A. 28 July 1631, and was then sent by his father to travel on the continent. He spent several years in France, and was often at Douay, where he had relatives among the Roman catholic clergy. He thus learned to speak French like a native, made himself master of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and familiar with all branches of theological literature. He was also greatly attracted by the piety of the Jansenists, and his intercourse with them gave a permanent colouring to his religious character. Soon after his father's liberation he returned to Scotland and was licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh in July 1641. On 16 Dec. following he was ordained by the presbytery of Dalkeith, and inducted to the parish of Newbattle, of which the Earl of Lothian, a zealous covenanter, was patron.

There were nine hundred communicants in the parish, and besides visiting and catechising his flock and attending the frequent meetings of presbytery, Leighton had always to preach twice on the Sunday and at least once during the week. Nearly all his sermons and expositions were written at Newbattle, and his fame as a preacher of a new school who wrote and spoke English undefiled spread far and wide. He took no part in public affairs at this time beyond what was required in the discharge of his official duties. He had warmly approved the national covenant, but was less enamoured of the solemn league, and disliked the way in which it was imposed. In 1648 he was placed in great difficulty by the opposition of the church to the resolution of parliament in favour of the 'Engagement.' Instead of reading the declaration against it himself, he made his precentor read it, and when taken to task he said it was contrary to his intention, but that he was suffering from a bad cold. He was mildly censured by his brethren for not attending the general assembly when it had this business on hand,

and when obliged to rebuke 'engagers' in his own church, he exhorted them to repent of the immoralities of which they had been guilty during the expedition 'without meddling with the quarrel on the grounds of that war.' In 1652 the synod of Lothian sent him to London (which he had been in the habit of visiting annually as long as his father lived) to aid in effecting the liberation of the Scottish ministers who had been captured at Alyth and Worcester, and were prisoners in England. During his absence, which lasted from May till December, he made up his mind to resign his charge, partly on account of the weakness of his voice and the state of his health, but mainly because of the schism in the church betwixt the resolutioners and the protesters, and because he could no longer with a good conscience obey the injunctions that were laid upon him. The presbytery at first refused to accept his resignation, and asked Lord Lothian to urge him to remain, but while this matter was pending the town council of Edinburgh elected him principal of the university. On 3 Feb. 1653 he was loosed from his charge and entered upon the duties of his new office, which he discharged for the next nine years with the greatest ability and success.

Besides the principalship Leighton held the post of professor of divinity. On Sunday mornings he preached before the university, and took his turn with other professors in conducting an afternoon service. Once a week he preached to the students in Latin, and many of the townspeople flocked to this service. During the long vacation Leighton frequently went to London, where he made the acquaintance of Cromwell's courtiers, and sometimes to the continent, where he renewed his intimacy with the Jansenists. Though taking little part in ecclesiastical affairs, he was appointed a member of the general assembly of 1653, which was dispersed by Cromwell's officers, and he gave the covenants to the students as required by standing laws of the church. During the twenty years of his ministry and principalship Bishop Burnet says that he lived in the highest reputation that any man had in his time in Scotland.

When episcopacy was restored in 1661, he accepted the change. He was a latitudinarian in such matters, and often repeated the saying that religion did not consist in external matters, whether of government or worship. The conjunction of an episcopal with a presbyterian system had always seemed to him best, and he saw nothing in the covenant inconsistent with the union. Set forms he preferred to extempore prayers, and he was well satisfied with the liturgy and ceremonies of the church of England, but he did not wish them strictly imposed, and advocated the fullest toleration even to Roman catholics, quakers, and baptists. The offer of a bishopric was made to him on the application of his brother, Sir Elisha Leighton [q. v.], who had turned Roman catholic and had influence at court. He says that he had the strongest aversion to accepting the office that ever he had to anything in all his life, but his opposition was overcome by the urgency of the king, and by the hope that as bishop he might be useful in promoting the peace of the church. The Scottish presbyters who were consecrated in England in 1610 were not re-ordained, but this was insisted on now in the case of Leighton and Sharp, who were in presbyterian orders. Both of them objected, holding their previous ordination to be valid, but in the end they gave way and went through the ceremony privately, though they knew that the bishop who performed it meant one thing by it and they another, and that they were compromising the interests of their own and other reformed churches. On 15 Dec. 1661 they were consecrated in Westminster Abbey with two others who, like them, had taken the covenants. Leighton at his own request was appointed to Dunblane, the smallest of the Scottish dioceses. Synods and presbyteries were after a brief interruption restored, but their authority was now derived from the bishops, which had not been the case under the episcopacy of 1610–38. The 'Register' of the synod of Dunblane during Leighton's episcopate contains the substance of his charges. Year after year he urged upon the clergy reverence in public worship, the reading of two chapters and a portion of the psalter at each service, and the use of the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Gloria Patri, the preaching of plain and useful sermons, the regular visitation and catechising of their flocks, the restoration of daily service in church, and above all holiness in heart and life. All the clergy, except two or three, and the great body of the people under his charge, conformed, but in other dioceses (chiefly in the south and west) nearly a third of the ministers refused to submit to episcopacy, and the work of persecution began. Leighton, who said he would rather be the means of making one person serious-minded than the whole nation conformists, was so aggrieved by the measures taken that in 1665 he went to London and tendered his resignation to the king, telling him that the proceedings 'were so violent that he could not concur in the planting the Christian religion itself in such a manner, much less a

form of government.' The king refused to accept his resignation, and promised to pursue a milder policy. In June 1669 the first 'indulgence,' which allowed the presbyterian ministers to resume their duties on certain conditions, was granted, and was accepted by the most eminent of them. To justify the indulgence, which was complained of by some of the episcopal party as illegal, and to authorise other pacific measures, the Scottish parliament in November 1669 passed an act declaring the external government of the church an inherent right of the crown. Under this act Alexander Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, was deprived for opposing the indulgence, and his see was offered to Leighton, who accepted it in the hope of reconciling the presbyterians. With the sanction of the king he drew up proposals of 'accommodation,' which placed the ecclesiastical power in presbyteries and synods with bishops merely as permanent moderators. No oath of canonical obedience to them was to be required, and ministers who were presbyterian by conviction were to be free to declare it. Several conferences were held with the leading presbyterian clergy from August 1670 till 11 Jan. 1671, when they gave their final answer that they were not free in conscience to unite on the terms proposed. Upon this Leighton said: 'Before God and man I wash my hands of whatever evils may result from the rupture of this treaty. I have done my utmost to repair the temple of the Lord.' As he could make no progress with the presbyterians, and offended many of the episcopal party, and as none of his own clerical friends would accept vacant bishoprics, the disposal of which the government had entrusted to him, he despaired, and sent in his resignation in 1672. The king promised to allow him to retire at the end of a year if his mind was then unchanged, and his resignation was accepted accordingly in August 1674. He went back to the university of Edinburgh, where he had always kept rooms, but soon removed to Broadhurst in Horsted Keynes, Sussex, the property and home of his sister, the widow of Edward Lightmaker. There he spent the remainder of his life in study and devotion, in works of mercy among the poor, and in preaching and reading prayers in the neighbouring churches. Soon after the murder of Sharp and the risings at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, the king wrote to him that he was 'resolved to try what clemency could prevail upon such in Scotland as would not conform to the government of the church there,' and desiring him to 'go down to Scotland with his first conveniency and take all possible pains for persuading all he could of both opinions to as much mutual correspondence and concord as could be.' Leighton was willing to undertake this mission of peace, but events soon led to a change of policy. In 1684 he went up to London to meet Lord Perth, the Scottish chancellor, who, through Bishop Burnet, had earnestly desired the benefit of his spiritual advice. Burnet was surprised at finding Leighton so young-looking and active, but he told him that 'he was very near his end for all that.' The next day he was seized with pleurisy, and on the day following—25 June—he breathed his last in Burnet's arms at the Bell Inn, Warwick Lane. He had often expressed the wish to die in an inn. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Horsted Keynes beside his brother, Sir Elisha. His will is printed in 'Bannatyne Club Miscellany,' vol. iii.

As saint, author, and peacemaker, Leighton presents a combination of qualities which has called forth almost unrivalled tributes of admiration. Thomas à Kempis was one of his favourite books, and the 'imitation of Christ,' whose darling virtues he said were humility, meekness, and charity, was the business of his life. He shrank from every approach to ostentation, and so far from courting the riches and honours of the world he looked upon them with something of holy contempt. On accepting the bishopric he said, 'One benefit at least will rise from it. I shall break that little idol of estimation my friends have for me, and which I have been so long sick of.' Burnet never saw his temper ruffled but once during twenty-two years of close intimacy, and could not recollect having ever heard him say an idle word. When reminded of his former zeal for the national covenant, he replied, 'When I was a child I spoke as a child,' and when charged with apostatising from his father's principles, he meekly answered that a man was not bound to be of his father's opinions. He was habitually abstemious, kept frequent fasts, and often shut himself up in his room for prolonged periods of private devotion. Everything that he could spare was given to pious purposes, and he employed others as the agents of his charity that he might not get the credit of it. He founded bursaries in the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, made some permanent provision for the poor, and left his valuable library of more than fifteen hundred volumes to the clergy of the diocese of Dunblane. In his 'Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life' we have an ideal which perhaps tends too much towards mysticism and abstraction from the world. He printed nothing during his lifetime, and gave

directions that his manuscripts should not be published, but his sister was persuaded to give them to the world, and they have ever since had a wonderful charm for the lovers of piety and learning, and those in all communions who are most competent to judge of their excellence. The first editor was Dr. Fall, once principal of the university of Glasgow, who published Leighton's sermons and commentaries, and translations of his Latin lectures and addresses, in instalments between 1692 and 1708. There have been many subsequent editions more or less complete, a full account of which is given in an appendix to West's edition, London, 1875. Among other editions may be mentioned that of Pearson, London, 1825, and of Aikman, Edinburgh, 1831.

[Burnet's Hist. of his own Time; Lives by Pearson and Aikman prefixed to Works; Irving's Scottish Writers; Grant's Hist. of Univ. of Edinb.; Blair's Selections from Leighton with Life; Coltness Collection; Brodie's Diary; Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland, vol. iv. pt. ii. pp. 459 sq.; Reg. of Synod of Dunblane; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i–iv. passim; British and Foreign Evangel. Review, 1883 ('Bibliography of Archbishop Leighton').] G. W. S.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT (1822–1869), Scottish poet, born in Dundee 20 Feb. 1822, was son of David L. Leighton, who died in 1828. In 1834 his mother was married to a farmer named Fleming, of East Friarton, Fifeshire, where Leighton acquired the knowledge afterwards utilised in his 'Wee Herd Loon.' On his mother's death in 1835 he settled with his brother William, a shipowner, in Dundee, attending the academy there till 1837, when he entered his brother's office. In 1842–3 he went round the world as a supercargo in one of William Leighton's ships, visiting Sydney and returning by Valparaiso. He then entered the service of the London and North-Western Railway at Preston, where he married in 1850 Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of a retired Scottish schoolmaster resident in Liverpool. His wife is the 'Eliza' of his dramatic and reflective poems. From 1854 to 1858 he managed at Ayr a branch business of a firm of Liverpool seed merchants. In 1858 he visited his brother William, who had settled in America, and subsequently travelled for the Liverpool firm in the agricultural districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In March 1867 he met with an accident near Youghal, and became a helpless invalid. He died at Liverpool, 10 May 1869.

Before 1843 Leighton had contributed 'Ye Three Voyces' to Jerrold's 'Shilling Magazine.' In 1849 he wrote for a Dundee pamphlet several poems and songs, one of which, 'Jenny Marshall's Candy, O,' was so generally sung that it vastly improved the business it celebrated. In 1855 appeared 'Poems by Robin,' and in 1861 and 1866 'Poems by Robert Leighton,' the second issue being an enlargement of its predecessor. 'Scotch Words' and 'The Bapteesement o' the Bairn' were published in a pamphlet in 1870. Both are clever vernacular poems, and the second is not only a droll tale but also a shrewd criticism of Scottish Calvinistic narrowness. In 1872 a pamphlet appeared, containing a number of pieces, of which the chief were 'The Laddie's Lamentation on the Loss o' his Whittle,' an early composition which Leighton was famous for reciting, and 'The Centenary of Robert Burns,' which Leighton recited at the Ayr gathering in 1859. Leighton's complete works are included in the two volumes, 'Reuben and other Poems,' 1875, and 'Records and other Poems,' 1880. 'Reuben' is a closet drama, bright and vigorous in characterisation, and lighted with melodious lyrics. Writing to William Leighton in 1871, Emerson paid a high compliment to Leighton's 'purity and manliness of thought, and the deep moral tone which dictated every verse.'

[Information from Leighton's son, Mr. R. Leighton, Lowestoft; Biography prefixed to Scotch Words, &c.; Christian Leader, 20 Aug. 1885; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

LEIGHTON, Sir WILLIAM (*fl.* 1603–1614), poet and composer, of Plash in Shropshire, eldest son of William Leighton (1533–1607), one of the council of the Welsh Marches, by Isabella, daughter of Thomas Onslowe of London, merchant, was at the accession of James I a gentleman-pensioner. He published in praise of his majesty an adulatory poem entitled 'Vertue Triumphant, or a Lively Description of the Fovre Vertues Cardinall' (London, 1603, 4to), with copious marginal references to the bible and classical authors, and an allusion to the author's 'deepe-grounded root of his duteous loue' to his late mistress, Queen Elizabeth. It was probably in return for this that he was knighted on 23 July 1603. In 1608 Leighton was sued for debts by Sir William Harmon, two years later was outlawed, and was subsequently imprisoned.

In January 1613 he published at London 'The Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowful Soule,' dedicated to Prince Charles. Some prefatory verses by Arthur Hopton (1588?–1614) [see under Hopton, Sir Arthur] are inscribed to 'my endeared friend and kinsman, Sir William Leighton.' In the intro-

duction to these 'himnes and spiritual sonnets' he says: 'I intend . . . to divuldge very speadely in print some sweete Musicall Ayres and Tunable Accents.' This promise was fulfilled by the appearance in 1614 of a work bearing that title, the music being described as composed 'both for Voyces and diuers Instruments.' This applies to the first part of the work only, which consists of 'consort songs' for four voices with accompaniments for a treble viol and a lute in tablature. The first eight pieces only are by Leighton. The remaining ones are by the leading English and Anglo-Italian musicians of the day. In the introduction he writes: 'Some of the most excellent musitions this Age can afford haue in their loue to me composed . . . musicke' expressly for the volume. The second and third parts of the work consist of unaccompanied part-songs for four and five voices. Leighton appears to have been still in prison at the time. The work is prefaced by some dozen short poems in praise of the author by various friends. Judging by the 'long attendance on Majestie in the English Court,' and the 'many extremities and oppressions undergone in his later days,' of which he writes in his 'Musicall Ayres,' Leighton must have been an elderly man in 1614, and cannot therefore be identical with the Sir William Leighton who was confined in the Tower in 1658–9 (*Rawlinson MS.* A. 57). Leighton had a son and two daughters by his wife Winifred, daughter of Simon Harcourt of Ellenhall in Staffordshire. She died in 1616. Copies of Leighton's three books are in the British Museum.

[Harley MSS. 1396 and 1241; Cotton MS. Claudius C. iii.; Addit. MS. 24489; Collectanea Top. et Geneal. v. 204; Shropshire Archæolog. Soc. Trans. ii. 293.] A. H.-H.

LEIGHTON, WILLIAM (1841–1869), Scottish poet, born at Dundee 3 Feb. 1841, was son of David Leighton and the nephew of Robert Leighton (1822–1869) [q. v.] His mother was Elizabeth Inglis, and his mother's sister, Helen Inglis, is the subject of a memoir by Bishop Forbes of Brechin. When he was in his seventh year the family settled in Liverpool, where he received a fair education and became a clerk with a Spanish merchant. From 1864 till his death he was engaged in a Brazilian house. He died of typhoid fever, 22 April 1869, and was buried in Anfield cemetery, Liverpool. There is a window to his memory in St. Ann's Church, Brookfield, Highgate Rise, London.

Leighton wrote verses at an early age. During his last five years he was an active member of literary and debating societies, and contributed poems to the 'Compass,' a local literary paper, and to the 'Liverpool Mercury.' Thackeray somewhat tardily accepted for the 'Cornhill Magazine' his 'Leaf of Woodruff,' which Leighton meanwhile, impatient of editorial delay, had published in the 'Compass.' He gradually mastered a fluent and energetic style. Both his sentimental lyrics and his occasional pieces are delicately and daintily finished, and such poems as 'Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two,' 'The Seasons,' 'Baby died to-day,' and 'Rose' display very considerable versatility and promise. 'Poems by the late William Leighton' appeared in 1870; 'Hymns' in 1872; 'Baby died to-day, and other Poems' in 1875. A complete edition of 'The Poems of William Leighton,' 1890, has a biographical preface and several illustrations.

[Information from Mr. Robert Leighton, Lowestoft; Memoir prefixed to Poems, ed. 1890.] T. B.

LEIGHTON, WILLIAM ALLPORT (1805–1889), botanist, only son of William Leighton, by Lucy Maria, daughter and coheiress of John Allport of Prescot, near Baschurch, Shropshire. His father was the keeper of the Talbot Hotel in Shrewsbury, a noted house in the old coaching days, and the son was born there on 17 May 1805. He went to school at the Manse on Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury, with Charles Darwin, who first roused in him an interest in plants. He was afterwards at the Wolverhampton grammar school, and in 1822 was articled to a solicitor in Shrewsbury, but on the death of his father he inherited a competency, and abandoned the study of the law in favour of the church. Proceeding to Cambridge he matriculated at St. John's College, and graduated B.A. in 1833. Henslow, professor of botany at Cambridge, found in Leighton one of his most zealous pupils, and Leighton on his return to his native town deferred ordination on purpose to draw up a flora of Shropshire. Seven years later, in 1841, he brought out his 'Flora of Shropshire,' the etchings to illustrate some of the more difficult genera being from his own hand. In 1843 he was ordained deacon and priest, and took clerical duty in his birthplace till 1848, when he resigned his cure, and thenceforward occupied himself entirely with botany.

Soon after the completion of his 'Flora' he began working up the cryptogams, and in 1851 the Ray Society published his 'Angiocarpous Lichens elucidated by their Sporidia.' From that date onward appeared numerous contributions by Leighton to lichen literature, of which the chief was 'Lichen Flora of Great Britain' in 1871. This reached a third edition in 1879, and Leighton, find-

ing soon afterwards that the strain on his eyesight was too great to allow him to pursue his studies, gave his collection to the national herbarium at Kew. He died at Lucifelde, Shrewsbury, on 28 Feb. 1889, and was buried in the Shrewsbury General Cemetery. He married, first, in 1827, Catherine, youngest daughter of David Parkes, a Shrewsbury antiquary, by whom he left one son and two daughters; secondly, Mrs. Gibson, by whom he left a son.

[Shrewsbury Chronicle, 8 March 1889; Journ. Bot. 1889, p. 111.] B. D. J.

LEINSTER, first DUKE OF (1722-1773). [See FITZGERALD, JAMES.]

LEINSTER, EARL OF (1584?–1659). [See CHOLMONDELEY, ROBERT.]

LEINTWARDEN or **LEYNTWARDYN**, THOMAS, D.D. (*d.* 1421), chancellor of St. Paul's, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became master of arts and doctor of divinity, and was appointed fellow of Oriel College (before 1386), dean, and afterwards provost (1417–21). His election as provost was disputed for nearly two years (cf. TYLER, *Henry V.*) He is thought to have compiled in 1397 a register of the college muniments, which is still extant (*Colleges of Oxford*, p. 99, ed. Clark). He supported the archbishop against certain Lollard fellows of the college. Two manuscripts that belonged to Leintwarden are in Oriel and Merton libraries respectively. He was ordained acolyte on 18 Feb. 1390, and deacon 1392 (*Register* of Braybroke, bishop of London, ap. TANNER). In 1401 he succeeded John Godmanston as chancellor of St. Paul's. He refused at first to vacate his fellowship at Oriel on receiving this appointment, but seems to have done so before 1409.

He was still chancellor of St. Paul's in 1417. At a synod held by Archbishop Chichele on 26 Nov. in that year in London, proposals were adopted with a view to remedying the complaint of the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge that they were excluded from rewards and benefices, and Leintwarden was sent with the dean of Hereford to obtain the consent of his own university to these proposals. But the masters rejected the scheme, because it gave better benefices to the doctors than to them. Leintwarden died probably near the end of 1421.

He was author of a 'Commentary upon the Epistles of St. Paul,' in fourteen books, and John Whethamstede, abbot of St. Albans, who highly praised Leintwarden in his 'De granis typicis,' ordered the work to be transcribed for the use of his monastery. The commentary is not now known to be extant.

Tanner confuses him with a contemporary Richard Lentwardyn, private chaplain to Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, who was presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, *sede vacante*, to the living of Aldington, near Hythe, in the archbishop's gift, on 1 Dec. 1390 (COURTENAY'S *Register* in Lambeth Palace Library; 1391 according to HASTED, *Hist. of Kent*, iii. 453). This Richard Lentwardyn was collated by the archbishop to Chartham, near Canterbury, on 26 July 1392 (*ib.* p. 146). He was still rector of Chartham in 1396. A Richard Lentwardyn exchanged some other preferment for the archdeaconry of Cornwall with Robert Braybroke on 5 April 1395 (*Pat.* 18 Ric. II, p. 2, m. 15, ap. LE NEVE, *Fasti*, i. 398).

[Bale's Scriptt. Brit. cent. xii. No. 8; Pits, De Illustr. Angliæ Script. App. p. 886; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Wood's Hist. of Univ. of Oxford, i. 562 (Gutch), Hist. of Colleges and Halls, p. 126 (Gutch); Newcourt's Repert. Paroch. Londin. i. 113; Wilkins's Concilia, iii. 381; Hook's Lives of Archbishops, v. 110, ed. 1867; information from Oriel College Archives supplied by C. L. Shadwell, esq.] J. T-T.

LEITCH, WILLIAM LEIGHTON (1804–1883), water-colour painter, was born at Glasgow on 22 Nov. 1804. His father had been a sailor, but about the time of Leitch's birth became a soldier. Leitch soon developed a strong inclination for art, and used to practise drawing at night with David Macnee, afterwards president of the Scottish Academy. After a good general education, he was placed in a lawyer's office; but neither this employment nor that of weaving, to which he was next set, was agreeable to him, and he was apprenticed to Mr. Harbut, a house-painter and decorator. In 1824 he was engaged as a scene-painter at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, and married Miss Susannah Smellie, who bore him five sons and two daughters. The theatre failing, he spent two years at Mauchline, painting snuff-boxes, and then came to London, where he made the acquaintance of David Roberts [q. v.] and Clarkson Stanfield [q. v.], and obtained employment as a scene-painter at the Queen's (afterwards the Prince of Wales's) Theatre in Tottenham Street. He had some lessons from Copley Fielding, and was employed by Mr. Anderden, a stockbroker, to make drawings for a work he was writing. The same gentleman provided him with funds to visit the continent. After exhibiting two drawings at the Society of British Artists, 1832, he set out in 1833, passing through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland to Italy. After an absence of four years, during which he

had supported himself mainly by teaching, had visited the principal cities of Italy, and made numerous sketches there and in Sicily, he returned to London in July 1837. He now devoted himself almost entirely to teaching and drawing in water-colours. He had great success as a teacher. Many members of the aristocracy were among his pupils, and an introduction by Lady Canning to the queen led to his employment as drawing master to her majesty and the royal family for two-and-twenty years. The Princess of Wales was his last pupil. Leitch occasionally sent an oil picture to the Royal Academy between 1841 and 1861, but in 1862 he was elected a member of the (now Royal) Institute of Painters in Water-colours. From that time he contributed regularly to its exhibitions, but did not exhibit elsewhere. For some years before his death, which took place on 25 April 1883, he had been vice-president of this society, and a posthumous collection of his works was exhibited at their rooms in Piccadilly. Two only of his children survived him. His eldest son, Robert, a good water-colour painter, died in 1882.

Although not endowed with extraordinary genius, Leitch was a master of his art. He has been described as perhaps the last of our classical landscape-painters, and certainly the last of the great English teachers of landscape-painting. His art was based on a profound study of nature and of the great masters, especially Turner in his prime. His works are marked by their graceful composition, their pure colour, and brilliant effects of atmosphere.

Among the books illustrated with engravings from his drawings are the Rev. Robert Walsh's 'Constantinople and the Turkish Empire,' 1838, the Rev. G. N. Wright's 'The Rhine, Italy, and Greece,' 1840, the same author's 'Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean,' 1841, William Brockedon's 'Italy,' 1843, Sir T. D. Lauder's 'Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland,' 1843, and J. P. Lawson's 'Scotland Delineated,' 1847–54. The sketches in his possession at his death, with a very few finished drawings and oil pictures, were sold at Christie's in March 1884, and brought upwards of 9,000*l*.

[MacGeorge's W. L. Leitch, a Memoir; Bryan's Dict. (Armstrong).] C. M.

LEITH, Sir JAMES (1763–1816), lieutenant-general, a member of an old Scottish family, was third son of John Leith of Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, who married Harriot, daughter and heiress of Alexander Steuart of Auchluncart, and died in 1763. James was born at Leith Hall, 8 Aug. 1763. He was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and at the military school at Lille. In 1780 he was appointed second lieutenant in the 21st fusiliers, and after promotion into the 81st, or Aberdeenshire highlanders, obtained his company in 1782. This regiment was disbanded in Edinburgh in 1783 (Stewart, *Scottish Highlanders*, Edinburgh, 1823, vol. ii.) In 1784 Leith was posted to the 50th (not the 5th) foot at Gibraltar, and served as aide-de-camp, first to General Sir Robert Boyd, K.B. [q. v.], and afterwards to Generals Charles O'Hara and David Dundas (1735–1820) [q. v.] in the operations at Toulon in 1793. He received a brevet majority, and on 25 Oct. 1794 was commissioned as colonel, to raise the Aberdeen Fencibles, which were embodied in July 1795 as the 'Princess of Wales's, or Aberdeenshire Highland Regiment of Fencible Infantry.' Leith commanded the regiment in 1798 in Ireland, and until it was disbanded there in April 1803. In the same year he was appointed colonel of the 13th battalion of the army of reserve, and in 1804 a brigadier-general. After serving some time on the staff in Ireland, Leith joined Sir John Moore's army, and as major-general commanded a brigade in the Hon. (Sir) John Hope's division during the Corunna retreat, where he signalised himself by heading a gallant charge of the 59th in the affair at Lugo, 9 Jan. 1809. He afterwards took part in the battle of Corunna, and commanded a brigade in the Walcheren expedition. In the summer of 1810 he joined the Peninsular army, and was at first posted to a brigade in Sir Rowland Hill's division, with charge of the division, so as to leave Hill's hands free. Leith commanded a body of British and Portuguese, which became the fifth division of the army, in the lines of Torres Vedras and at Busaco. His account of his share in this action will be found in the 'Wellington Supplementary Despatches,' vi. 635–9. A relapse of Walcheren fever necessitated his return home on sick leave; but he rejoined the army after the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and commanded the fifth division at the last siege of Badajoz. On the night of the assault on the town Leith's division was ordered to make a feint on the Pardaleras, to be followed, if practicable, by a real attack on the San Vincente bastion. This was gallantly carried by escalade by Major-general George Townshend Walker's brigade, supported by Leith with some other troops of the division (Napier, rev. ed. iv. 112 et seq.) Leith was severely wounded at the head of his division in the desperate fighting with the French centre about Arapiles, at the battle of Sala-

manca, 22 July 1812 (*ib.* iv. 261–72). He was sent home, and in 1813 he was made K.B. for distinguished conduct at Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, and Salamanca, where, in personally leading a successful charge, 'he and the whole of his personal staff were severely wounded.' He also received 'honourable augmentations' to his family arms in consideration of his services at Badajoz and Salamanca. In 1813 Leith became a lieutenant-general, a rank he had held locally in Spain and Portugal since 1811. He rejoined the Peninsular army on 31 Aug. 1813, two days before the final assault on St. Sebastian (*ib.* v. 272–86), where he was again disabled while directing the movements of his division. Leith, who was temporarily replaced by Major-general Andrew Hay [q.v.], remained with the army, on the sick list, for a couple of months, and then went home again. In 1814 he was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies and governor of the Leeward islands. Gurwood reproduces a letter from Wellington very cordially congratulating Leith on obtaining 'one of the most lucrative positions in the service,' but suggesting that he should calculate his expenditure on 'the lowest scale suitable to the situation he occupies' (*Wellington Desp.* vii. 213). Leith arrived at Barbadoes 15 June 1814. He carried out the restoration of the French West India islands to the Bourbons; but on the news of the return of Napoleon from Elba most of the islands re-hoisted the tricolour. In consequence, an expedition was despatched from Barbadoes in June 1815 under Leith, to secure the islands on behalf of the king of France. Martinique and Marie-Galante were reoccupied without trouble, but at Guadeloupe there was some sharp fighting before the place surrendered on 8 Aug. 1815, a month after the general peace. For his services at this juncture the British government presented Leith with a sword of the value of two thousand guineas; he also received the grand cordon of military merit from Louis XVIII. Leith was created a G.C.B. (2 Jan. 1815), and for his Peninsular services wore the Portuguese grand cross of the Tower and Sword and the gold cross and clasp for Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, and St. Sebastian. He died of yellow fever at Barbadoes, after six days' illness, 16 Oct. 1816. His nephew, Sir Andrew Leith Hay [q.v.], succeeded him.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. ii.; Burke's Landed Gentry; London Gazettes, under dates; Napier's Hist. Peninsular War, rev. ed. vols. iii. iv. and v.; Gurwood's Wellington Desp. vols. iv. v. vi. and vii.; Wellington Suppl. Desp. vols. vi. xiii.; and particularly Leith-Hay's Narrative of the Peninsular War, Lond. 1831, 2nd ed. 1834, 2 vols.] H. M. C.

LEITH, THEODORE FORBES, M.D. (1746–1819), physician, second son of John Forbes Leith and Jean Morrison, was born in 1746 in Aberdeenshire. He studied medicine in the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. 12 Sept. 1768. His thesis was read 31 Aug. 1768, and was published at the University Press. It is on the delirium of fever, is dedicated to William Cullen [q.v.] and John Gregory [q.v.], his instructors, and shows some subtlety of distinction and of argument. He practised at Greenwich, and was elected F.R.S. in 1781, and 26 June 1786 licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. In 1806, on the death of his elder brother, he inherited Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, went to reside there, and there he died, after breaking his clavicle, 6 Sept. 1819. He married Marie d'Arboine in 1776, and had six children.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 361; Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc.; Thesis.] N. M.

LE KEUX, JOHN (1783–1846), engraver, born in Sun Street, Bishopsgate, on 4 June 1783, and baptised at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in September of that year, was son of Peter Le Keux by Anne Dyer, his wife. His father, a wholesale pewter manufacturer in Bishopsgate, was the representative of a large and flourishing Huguenot family. Le Keux was apprenticed to his father, but, acquiring a taste for engraving from an experimental practice on pewter, he turned his attention to copperplate engraving. In consequence of this he was transferred by his father for the remaining years of his apprenticeship to James Basire the first [q. v.], the engraver, to whom his brother Henry had been already apprenticed. Under Basire Le Keux acquired that peculiar skill in architectural engraving which characterised his work. He developed a very fine yet free style in the line manner, and may be considered, perhaps, the best engraver of his day in the somewhat mechanical style then in vogue. His engravings contributed very largely to the success of the architectural publications of John Britton [q. v.], A. W. Pugin [q. v.], J. P. Neale [q. v.], and similar works. He engraved the plates to Ingram's 'Memorials of Oxford,' and published himself two volumes of engravings, 'Memorials of Cambridge,' with text by Thomas Wright and Harry Longueville Jones [q. v.]; some of these plates were subsequently used for Cooper's 'Memorials of Cambridge.' He engraved, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., 'Rome from the Farnese Gardens' for Hakewill's 'Italy,' and 'St. Agatha's Abbey, Easby,' for Whitaker's 'History of Richmondshire.' Le Keux's engravings did much to disseminate a taste for

the revival of Gothic architecture. Le Keux married, on 27 Sept. 1809, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Sarah Sophia (1836–1871), daughter of John Lingard, by whom he was father of John Henry Le Keux (*b.* 1813), who inherited his father's skill in engraving. Le Keux died on 2 April 1846, and was buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery.

Le Keux, Henry (1787–1868), engraver, younger brother of the above, was born on 13 June 1787, and baptised at St. Dunstan's, Stepney. He was apprenticed by his father to James Basire, and worked for Basire on the 'Oxford Almanacs' and the plates for the Society of Antiquaries. He was associated with his brother in some of his architectural works, and also engraved for the fashionable 'annuals' between 1820 and 1840. He engraved two plates, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., for Rogers's 'Italy,' and was associated with Edward Blore [q. v.] in producing the latter's 'Monumental Remains.' Le Keux was a member of the Associated Society of Engravers, and engraved for them some pictures by Claude and Canaletto in the National Gallery, one of his latest works being the former's 'Embarkation of St. Ursula.' About 1838 he abandoned engraving and joined in starting a crape manufactory at Bocking in Essex. He died there on 3 Oct. 1868, and was buried at Halstead, Essex. Unlike his contemporaries, Le Keux executed his engravings entirely himself. He did not attain quite the same proficiency as his brother.

[Gent. Mag. 1846, i. 647; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's manuscript History of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 33402); William Clark's Archit. Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge; information from Henry Wagner, esq., F.S.A.]

L. C.

LEKPREVICK, ROBERT (*fl.* 1561–1581), Scottish printer, is of unknown parentage, but the name, though uncommon, is Scottish. In 1561 he printed at Edinburgh the Confession of Faith authorised by the estates of the Scottish parliament in that year. He was the principal printer of the reformed party in Scotland, nearly all the ballads, pamphlets, proclamations, and broadsides on their behalf being sent forth from his press. In December 1562 he obtained a loan of 200*l.* from the kirk to aid him in printing the Psalms. In 1565 he was authorised by a letter under the great seal to print the acts of Queen Mary's and of her predecessor's parliaments, and also the Psalms of David in metre. The murder of Darnley and the following events kept his press very busy. After Mary's imprisonment in Lochleven he was formally appointed king's printer for twenty years. On 14 April 1568 he also received special license to 'print the Inglis Bibell aftir the Geneva version for twenty years to come,' but either on account of his poverty or the unsettled condition of the country, the work, if begun, was never completed. In 1569 the kirk assigned him 50*l.*, to be paid yearly out of the thirds of the kirk (*Buik of the Universal Kirk*, i. 164). At the instance of Maitland of Lethington, Kirkaldy of Grange on 14 April 1571 sent Captain Melville from the castle to search Lekprevick's house for Buchanan's 'Chamæleon,' which Maitland suspected had been printed there. Lekprevick having, however, been warned of the purposed visit, made his escape, carrying with him 'such things as he feared should have hurt him' (Richard Bannatyne, *Memorials*, p. 110). For a short time he carried on his work at Stirling, where he printed Buchanan's 'Admonition to the True Lords.' Shortly after Knox's arrival in St. Andrews, in May 1571, he followed him thither, and here James Melville 'first saw that excellent art of printing' (*Diary*, p. 26). After the fall of Stirling Castle he returned to Edinburgh, and in 1574 he was summoned before the law-courts for printing Davidson's 'Dialog, or Mutuall talking betwix a Clerk and ane Courteour,' which reflected on the Regent Morton. The acts under which he was committed were those of 1 Feb. 1551 and 19 April 1567, and were specially aimed at the reformed party, the latter being passed against the 'defamers' of the queen after the murder of Darnley. There was therefore a certain baseness in Morton utilising them on his own behalf. Lekprevick was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, and although he was possibly set at liberty soon afterwards, he was on 16 July 1574 forbidden to print without a license (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 727). For some time he enjoyed a half-yearly bounty of five merks from Thomas Bassendyne [q. v.], who in 1577 bequeathed to him the sum of 20*l.* (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, ii. 203). Notwithstanding his severe treatment by Morton, probably the first publication that Lekprevick issued after his imprisonment was Semple's 'Ane Complaint upon Fortune,' mourning Morton's fate. He was then dwelling at the Netherbow. In the same year he printed Archbishop Adamson's Catechism. Nothing further is known of him. It seems unlikely that he is identical with the Robert Lekprevick whose name occurs in a list of reversions delivered by Lady Lennox to Lord Aubigny on 13 Jan. 1579–80 (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 256).

[For a full list of Lekprevick's publications see Dickson and Edmond's Annals of Scottish

Printing, i. 206–72. There is a less complete list in Ames's Typographical Antiquities. There is a biographical notice of Lekprevick, founded on that by Dickson and Edmond, in Cranstoun's Satirical Poems of the Time of the Reformation (Scottish Text Society), pt. ii.] T. F. H.

LELAND or **LEYLOND, JOHN**, the elder (*d.* 1428), grammarian, was perhaps a native of Lancashire, and studied at Oxford, where he afterwards taught as a grammarian, and acquired so great a reputation that it was said of him :—

Ut rosa flos florum, sic Leland grammaticorum.

He resided at Vine Hall, and dying 30 April 1428 was buried in the lady-chapel at St. Frideswide's. On 4 July 1435 the chancellor of the university ordered all cautions, &c., deposited with John Leland, lately deceased, to be sold. There are some laudatory epigrams on Leland by John Seguard in Merton College MS. 299. Leland was probably collaterally related to his namesake, the famous antiquary. The spelling Leylond is that of the manuscripts of his works.

He wrote: 1. 'Distinctiones Rhetoricæ,' Bodley MS. 832, ff. 1–8. 2. 'Præterita et supina verborum secundum Magistrum Johannem Leylond, Oxoniæ, 1414,' manuscript in Lincoln Cathedral Library. 3. 'Liber Accidentium,' MS. Worcester Cathedral Library, 123 (Bernard, *Cat. MSS. Angliæ*, ii. 19). 4. 'Fundamentalis instructio puerorum,' formerly in the monastery of Sion. In Bodley MS. 832 there are various short treatises, such as 'De modo punctandi,' 'Hymnarium compendiose compilatum,' 'De Accentu,' which it has been suggested may be by Leland, but there is no proof of this except that the second article in the volume contains this odd colophon :—

Exit origo rei, memor esto Johannis,
Semper amicus ei' sis in amore Dei;
Nomen scriptoris J. L., de precibus rogo, noris.

The whole volume appears to be in one handwriting.

[Leland's Comment. de Scriptt. 445; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 475; Wood's City of Oxford, ii. 194 (Oxford Hist. Soc.); information kindly supplied by F. Madan, esq., of the Bodleian Library, and by John Leyland, esq.] C. L. K.

LELAND or **LEYLAND, JOHN** (1506?–1552), antiquary, born in London about 1506, probably belonged to a Lancashire family. He had a brother known as John Leland senior, and the distinguishing appellation of 'junior' sometimes applied to him is doubtless due to his bearing the same christian name as his brother. He was doubtless a collateral descendant of the older Latin writer called, like his brother, John Leland the elder [q. v.], and of Richard Leland or Leyland, treasurer of the Duke of Bedford's household, who witnessed his master's will in 1435 (Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 243). When on his great tour about 1537 the antiquary visited Sir William Leyland, possibly a kinsman, at his house at Morley near Leigh in Lancashire (*Itinerary*, v. 89; Baines, *Lancashire*, iii. 601–2), and a John Leyland, who may have been the antiquary's brother, acted subsequently as Sir William's executor.

John was sent to St. Paul's School, London, under William Lily [q. v.] He found a patron in one Thomas Myles, whose generosity in paying all the expenses of his education he freely acknowledged in an 'encomium' inscribed 'ad Thomam Milonem' (Leland, *Encomia*, 1589). He removed in due course to Christ's College, Cambridge, and proceeded B.A. in 1522. Subsequently he studied at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he appears to have made the acquaintance of Thomas Caius. He ultimately completed his studies in Paris under Francis Sylvius, and became intimate with Budé (Budæus), Jacques le Febvre (Faber), Paolo Emilio (Paulus Emilius), and Jean Ruel (Ruellus) (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. v. 492). He returned home a finished scholar in both Latin and Greek, and with a good knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish. After taking holy orders, he acted in 1525 as tutor to a younger son of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and wrote with much elegance Latin panegyrics on the king and his ministers of state, which appear to have recommended him to favour at court. At Christmas 1528 he was in receipt of a small annual income from the king (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, v. 305). Before 1530 Henry VIII made him his library keeper; and he frequently gave the king presents of books. He became a royal chaplain, and on 25 June 1530 was presented to the rectory of Pepeling in the marches of Calais (*Lansd. MS.* 980, f. 108). On 31 May 1533 he and Nicholas Uvedale or Udall [q. v.] wrote 'verses and ditties' recited and sung at Anne Boleyn's coronation (*ib.* vi. No. 564). On 19 July following Pope Clement VII granted him a dispensation to hold four benefices, of which the annual value was not to exceed one thousand ducats (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vi. App. No. 4). In 1537, on the birth of Edward VI, he composed an elaborate Latin poem.

In 1533 Leland was made 'king's antiquary,' an office in which he had neither predecessor nor successor, and in the same

year a commission was granted him under the broad seal directing him to make a search for English antiquities in the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and colleges, and all places where records, writings, and secrets of antiquity were deposited. In 1532 he had been returned as an absentee from his rectory at Pepeling (*ib.* v. No. 711), and by a special dispensation, 12 July 1536, he was relieved of the obligation of residence, and was allowed to keep a curate there. Although he does not claim to have spent more than six years (1536–42) in his antiquarian tour through England, he seems to have been mainly occupied in the expedition from 1534 to 1543. He intended his collections to be the basis of a great work on the 'History and Antiquities of this Nation.' According to his own account he spared himself neither labour nor cost. He claims to have visited almost every bay, river, lake, mountain, valley, moor, heath, wood, city, castle, manor-house, monastery, and college in the land. And not only did he note the present aspect of the places visited, but he investigated and described all Roman, Saxon, or Danish remains of which he could obtain knowledge, and carefully examined very many coins and their inscriptions. As became a personal adherent of the king, he championed the new religious establishment. He was at York in June 1534, when Sir George Lawson, treasurer of Berwick, informed Cromwell that he and Leland paid a visit to York minster; noting on a tablet on the wall a statement that one of Henry VIII's predecessors 'took this kingdom of the Pope by tribute to hold of the Church of Rome,' they rased the offending words 'out of the tablet' (*ib.* vii. App. 23). Bale shared Leland's antiquarian zeal and protestant opinions, and when Bale was imprisoned 'for his preaching' in January 1537, Leland wrote on his behalf to Cromwell, and emphasised his learning, judgment, and modesty (*ib.* XII. i. 230; ELLIS, *Orig. Lett.* 3rd ser. iii. 154).

The havoc made among the monastic manuscripts at the dissolution of the monasteries caused Leland infinite distress, and he entreated Cromwell (16 July 1536) to extend his commission so as to enable him to collect the manuscripts for the king's library. 'It would be a great profit to students and honour to this realm,' he wrote: 'whereas now the Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country.' Leland's desire was only in part gratified, but he despatched some valuable manuscripts to London in 1537, the chief of which came from St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury (*De Script. Brit.* p. 299). After Leland's tour was finally concluded, he presented in 1545 an address to Henry VIII, entitled 'A New Year's Gift,' in which he briefly described the manner and aims of his researches. He had by that date prepared an account of early English writers, but he hoped to draw up within a year a full description or topography of England, with a map engraved in silver or brass; a work on the antiquities or civil history of the British Isles in fifty books; a survey of the islands adjoining Britain, including the Isle of Wight, Anglesey, and Isle of Man, in six books; and an account of the nobility in three. He also designed an account of Henry's palaces, in imitation of Procopius, who is said to have described the palaces of the emperor Justinian.

But the first work that he completed after his return home was a manuscript treatise dedicated to Henry VIII, and entitled 'Antiphilarchia,' in which he claimed to defend the king's supreme dignity in church matters, 'closely leaning to the strong pillar of Holy Scripture against the whole college of the Romanists.' The immediate object of his attack was the 'Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ Assertio' of Albertus Pighius (Cologne, 1538, fol.) (*Newe Yeare's Gifte*, sig. F).

Leland soon applied to Archbishop Cranmer, who had already shown some interest in his labours, for church preferment. On 3 April 1542, accordingly, he was presented to the rectory of Haseley, Oxfordshire, and he held a canonry at King's College, Oxford, until 1545, when that institution was converted into Christ Church. He was also prebendary of East and West Knoll or Knoyle in the cathedral of Salisbury, but in his later years he spent most of his time in his house in the parish of St. Michael le Querne in London, where he occupied himself in arranging his notes. He wrote to a friend at Louvain to procure him as an assistant 'a forward young man about the age of XX years, learned in the Latin tongue, and could sine cortice nare in Greek.' He seems to have involved himself in some literary quarrel with Richard Croke [q. v.], whom he denounced as a slanderer (*Collectanea*, v. 161; STRYPE, *Cranmer*, iii. 738). In 1544, according to Craig's 'Scotland's Sovereignty asserted,' p. 9, Leland drew up the form of the declaration of war made by Henry VIII against the Scots. At length his antiquarian studies overtaxed his brain, and he became incurably insane. On 21 March 1550 the privy council gave him into the custody of his brother, John Le-

land or Layland, senior, and directed that the income derived from the benefices of Haseley and Pepeling should be applied to his maintenance. Leland died without recovering his reason on 18 April 1552, and was buried in the church of St. Michael le Querne. His monument bore a long laudatory inscription in English, with some Latin elegiac verse. The church, which was destroyed at the Great Fire, and was not rebuilt, stood at the west end of Cheapside.

Leland is the earliest of modern English antiquaries. His industry in accumulating facts was remarkable, and as a traveller he was a close observer. His 'Itinerary' carefully notes the miles distant between the places that he visited, the best way of approaching each city, and most of the objects of interest likely to interest an historian. But manuscripts attracted him more than architecture, and he rarely rises in his descriptions of buildings above his designation of the abbey of Malmesbury as 'a right magnificent thing.' On very rare occasions he notices local customs or popular botany. In his 'Collectanea' he shows himself to be a conscientious genealogist, but he was not an historical scholar. He defends with unnecessary zeal the truth of the Arthurian legends, and condemns the scepticism of Polydore Vergil. His English style is rough and disjointed, and both his 'Itinerary' and 'Collectanea' read like masses of undigested notes. As a Latin poet he is deserving of high regard. His poems are always graceful and imaginative, and exhibit at times, as in his 'Cygnea Cantio,' an appreciation of natural scenery which is not apparent in his 'Itinerary.' He wrote in very varied metres, and knew and appreciated the best classical models. Ovid, Lucretius, Martial, and Euripides are among the authors quoted by him. He is said by Polydore Vergil and Thomas Caius to have been personally vain and self-conceited, but his extant writings hardly corroborate this verdict. He had none of the virulence characteristic of the early professors of protestantism, and did not disdain social intercourse in his travels with abbots or friars. Pits's suggestion that his mental failure was due to his remorse at having abandoned Rome rests on no foundation.

Leland published little in his lifetime. All his works are now very rare. The titles of the pieces issued under his personal superintendence are: 1. 'Næniæ in mortem Thomæ Viati equitis incomparabilis,' dedicated to the Earl of Surrey, an elegy on the death of Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, with a woodcut portrait of Wyatt, which has been attributed to Holbein, London (Reginald Wolfe), 1542, 4to (Brit. Mus. and Lambeth); reprinted in Hearne's edition of 'Leland's Itinerary,' vol. ii. 2. 'Genethliacon illustrissimi Eaduerdi Principis Cambriæ, Ducis Coriniæ et Comitis Palatini, libellus ante aliquot annos inchoatus. Nunc vero absolutus et editus,' a poem on the birth of Edward, prince of Wales, dedicated to Henry VIII, with an explanation of the ancient names of places used in the poem—'Syllabus et interpretatio antiquarum Dictionum quæ passim in libello lectori occurrunt,' London (R. Wolfe), 1543, 4to (Brit. Mus.); reprinted in Hearne's edition of the 'Itinerary,' vol. ix. 3. 'Assertio inclytissimi Arturij, regis Britanniæ. Elenchus antiquorum nominum,' London (John Herford), 1544, 4to (Brit. Mus., one copy on vellum), a defence of the authenticity of the Arthurian fables in reply to Polydore Vergil; an English translation was published with the title: 'Ancient Order, and Societie and Unitie Laudable of Prince Arthur and his knightly Armorie of the Round Table; with a threefold Assertion, Englished from Leland by R. Robinson, 1582' (cf. Brydges, *Brit. Bibliographer*, 1810, i. 109–35). 4. 'Κυγνειον Ασμα. Cygnea Cantio. Commentarij in Cygneam Cantionem indices Britannicæ Antiquitatis locupletissimi;' a Latin poem in 699 lines in choriambic tetrameter, dedicated to Henry VIII, whose exploits are celebrated in the song of a swan swimming between Oxford and Greenwich; elaborate notes in Latin prose on the places mentioned include quotations from eighty classical and mediæval writers; Windsor is very sympathetically described. London (Reginald Wolfe), 1545, 4to, with woodcut (Brit. Mus.); another edition, 1658, 12mo; reprinted in Hearne's edition of the 'Itinerary,' vol. ix. 5. 'Næniæ in mortem Henrici Duddelegi equitis,' London (John Mayler), 1545, 8vo (Ames, 573); reprinted in Ross's 'Historia Regum Angliæ,' ed. Hearne, 1716, and in the 1770 edition of the 'Itinerary.' 6. 'Bononia Gallo-mastix in laudem victoriæ felicissimi Henrici VIII Anglici, Francisci, Scotici;' verses on Henry VIII's capture of Boulogne in 1544, London (John Mayler), 1545, 4to (Ames, 573); reprinted in Hearne's edition of the 'Collectanea.' 7. 'Εγκωμιον της Ειρηνης, Laudatio Pacis' (the 'Praise of Peace'), London (R. Wolfe), 1546, 4to, a Latin poem (Brit. Mus.); reprinted in Hearne's edition of the 'Collectanea,' vol. v. 8. 'The Laboryouse Journey and Serche of J. Leylande for Englande's Antiquitees geven of him for a Newe Yeares Gifte to King Henry the VIII in the 37 Yeare of his Raygne, with Declaracyons enlarged by J. Bale,' London, 1549, 8vo (Brit. Mus.); edited by John Bale, with long

notes by the editor interpolated in Leland's text, to which Bale added his own 'Register of the Names of English Writers, whom the second part of his work "De Scriptoribus Britanniæ" shall comprehend.' The 'Newe Yeares Gifte' was reprinted in Ralph Brooke's 'Discoverie of Certaine Errours,' 1594; in Weever's 'Funerall Monuments,' 1610; separately in 1722, Oxford, 8vo; in Hearne's edition of the 'Itinerary,' vol. v., and in Huddesford's 'Life of Leland.'

Leland's manuscript collections were on his death made over by Edward VI to the custody of Sir John Cheke, but when Cheke left England in Mary's reign, they seem to have been dispersed. Some were sold. No. 76 of Digby's MSS. (a copy of the four Gospels) in the Bodleian Library was bought by Dr. John Dee in London on 18 May 1556, 'ex bibliotheca, Joh. Lelandi.' The British Museum has a copy of Valla's translation of Homer's 'Iliad' (1522), with manuscript notes by Leland.

The five volumes of his 'Collectanea,' containing his miscellaneous notes on antiquities, catalogues of manuscripts in monastic libraries, and his account of English writers, passed into the hands of Humphrey Purefoy, whose son Thomas presented them to William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, in 1612.

The original manuscripts of Leland's 'Itinerary' passed to William, lord Paget, and afterwards to Sir William Cecil, but they also ultimately became Burton's property. In 1632 Burton gave the 'Collectanea,' in five volumes, and seven of the eight volumes of the 'Itinerary' to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The eighth volume of the 'Itinerary,' which Burton had lent to a friend, and had been unable to recover, was subsequently presented to the Bodleian by Charles King (M.A. of Christ Church 1677). Several sixteenth-century transcripts of Leland's manuscript 'Itinerary' are extant. A valuable copy made by John Stow is in Tanner MS. 464, and four other transcripts, more or less perfect, are also in the Bodleian Library (Macray, *Annals*, p. 75).

Other of Leland's autograph manuscripts seem to have at one time been in the keeping of Leland's publisher, Wolfe, and to have passed from him to the library of Sir Robert Cotton, being now in the Cottonian collection at the British Museum (cf. 'Collectanea' in Jul. C. vi. 1, Vitel. C. ix. 234, and Vesp. F. ix. 223, with 'Index Librorum in Monast. Angliæ Repert.' in Vitel. C. ix. 227). The Harleian collection contains interesting transcripts of the 'Itinerary,' with an index by Sir William Dugdale (*Harl. MS.* 1346, cf. 6266). Leland's verses composed for Anne Boleyn's coronation are in Brit. Mus. Bibl. Reg. (18 A. lxiv.)

Many antiquaries had access to Leland's manuscripts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Bale used the 'Commentarii de Scriptoribus' (in the fourth volume of Leland's 'Collectanea'), when preparing his biographies of English writers, 1548 and 1557. At times Bale merely transcribes Leland's notes, but in most cases he expands them, and Bale's antipapal rancour is all his own. Harrison in his 'Description of England,' and Holinshed and Stow in their 'Chronicles,' freely incorporated notes by Leland when they were in the possession of Wolfe. Camden in his 'Britannia,' Dugdale in his 'Warwickshire' and his 'Baronage,' and William Burton in his 'Leicestershire' owed much to Leland's researches. Camden was charged by Ralph Brooke [q. v.] in his 'Discoverie of Certaine Errours' with unfairly 'feathering his nest' with Leland's plumes.

On 18 Jan. 1580–1 Thomas Hatcher wrote urging Stow to publish Leland's account of English authors (*Harl. MS.* 374, No. 10), but nothing came of the suggestion. Bishop Tanner intended to publish many of Leland's manuscripts, but he was delayed by his labours on his 'Notitia Monastica,' and was disappointed to find himself anticipated in one part of his design by the appearance in 1709 of Leland's 'Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis' at Oxford, under the editorship of Anthony Hall [q. v.] This was the first of Leland's antiquarian collections to be published. Hearne justly complains that the edition is very faulty, owing to many omissions and to erroneous transcription. His own copy, collated with Leland's manuscripts as far as p. 133, is in the Bodleian Library (*Letters from the Bodleian*, i. 198). A copy in the British Museum also contains copious manuscript notes. Tanner, ten years later, was still collecting notes for another edition of the book (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 356), and his design developed into his 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' 1748 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, vi. 83–4).

It is owing to Hearne's industry that the chief part of Leland's writings was first sent to the press. In 1710 the 'Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary' was published at Oxford in nine volumes. A second edition, with some additions and improvements, appeared in 1745, and a third revised edition is dated 1770. Leland's notes on West Somerset, edited by W. George, were published separately in 1879; those on Hampshire in 1868, and those on Wiltshire, edited by Canon Jackson, 1875. Hearne's edition of the 'Collectanea' was published at Oxford in six volumes in 1715.

He inserted in vol. v. one piece of Leland which is not known to have been printed previously: 'Codrus sive laus et defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetensis contra Polydorum Vergilium,' a defence of Geoffrey of Monmouth against Polydore Vergil; but the other tracts and poems by Leland which Hearne introduced into his editions of the 'Collectanea' as well as of the 'Itinerary' had all been published in Leland's lifetime. A second edition of the 'Collectanea' appeared in London in 1770, and a third in 1774.

A book entitled Leland's 'Epigrammata' was licensed for the press in 1586, but his miscellaneous Latin verse and epigrams were first published in 1589. Some part of the book was drawn from the Bodleian manuscript volume (NE. F. 7. 8) which was originally presented by Leland to Henry VIII. Thomas Newton (*d.* 1607) [q. v.] of Cheshire was the editor, and the volume bore the title 'Principum ac illustrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum Encomia, Trophæa, Genethliaca et Epithalamia;' it is reprinted by Hearne in the 'Collectanea,' v. 79–184. Leland's Latin verses, written in conjunction with Udall, whose contribution is chiefly in English, for the entertainment that celebrated Anne Boleyn's coronation, was printed from the Brit. Mus. MS. in Nichols's 'Progresses of Elizabeth;' and in Dr. Furnivall's 'Ballads from Manuscript' (Ballad Soc.), 1870, i. 379–401.

A 'Tetrastichon Johannis Lelandi de Mona Insula' appears in Ortelius's 'Theatrum orbis Terrarum,' Antwerp, 1592, fol. p. 13, and a 'Tetrastichon Lelandi in Hectorem Boethium' in Humphrey Llwyd's 'Epistola de Mona' (1573). Richard Robinson published in 1577 'A Record of Ancient Hystoryes in Latin—Gesta Romanorum autore, ut supponitur, Johanne Leylando antiquario,' of which a sixth edition is dated 1601. An 'Epigramma de fundatione Cantab. Academiæ,' by Leland, is in Ashmol. MS. 770.

The antipapal treatise entitled 'Dialogus cui titulus Antiphilarchia: interlocutores Philalethes et Tranotes,' has not been printed. The manuscript, in forty-five chapters, at one time the property of Bishop More, is now in the Cambridge University Library (Ee. v. 14). In the same library is a copy of 'Sedulii Scoti Comment. in Epistolas Pauli,' Basle, 1527, with an 'Epigramma' at the beginning written in Leland's autograph.

Of lost works by Leland a 'Life of Fulk Warren' is said by Tanner to have belonged to Humphrey Bourchier. Thomas Caius states in his 'Assertio Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxon.' that Leland before his death wrote a book, 'De Academiis,' which proved Oxford an older foundation than Cambridge (Parker, *Early History of Oxford*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., p. 28). Weever, in his 'Funeral Monuments,' assigns to Leland 'Moriades sive Charitea Corona.' Bale and Pits also credit him with notes on Quintilian's 'Declamations,' and on Martial, and with a long series of books of which nothing is now known, including a 'Dictionarium Britannico-Latinum,' and a treatise 'De titulo regis ad Scotiam.'

A print of Leland by Grignion, from a bust at All Souls, is prefixed to Huddesford's 'Life.'

[Information kindly supplied by John Leyland, esq.; Huddesford's Lives of Leland, Wood, and Hearne, 1772; Bale's Script. Brit. Cat. (1557), pp. 671–2; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 197; Letters of Eminent Lit. Men (Camd. Soc.), pp. 355–6; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Macray's Annals of Bodleian Libr.; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 110, 542; Retrospective Review (1854), ii. 171 sq.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Strype's Cranmer, iii. 325–328; Hazlitt's Bibliographical Collections and Notes; Maitland's Early Printed Books in the Lambeth Library; Bernard's Cat. MSS. Angliæ, 235 sq.; MS. Sloane, 885, f. 64 sq.; Saturday Review, 15 Feb. 1879, 5 Sept. 1885.] S. L.

LELAND, JOHN (1691–1766), divine, was born at Wigan, Lancashire, 18 Oct. 1691. His father, after failing in business at Wigan, settled in Dublin, where he found an opening in business, and brought over his wife and three sons. John, the second, had an attack of small-pox in his sixth year, and for a year afterwards lost his memory. On recovering he showed promise, which induced his parents to educate him for the nonconformist ministry. He became joint-pastor with Nathaniel Weld of a congregation in New Row, Dublin. He was afterwards pastor of the meeting in Eustace Row, Dublin, where he died 16 Jan. 1766. He was created M.A. and (in 1739) D.D. by the university of Aberdeen. In 1731 he married Ann, widow of Thomas Magnay, minister in Plunket Street. Their children died young. Leland is said to have been a man of great memory and learning. He became known by his writings against the deists. He attacked Tindal, Thomas Morgan [q. v.], author of the 'Moral Philosopher,' Henry Dodwell (*d.* 1784) [q. v.], and Bolingbroke (see below); but his chief book was 'A View of the principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England during the last and present century,' &c. (1754–6), which, though the argument is commonplace, is a contribution of some value to the history of English thought. After the publication of the first volume, a second was added upon the writings of Hume and Bolingbroke. A sup-

plement, forming a third volume, and including 'Reflections upon Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study of History,' was separately published in 1753. The whole work was afterwards with some changes published in two volumes. It is written as a series of letters to a friend, explained in later editions to be Dr. Thomas Wilson, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and son of the famous Bishop of Sodor and Man. Wilson had encouraged Leland to write against Bolingbroke, and when the booksellers refused to offer more than 50*l.* for the copy of the 'Deistical Writers,' published it at his own expense. The book, after passing through several editions, was edited by William Laurence Brown [q. v.] in 1798, with 'A View of the Present Times' appended.

Leland's other works are: 1. 'Answer to a late book [by Matthew Tindal] entitled "Christianity as old as the Creation,"' 1733. 2. 'The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted, against the unjust Aspersions and false Reasonings of a book [by Thomas Morgan] entitled "The Moral Philosopher,"' 1739; and second volume, in answer to Morgan's reply, 1740; German translation in 1756. 3. 'A Defence of Christianity, in two parts' (the first on reason and revelation, the second in reply to Tindal), 1740; second edition, 1753. 4. 'Remarks on [Dodwell's] Christianity not founded on Argument,' 1744. 5. 'The Case fairly stated; or Inquiry how far the Clause lately rejected by . . . the House of Commons would . . . have affected the Liberties of the People of Ireland,' 1754. 6. 'The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shown from the State of Religion in the Antient Heathen World . . .' 1764; 3rd edition in 1819. 7. 'Discourses on various Subjects,' 4 vols. 1768–9, with life by the Rev. Isaac Weld, who preached his funeral sermon. An historical romance, called 'Longsword, Earl of Canterbury,' published anonymously in 1762, was reprinted in 1831 as 'by John Leland, D.D.,' but can hardly have been his work.

A portrait was engraved by Hall.

[Life by Weld, as above; British Biography, 1780, x. 227–34.] L. S.

LELAND, THOMAS, D.D. (1722–1785), historian, was born in Dublin in 1722, and after education at the school of Dr. Thomas Sheridan [q. v.], entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1737. He graduated B.A. 1741, and was elected a fellow in 1746. In 1754, with Dr. John Stokes, he published a text and Latin translation with notes of 'The Philippic Orations of Demosthenes.' He was one of the men of letters who used to visit Lord Charlemont at Marino; he was very intimate with all the Caulfeild family, and a long letter from him to Charlemont is printed in 'Historical Manuscripts Commission,' 12th Rep. App. x. p. 278. Charlemont persuaded him to publish an English translation of 'The Orations of Demosthenes against Philip,' which appeared in parts from 1754 to 1761, and in a complete edition in 1770, and was frequently reissued. In 1758 he published, in two volumes quarto, 'The History of Philip, King of Macedon,' and in 1764 'A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence.' A second edition appeared in 1765, with strictures on Warburton's 'Discource on Grace.' This gave rise to a controversy in which Bishop Hurd [q. v.] was his chief opponent. He was appointed to the vicarage of Bray, co. Wicklow, and there began in 1768 his 'History of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II, with a preliminary Discourse on the Ancient State of that Kingdom,' which was published in three volumes quarto in 1773 (3rd edit. 1774). A French translation in seven volumes was published in 1779 at Maestricht. The history contains few references to original authorities, and is in great part based upon the writings of Moryson, Ware, Cox, Harris, and Carte. It is a dry narrative, and exhibits little knowledge of topography or of literature. It concludes with the capitulation of Limerick in 1691. Richard Shackleton was induced by an anonymous correspondent, who pretended to be Leland, to write his opinion of the book to the author, and this led to a real correspondence on the history, which Shackleton approved. In 1766 Leland bought the Irish manuscript chronicle, since printed as the 'Annals of Loch Cé,' and gave it to the library of Trinity College. This was perhaps his greatest service to Irish history. He was installed a prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1768, and in 1773 he became vicar of St. Anne's, Dublin. In 1774 Charlemont supported his unsuccessful candidature for the provostship of Trinity College. He resided at 18 Clare Street, Dublin. Two of his sermons on days of appointed fast, 13 Dec. 1776 and 10 Feb. 1779, were published separately, and a collected volume, 'Sermons on Various Subjects,' in 1788 in Dublin. He gave up his fellowship for the college living of Ardstraw, co. Tyrone, in 1781, and died in Dublin in August 1785. Leland was a friend of Burke, and Edward Murphy called him 'the most charitable man alive.'

Leland's portrait was painted by Reynolds and engraved by Stainer.

[Works; A. Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; W. Harrison's Memorable Dublin Houses, 1890; Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep.

App. x.; W. M. Hennessy's Annals of Loch Cé, preface, 1871; M. Leadbeater's Annals of Ballitore, 2nd edit. 1862.] N. M.

LELY, Sir PETER (1618–1680), portrait-painter, born on 14 Sept. 1618, was son of Johan van der Faes, *alias* Lely, a captain of foot in the service of the States General, and Abigail van Vliet, who belonged to a good family of Utrecht. His father's family resided at the Hague, and his father was born in a house which bore a lily for its sign; hence the additional name of Lely, by which alias the father was known, and by which name alone his son Peter was known in England. It is usually stated that the painter was born in Soest in Westphalia. His father, who latterly served under the elector of Brunswick, was quartered in garrison there, but it seems more probable that he was born in the village of Soest by Amersfoort, and near Utrecht, his mother's home. The former story is traceable to the authority of Arnold Houbraken, who himself advances it as a conjecture (see *Grosse Schouburgh der Niederländischen Maler und Malerinnen*, ed. Würzbach, 1880). Vollenhove, a native of Zwolle in Holland, celebrates Lely in song as his compatriot. S. van Hoogstraaten speaks of him as our 'Geldersche Lily' (*Inleiding tot de Hooge-school der Schilderkunst*). Under the designation of 'Pieter van der Faes, *alias* Lely, at present in England,' he was a party to a family deed on 4 Dec. 1679 (preserved in the notarial records at the Hague), and he left legacies in his will to the son of his sister Catharina, who married Conrad Wecke, burgomaster of Groll in Guelderland.

Lely when young showed more aptitude for painting than for a military life. His father accordingly sent him to Haarlem, as pupil to Franz Pietersz de Grebber, a painter of great merit in that town. From a payment in the accounts of the guild of St. Luke at Haarlem we learn that Lely was working under De Grebber in 1637 (Van der Willigen, *Artistes de Haarlem*). De Grebber painted some of the great portrait groups now in the Haarlem Museum, and by the time Lely arrived at Haarlem Frans Hals had completed his finest work in that branch of art in the same place. Though Lely could hardly help being impressed by these masterpieces, his style does not appear at any time to have been influenced by them. He made great advances in his own manner, and gained a reputation, according to Houbraken, even among the many excellent portrait-painters then at work in Haarlem.

In April 1641 Lely came over to England in the train of William, prince of Orange, who on 2 May was married to Mary, the daughter of Charles I. Portraits which Lely painted of the young couple were widely appreciated. They are now in the possession of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (Stuart Exhibition, 1889, Nos. 95, 100). Lely appears to have modelled his earlier style in England on that rendered fashionable by Vandyck, who died in December 1641, and his study and admiration of Vandyck doubtless produced in his earlier work a restraint and sobriety which is wanting in that of his later and more successful years. In August 1647 Charles I was confined as a captive in Hampton Court, and during his captivity Lely was introduced to him by the Earl of Northumberland. Lely then painted the striking portrait of the king receiving a note from the hands of the youthful Duke of York (*ib.* No. 76). This picture, on which Lovelace wrote a poem, is now at Sion House, Isleworth, in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, who also possesses Lely's receipt for 30*l.* in payment for the picture.

During the Commonwealth Lely continued to enjoy considerable private practice. He painted Cromwell, as Vertue records on the authority of Captain Winde the architect [see under Cromwell, Oliver]: a portrait of Cromwell, aged 51, by Lely, is now in the Pitti gallery at Florence.

On the Restoration Lely was at once advanced to high favour by Charles II, who gave him a pension, and kept him continually employed. From this time to his death Lely's career was one of increasing success and prosperity. The royal family, the royal mistresses and their children, ministers of state, generals, dukes and duchesses, and all the nobility and gentry of England competed for the honour of sitting to him. The king frequently visited his studio, and treated him familiarly as a personal friend. He was diligent and regular in his hours of painting, and painted from nine in the morning to four in the afternoon. A list of sitters was strictly kept, and no consideration was paid to any sitter of whatever rank who lost his turn by unpunctuality or default. After his painting hours he usually entertained a large company at dinner. Samuel Pepys, in his diary, gives some lifelike descriptions of Lely's establishment. On 18 June 1662 he writes: 'I walked to Lilly, the painter's, where I saw, among other rare things, the Duchesse of York, her whole body, sitting in state in a chair, in white satin, and another of the king's, that is not finished; most rare things. I did give the fellow something that showed us, and promised to come another time, and he would show me Lady Castlemaine's, which I could not then see, it being locked up. Thence to Wright's, the

painter's: but, Lord! the difference that is between their two works!' Again, on 20 Oct. 1662: 'With Commissioner Pett to Mr. Lilly's, the great painter, who came forth to us; but believing that I came to bespeak a picture, he prevented it by telling us that he should not be at leisure these three weeks, which methinks is a rare thing. And then to see in what pomp his table was laid for himself to go to dinner; and here, among other pictures, saw the so much desired by me picture of my Lady Castlemaine, which is a most blessed picture; and one that I must have a copy of.' Later on Pepys describes Lely as 'a mighty proud man' and 'full of state.'

Lely is famous for his portraits of the fair and frail beauties of Charles II's court, and though freely criticised for want of taste, his portraits have maintained their popularity to the present time. Pope celebrates 'the sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul,' the 'nightgown fastened by a single pin,' and other characteristics of Lely's portraits; still, it is the voluptuous and at the same time expressive features and attitudes of Nell Gwynn, Mrs. Middleton, and other beauties, as depicted by Lely, and now at Hampton Court and elsewhere, which have done much to condone in the eyes of posterity the excesses and immoralities of Charles II's court. His famous series of 'Beauties,' originally at Windsor Castle, but now at Hampton Court, was executed for the Duchess of York. Every lady in England expected to be painted in the same manner, and there is hardly a family mansion in England which does not possess some portrait bearing Lely's name. His male portraits have been less appreciated than those of his lady sitters, though his best work may be found in some of them. After the naval victory at Solebay in 1665, the Duke of York commissioned Lely to paint portraits of the admirals and commanders in the engagement. Pepys again records on 18 April 1666: 'To Mr. Lilly, the painter's; and there saw the heads, some finished, and all began, of the flaggmen in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. The Duke of York hath them done to hang in his chamber, and very finely they are done indeed;' and on 18 July the diarist accompanied Vice-admiral Sir W. Pen to the painter's house, but 'so full of work Lilly is, that he was fain to take his table-book out to see how his time is appointed, and appointed six days hence for him to come between seven and eight in the morning.' It would be impossible to enumerate the portraits painted by Lely or under his direction. Besides the twenty at Hampton Court, there are numerous examples in the National Portrait Gallery. He sometimes painted subject-pieces, but usually introduced his sitters as a 'Magdalene' or some goddess, or groups of children as cupids and bacchanals. At Knole there is a curious painting of nude figures, representing Charles II, as a shepherd, discovering a group of nymphs. Lely might have succeeded had he devoted himself to landscape-painting. Like other fashionable portrait-painters, he kept a number of assistants, among them P. H. Lankrink, J. B. Gaspars, Uylenburg, Roestraten, and others to paint the draperies and accessories in his pictures. His favourite pupils were John Greenhill [q. v.] and Mary Beale [q. v.]; from the notebooks of the latter's husband Vertue copied some interesting details as to Lely's method of painting. Later in life he met with rivals, such as James Huysmans, Henri Gascar, Simon Verelst, John Hayls, and others; but his supremacy remained unshaken until the arrival of Godfrey Kneller, with whom he was brought into immediate rivalry [see under Kneller]. It can hardly be doubted that Lely, who fully appreciated Kneller's merits, was greatly affected by Kneller's rapid success. Lely was knighted by the king at Whitehall on 11 Jan. 1679, and received a grant of arms, 'Argent on a chevron between three roses gules, leaved and seeded proper, a mullet or.' In spite of failing health he continued painting to the last. On the morning of 30 Nov. 1680 Sarah, dowager-duchess of Somerset, arrived at his house in Covent Garden for a sitting, and found that the painter had died suddenly that morning. He was buried by torchlight on 7 Dec. in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, where a monument was erected to his memory, containing a bust by Grinling Gibbons and an inscription by Thomas Flatman. Besides his house in Covent Garden Lely also had one at Kew, where he resided during the summer months, and he purchased an estate at Willingham in Lincolnshire. Most of the contemporary writers in prose and verse composed panegyrics on Lely's paintings.

Though Lely amassed a large fortune, he was lavish in expenditure and neglectful of business. He had a magnificent collection of pictures, including several by Vandyck, the catalogue of which was printed by Batho, and a still more remarkable collection of drawings by the old masters, many of which he had acquired at the sale of the Earl of Arundel's collection. In his will, dated 4 Feb. 1679 (printed in full in 'Wills from Doctors' Commons,' Camd. Soc.), he appointed Roger North (*d.* 1734) [q. v.], with whom as with his brothers he was on terms of great intimacy, one of his executors and guardian of his children. His estate in Lincolnshire

he left to his children, and after their death to be sold for the benefit of his nephew in Holland. The account-book of his executors is preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 16174). His collection of pictures was sold by auction, after an attempt failed to dispose of them by lottery, to pay his numerous debts and legacies. His prints and drawings were also sold in 1687, the sale occupying forty days, and producing 26,000*l.* He married a beautiful Englishwoman, whose name has not been ascertained, but who had been his mistress, and borne him two children, a boy and a girl, before the marriage. His children were under age at his death. His daughter, Anne, subsequently married a Mr. Frowd, and died in her first childbed; and the son, John Lely, after being a source of great anxiety to his guardians, was married to a daughter of Sir John Knatchbull, bart. Lely's grandson, John Lely, was also a painter, but of small merit.

Lely frequently painted his own portrait, which shows him to have been a handsome man. A portrait group of himself and his family, with musical instruments, is in the Methuen collection.

There are some fine drawings by Lely in the print room at the British Museum; for one of Edmund Waller see 'The Hobby Horse,' January 1892.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Vertue's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 23068–76); Woltmann and Woermann's Geschichte der Malerei; Sandrart's Teutsche Akademie; Kramm's Levens en Werken der Hollandsche en Vlaamsche Kunstschilders, &c.; Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights; J. T. Smith's Streets of London, i. 262; Roger North's Lives of the Norths; Jessopp's Autobiography of Hon. Roger North; Law's Hampton Court, ii. 246; information from George Scharf, C.B., and Cornelis Hofstede de Groot; authorities quoted in the text.] L. C.

LEMAN, Sir JOHN (1544–1632), lord mayor of London, born at Saxlingham, Norfolk, in 1544, was younger son of John Leman, of Gillingham in Norfolk and Beccles in Suffolk, and Mary, daughter of John Alston of Pevenham, Bedfordshire. The family were descended from John de la Mans, who fled to England from the Netherlands, and died about 1485. Leman carried on business in Thames Street, near Botolph Lane, and was a member of the Fishmongers' Company, of which he served the office of prime warden in 1616. He was elected alderman of Portsoken ward on 15 Aug. 1605 (*City Records*, Rep. xxvii. f. 64), and served the offices of sheriff in 1606 and of lord mayor in 1616–17. He was 'removed' from Portsoken ward, apparently to Langbourn, which he represented in the year of his mayoralty (*ib.* Rep. xxxii. f. 355). By his prerogative as lord mayor he again removed, on 8 Oct. 1617, from Langbourn to Cornhill, which he represented until his death (*ib.* Rep. xxxiii. f. 173 *b*, xlvi. f. 190). Upon his inauguration as lord mayor, the Fishmongers' Company provided a pageant of unusual magnificence. It was composed by Anthony Munday, the city poet, and was entitled 'Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing; or Honour of Fishmongers . . .,' London, 1616. The original coloured drawings for the devices are still preserved at Fishmongers' Hall, and were reproduced for the company in facsimile, with a reprint of the pageant and historical notes, by Mr. J. Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in 1859.

In February 1616–17 Leman, while mayor, was very ill. 'The French ambassador and his company last night,' John Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, 22 Feb., had a 'great supper at the Lord Mayor's, who, poor man! had been at death's door these six or seven weeks' (Nichols, *Progresses of James I*, iii. 246). Leman was knighted on 9 March following (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 169), and later in the year sumptuously entertained at his house near Billingsgate several lords and other members of the privy council while the king was in Scotland. To him while lord mayor John Vicars dedicated his translation of Francis Herring's poem on the Gunpowder plot, 'Mischief's Mysterie,' 1617.

Leman was possessed in 1606 of the manor of Brampton in Suffolk and the advowson of the church; he also bought the manor of Warboys in Huntingdonshire of Sir Oliver Cromwell (cf. Fuller, *Worthies of England*, 1811, i. 474). He died 26 March 1632, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Crooked Lane, where a rich monument was erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel, in what was called the Fishmongers' Aisle (Stow, *Survey*, bk. ii. p. 187). He was unmarried and was the first bachelor lord mayor since 1491. Suckling erroneously gives him a wife, whom he calls Margaret Collen. Leman was succeeded in his Suffolk estates by a son of his elder brother, William Leman, portreeve of Beccles in 1590, M.P. for Hertford, and treasurer-at-war to the parliament, with whose descendants the manor of Brampton still remains (Suckling, *History of Suffolk*, ii. 184–5).

By his will, dated 8 July (codicil 17 Dec.) 1631, and proved in the P. C. C. 28 March 1632, Awdley, 30, Leman devised his messuage and garden in Ballygate Street in

Beccles, with about thirty acres of land in Barsham, and lands in other parishes of Suffolk, for the foundation and support of a free school at Beccles for forty-eight boys (Suckling, *Suffolk*, i. 31). He also left, among other charitable bequests, an annuity of 12*l.* to the Company of Fishmongers, to purchase sea-coal for the company's almsfolk at Newington Butts. During his lifetime he conveyed his house called the Blue Anchor in the Minories to trustees for the benefit of the poor of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate.

A three-quarter length portrait of Leman by an unknown artist is at Hampton Court Palace, the only citizen in that gallery. He wears an alderman's scarlet gown and a ruff, and is represented as a bare-headed, diminutive old man, with pointed beard, grey whiskers and hair. In the background are his arms and crest. A duplicate of this picture is in the court-room at Christ's Hospital, of which institution he was president in the year of his death. Another portrait of Leman, of three-quarter length, in his robes and chain as lord mayor, remains in the dining-room at Brampton Hall.

[Charity Commissioners' Reports, xii. 101, xxii. 103, 230, xxiii. 193, xxxii. pt. vi. p. 122; The Fishmongers' Pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616, edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., 1859, 2nd ed. pp. 16, &c.; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, ii. 414.] C. W–h.

LEMAN, THOMAS (1751–1826), antiquary, born at Kirstead, Norfolk, on 29 March 1751, was the son of the Rev. John Leman, of Wenhaston Hall, Suffolk, by Anne, daughter of Clement Reynolds of Cambridge. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, on 15 Sept. 1770, was afterwards fellow commoner, and graduated B.A. in 1774. He was chosen fellow of Clare Hall, took holy orders, proceeded M.A. in 1778, and was readmitted to Emmanuel on 9 Nov. 1783 as a Dixie (bye) fellow (*College Register*). At Emmanuel he formed a lasting friendship with William Bennet [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Cloyne. Bennet conferred on him the chancellorship of Cloyne in May 1796, which he was compelled to resign in 1802, on account of non-residence (Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hibern.* i. 288). In 1788 he was elected F.S.A. With Bennet he visited every Roman and British road and station in Great Britain, and liberally communicated his observations to county historians. To John Nichols he presented an essay 'On the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire' (*Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. i. p. cxlvii); for Robert Clutterbuck he wrote a memoir concerning 'the primæval inhabitants in Hertfordshire, and the roads and earthworks which formerly existed in it, whether of British or Roman origin' (*Hist. of Hertfordshire*, vol. i. pp. vi–xvii); to Robert Surtees he sent some observations on the Roman and British state of Durham, accompanied by plans of roads and stations; for Sir R. C. Hoare he constructed some maps for his edition of Giraldus's 'Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales;' and to Elizabeth Ogborne he communicated the 'slight sketch of the Antiquities of Essex' which is prefixed to her 'History of Essex' (pp. i–iv). He likewise furnished much information concerning British and Roman antiquities to Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' and J. N. Brewer's 'Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales.' Along with Archdeacon Coxe, he assisted Sir R. C. Hoare in planning the 'History of Ancient Wiltshire.' He believed firmly in the genuineness of the 'Itinerary' of Richard of Cirencester [q.v., and see Bertram, Charles], and the edition of that modern forgery published in 1809, with a translation and commentary, was chiefly prepared by him (Hoare, *Modern Wiltshire*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 16).

Leman died at Bath on 17 March 1826, and was buried at Walcot. He married, first, on 4 Jan. 1796, Frances (*d.* 1818), daughter and heiress of William Nind, barrister, and widow of Colonel Alexander Champion of Bath; and secondly, in January 1819, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Deane, bart., and widow of Colonel John Hodges, who survived him, but he had no children by either.

He was a founder and original trustee of the Bath Institution, and left to it thirteen folio volumes of genealogical collections arranged in counties, together with some valuable antiquarian books annotated by himself. Two volumes of Wiltshire pedigrees and a volume of notes on Roman and British roads and stations were bequeathed by him to Sir R. C. Hoare.

[Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 703, 707, 708, vi. 435–54, 458, 602, viii. 287; Gent. Mag. 1826, pt. ii. pp. 373–4.] G. G.

LE MARCHANT, Sir DENIS (1795–1874), politician, second and eldest surviving son of Major-general John Gaspard Le Marchant [q. v.], by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of John Carey, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3 July 1795. By the death of his father at Salamanca his mother was left in straitened circumstances, and he was brought up by his maternal aunt and her husband, Peter Mourant of Candic, Guernsey. He was educated at Eton, where his name occurs in the school lists for 1805 and 1808, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, but seems to have taken no degree, and was

called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823. In 1828 he published the 'Proceedings of the House of Lords in the Gardner Peerage Claim,' in which case he had appeared for the petitioner. Upon the recommendation of his college friend, William Brougham, Lord Brougham, on becoming lord chancellor in 1830, appointed him his principal secretary. During the debates on the Reform Bill he attended nightly in the House of Commons, and greatly distinguished himself by the reports which he prepared for the use of ministers (*Greville Memoirs*, 1st ser. iii. 22). He was appointed clerk of the crown in chancery in 1834, and in that year edited a highly successful pamphlet, 'The Reform Ministry and the Reform Parliament,' to which his intimate friend Lord Althorp, and also Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, and Graham were contributors. It ran through nine editions. From 1836 to 1841 he was secretary to the board of trade, and during the last few months was also joint secretary to the treasury. Lord Melbourne created him a baronet in August 1841, before leaving office. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Worcester, 8 July 1846, but retired in the following year. In the Russell administration of 1847 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in 1848 returned to the secretaryship of the board of trade. In 1850 he was appointed chief clerk to the House of Commons, which office he held until he retired with the thanks of the House of Commons in 1871 (see HANSARD, *Parl. Debates*, cciv. 232). He died 30 Oct. 1874 at Belgrave Road, London. On 9 Jan. 1835 he had married Sarah Eliza, fourth daughter of Charles Smith of Sutton, Essex, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He published privately in 1841 a memoir of his father; edited in 1845 Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George III,' with notes; and, at the request of Frederick, earl Spencer, he wrote the 'Memoirs of John, Viscount Althorp,' which, being left incomplete at his death, was completed and published in 1876 by his son, Sir Henry Denis Le Marchant.

[Times, 4 Nov. 1874; Illustrated London News, 22 Feb. 1851; Annual Register, 1874.]

J. A. H.

LE MARCHANT, JOHN GASPARD (1766–1812), major-general, born in 1766, and descended from an ancient Guernsey family, was eldest son of John Le Marchant (a retired officer of the 7th dragoons) and his wife, Maria Hirzel, daughter of Count Hirzel de Gratian, maréchal de camp of the Swiss guards in the service of France. Thomas Le Marchant, of Le Marchant Manor, Guernsey, lieutenant-bailiff of the island, was his grandfather. He was placed at school at Bath, where the future admiral, Sir Sidney Smith, was one of his schoolfellows, and the master, Dr. Morgan, pronounced Le Marchant the greatest dunce he ever met. Brought home, he turned studious, and with the help of the family butler, an American loyalist and a man of some education, made up for past neglect, and acquired habits of application that lasted through life. He appears to have possessed a turbulent temper, which in later years he strove successfully to curb. His youth was full of escapades. On 25 Sept. 1781 he was appointed ensign in the Wiltshire militia (not a Yorkshire regiment, as his son states), and signalled his joining by calling out the colonel for insulting him. The colonel had the wisdom to smooth matters over, and another duel Le Marchant had in view with a Yorkshire gentleman (the regiment was quartered at York) was stopped by the peace officers. His son believes these were the only affairs of the kind in which he was ever concerned, and in after-life he had a great horror of duelling. He was appointed ensign in the 1st royal foot on 18 Feb. 1783, and on the eve of embarking with his regiment for Gibraltar was enticed to a gaming-house in Dublin by a superior officer, who won 250*l.* from him. The loss practically meant the sacrifice of his commission, but the regimental paymaster came to his rescue on Le Marchant giving a promise, which he religiously kept, never to touch cards again. He spent some years in garrison at Gibraltar, occupying his spare moments in sketching scenery in Spain and Barbary. When at home on sick leave, after an attack of yellow fever, he married, a step regarded by his family as most imprudent, both parties being under age. Le Marchant was sent back in haste to his regiment, but was presently transferred to the 6th Inniskilling dragoons at home; and thence, after obtaining his lieutenancy, to the 2nd dragoon guards, or queen's bays, where he attracted the notice of George III, with whom he became a great favourite. He served with his regiment in the campaigns in Flanders in 1793–4, obtaining his troop in the former year. In 1795 he was promoted to a majority in the 16th light dragoons (now lancers), then in attendance on the court at Weymouth and elsewhere. About this time Le Marchant devised a system of cavalry sword-exercise, which was approved by the Duke of York, and visited the principal sword-cutlers in England with a view to the introduction of a better sword. His son states that a pattern suggested by him was adopted (experi-

mentally?) in the blues in 1797. This is not very clear, but it appears probable that the sword meant was that afterwards used by the light cavalry in the Peninsula, a curved weapon, with the hilt well thrown forward, which is admitted by the best authorities to have been an excellent sword for cutting, and to have been by no means improved by later modifications. The master-general of the ordnance (Lord Cornwallis) presented Le Marchant with a sword in recognition of his efforts, and he received a similar gift from Mr. Osborne of Birmingham, then one of the foremost sword-cutlers in Europe. In 1797 Le Marchant was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy without purchase in Hompesch's mounted riflemen, a newly raised foreign corps, and transferred through the 29th light dragoons to the 7th light dragoons (now hussars). The latter regiment was at that time quartered in the neighbourhood of Windsor under command of Lord Paget, afterwards first marquis of Anglesey.

Here Le Marchant started his project of schools of instruction for officers. A house was taken at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, where General Francis Jarry [q. v.] was engaged to deliver tactical lectures to voluntary classes of young officers. Jarry soon found that rudimentary military knowledge was at too low an ebb in the British service for his pupils to profit by his teaching, and recommended the formation of additional elementary classes. Le Marchant then submitted to the Duke of York a plan for a national establishment, which was commenced on a semi-official footing in the same year (1799). In January 1801 a parliamentary grant of 30,000*l.* was voted for a 'royal military college,' to consist of two departments, a senior at High Wycombe (where Jarry was appointed commandant), and a junior at Great Marlow. Both have since been removed to Sandhurst. General William Harcourt [see Harcourt, William, third Earl] was appointed governor, and Le Marchant, who had been transferred to the 2nd dragoon guards (bays), and afterwards went on half-pay, was made lieutenant-governor. This post, the emoluments of which, with regimental pay, amounted to 2,000*l.* a year, Le Marchant held with marked ability for nine years, during which time over two hundred officers, including many of Wellington's Peninsula staff, passed through his hands. He vacated the post in the ordinary course, on promotion to the rank of major-general.

Le Marchant was appointed to a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsula in 1810, and joined the army in the autumn of that year. He was present at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Llerena on 19 April 1812, when, with Sir Thomas Graham's corps near Badajoz, he overthrew two French regiments of cavalry with three squadrons of the 5th dragoon guards. Just before the battle of Salamanca Le Marchant heard of the death of his wife (Wellington, *Suppl. Desp.* vii. 195). At the battle of Salamanca, 22 July 1812, Le Marchant's brigade, consisting of the 5th dragoon guards and the 3rd dragoons (now hussars, but at that time heavy cavalry), was posted at the right centre of the allies. In the famous charge of the brigade, with Anson's light dragoons and Bull's troop of horse artillery in support, a French infantry division was utterly routed, and fifteen hundred prisoners taken (Napier, *Hist. Penins. War*, rev. edit. iv. 269–70). Many cavalry writers are of opinion that Napier, in his vivid description of the episode, has underrated the effect of the charge on the success of the day. Le Marchant, who cut down six of the enemy with his own hand, was mortally wounded by a musket-ball in the groin. He lived just long enough to see the success of the manœuvre. He was buried hastily in an olive-grove hard by, and a hideous monument was put up to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. Wellington spoke of Le Marchant publicly and privately as 'a very able officer,' and of his death as a great loss to the army.

Le Marchant had by his wife Mary, daughter of John Carey, jurat of Guernsey, ten children, including four sons. His eldest son, Carey, lieutenant and captain first footguards, was killed in the battle of the Nive in 1813; and the fourth, Thomas, died a retired major. His second and third sons, Denis and John Gaspard, are noticed separately. Le Marchant was a widely read man, an accomplished draughtsman, and something of a musician. In politics he was a moderate whig. When at High Wycombe he supported a school for poor children at his own cost, at a time when opinions respecting popular education were much divided. He wrote upon military subjects, but few of his writings have been published. Besides his 'Cavalry Sword Exercise' (1796), he drew up 'A Plan for preventing Peculation in the Foraging of Cavalry.' He also compiled 'The Duty of Cavalry Officers on Outpost,' based on the practice of the Prussian and Austrian armies, observed when Le Marchant's regiment, the bays, was temporarily attached to a combined force covering the left flank of the Prussians during the siege of Valenciennes. The work was ordered by the Duke of York to be printed, but was never put into type, and no trace of it could be found among his papers after the author's

death. In 1797–8 were published his 'Elucidation of certain Points in H.M. Regulations for Cavalry,' and his 'Instructions for the Movement and Discipline of the Provisional Cavalry,' the latter being certain regiments raised at the time under the Supplementary Militia Acts for home service on the plan of, but distinct from, the fencible cavalry. An excellent portrait is prefixed to Sir Denis Le Marchant's 'Memoirs of General Le Marchant,' 1841.

[Burke's Baronetage under 'Le Marchant;' Sir Denis Le Marchant's Memoirs of General Le Marchant, London, 1841 (of this work only ninety copies were printed); Parl. Papers, Accounts and Papers, 1810, vol. ix., Military Enquiry, Royal Military College; Napier's Hist. of Peninsular War, rev. ed. vol. iv.; Cannon's Hist. Records, 2nd and 5th Dragoon Guards; Combermere Corresp. i. 273–5; Gurwood's Well. Desp.; Suppl. Desp. vii. 195, 594, xiv. 30, 34, 45–7, 55, 61, 65, 70, 86.] H. M. C.

LE MARCHANT, Sir JOHN GASPARD (1803–1874), lieutenant-general, colonial administrator, third son of Major-general John Gaspard Le Marchant [q. v.], was born in 1803. On 26 Oct. 1820 he was appointed ensign in the 10th foot; in 1821 he became lieutenant in the 57th foot, in 1825 captain in the 57th and afterwards in the new 98th foot, and in 1832 major in the latter regiment, with which he served at the Cape. All his steps except the first were purchased. In 1835 he exchanged to an unattached majority, and was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the British auxiliary legion in Spain, under Generals Evans [see Evans, Sir De Lacy] and Chichester [see Chichester, Sir Charles] in the Carlist war of 1835–7. He was present at the relief of, and action before, Bilbao in September 1835, the affairs on the heights of Arleban in Alava, (16–18 Jan. 1836), the raising of the siege of San Sebastian and the storming of the Carlist lines (5 May 1836), the passage of the Urmea, the taking of Passages, the general action at Alza in October 1836, and the general actions at Ernani, 10, 13, 15, 16 March 1837. For his service to the queen of Spain he was created a knight-bachelor in 1838, and received special permission to wear the Spanish decorations of San Fernando and Charles III. In 1839 he purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 99th foot returning from Mauritius, and in 1845 was transferred to the 85th light infantry, returning from the West Indies. Both these corps he brought into a high state of discipline, introducing in each a most elaborate system of interior economy. He left the 85th in 1846, on selection for the government of Newfoundland. He became colonel in 1851, major-general in 1858, lieutenant-general in 1864. Le Marchant was lieutenant-governor of Newfoundland from February 1847 to June 1852, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia from June 1852 to December 1857, governor of Malta from 1859 to 1864 (during which period he held local rank of lieutenant-general), and commander-in-chief at Madras from 1865 to 1868. He was a K.C.B. (civil, 1865), G.C.M.G. (1860), a lieutenant-general and colonel 11th (Devonshire) regiment. Le Marchant died at 80 St. George's Square, London, on 6 Feb. 1874. He married, in 1839, the third daughter of the Rev. Robert Taylor of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, coheiress of her maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Watkins of Clifton Hall in the same county.

[Burke's Baronetage and Knightage, 1873; Army Lists; Colonial List, 1873; Duncan's Hist. Anglo-Spanish Legion, London, 1877 (?); Illustr. London News, 1874.] H. M. C.

LEMENS, BALTHAZAR VAN (1637–1704), painter. [See Van Lemens.]

LE MESURIER, HAVILLAND (1758–1806), commissary-general, born in Guernsey in 1758, was youngest son of John Le Mesurier, hereditary governor of Alderney, who died in 1793 [see under Le Mesurier, John, 1781–1843]. Havilland obtained a scholarship at Winchester College in 1770, but resigned it in the next year, and after spending some time in mercantile connection with his father and eldest brother, Peter, married in 1782, and joined a large mercantile firm at Havre. Thence he removed to London, but having suffered in the commercial disasters of 1793, he accepted the post of 'adjutant commissary-general of stores, supplies, and storage' with the forces on the continent under command of the Duke of York [see Frederick Augustus, Duke of York], of which Alderman (afterwards Sir Brook) Watson had been appointed commissary-general. Le Mesurier was acting commissary-general of the army during the winter retreat through Holland and Westphalia to Bremen in 1794–5, and received the highest commendation from Count Walmoden (the elder) and General David Dundas (1735–1820) [q. v.] After his return he entered into partnership with his brother Paul [see below], as P. and H. Le Mesurier, merchants, 3 Austin Friars, City. During the invasion alarm of 1798 he was appointed commissary-general of the southern district, where he introduced a new plan of supply with the warm approval of Sir Charles, afterwards the first Earl Grey [q. v.], who commanded the district. It embraced the establishment of

depots of stores, each in charge of a 'reserve commissary,' at Croydon, Leatherhead, Guildford, Farningham, and Rochester. In 1799 the post of commissary-general in England was created or restored for the benefit of Sir Brook Watson, and Le Mesurier, holding that he was thereby placed in a secondary position contrary to express stipulation, entered into a spirited controversy with the authorities, which ended in his resignation in June 1800. All the officers employed under him were soon after reduced, and a totally different system introduced. When the Addington administration took office in March 1801, Le Mesurier was reinstated, and was sent to Egypt, to superintend the commissariat arrangements of the army returning from that country, which involved a subsequent extension of his service in Malta, Naples, and elsewhere at the peace of Amiens.

Le Mesurier was surviving partner of the firm at his death, which took place in Great George Street, Westminster, 5 March 1806. He married in 1782 Miss Eliza Dobrée of Guernsey, and by her had four sons and one daughter.

Le Mesurier was author of a pamphlet on 'Commissariat Duties in the Field,' published in 1796; of the 'British Commissary' (London, 2 vols. 1798), a work dedicated to Count Walmoden and General Dundas, which went through several editions; of 'Thoughts on a French Invasion' (London, 1798), which also went through several editions; and of 'Two Letters to the Commissioners of Military Accounts,' exposing commissariat abuses.

Le Mesurier, Paul (1755–1805), lord mayor of London, brother of the above, born in Guernsey 23 Feb. 1755, entered in 1776 into partnership with Nicholas Le Cras, a merchant of Walbrook, London, and was well known as a prize agent during the American war. In 1780 he joined the first voluntary military association formed in England, and rose to be colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1794. As a proprietor of the East India Company he was so active in his opposition to Fox's India Bill of 1783 that he was appointed a director, and was elected M.P. for Southwark at the election which followed the defeat of Fox's measure. He became alderman of Dowgate Ward in October 1784, was sheriff in 1787, and lord mayor in 1794. His hospitality in the latter office, always very liberal, was shown to greatest advantage at his entertainment of Cornwallis, the governor-general of India, when presented with the freedom of the city in December 1794. Le Mesurier died 9 Dec. 1805, and was buried in the churchyard of Christ Church, Spitalfields. He married in 1776 Mary Roberdean of Homerton, by whom he left a son and three daughters (*Gent. Mag.* 1806, pt. i. pp. 84–6).

[Gent. Mag. 1806, pt. i. p. 290; Havilland Le Mesurier's writings.] H. M. C.

LE MESURIER, HAVILLAND (1783–1813), lieutenant-colonel, son of Havilland Le Mesurier [q. v.], commissary-general, was originally intended for a partnership in his father's house of business. He was educated at a school at Salisbury, and afterwards at Westminster, and early in 1800 was sent to Berlin to learn German. There he acquired military tastes, and in January 1801 an ensigncy was obtained for him in the royal staff corps. He was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy in one of the limited-service companies added to the 20th foot, but the company was reduced at the peace of Amiens, and Le Mesurier, who had been with his father in Egypt and Italy, was appointed lieutenant 83rd foot. In August 1803 he entered the senior department of the Royal Military College, High Wycombe, and was sent to reside at Kiel in Holstein to improve himself in German. On 25 Aug. 1804 he was promoted captain 21st fusiliers, and, after passing a distinguished examination at High Wycombe, was employed on the quartermaster-general's staff in Kent and Sussex. He was a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general under Sir John Moore in Sweden and at Corunna. Returning to the Peninsula in April 1809, he was appointed by Marshal Beresford a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel in the 14th (Algarves) Portuguese infantry. The regiment was at Chaves, in a wretched state, the officers old and inefficient, and from two hundred to four hundred of the men constantly sick. Provisions were scarce and very high-priced, and not another English officer was within fifty miles of the place. Le Mesurier succeeded to the command, acquired the confidence of the officers and men alike, and brought the regiment into excellent order. He was appointed Portuguese military secretary to Lord Wellington in April 1811, and was present in that capacity at the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, 5 May 1811, but soon resigned his post and returned to his regiment. On 3 Oct. 1811 he became a brevet lieutenant-colonel in the British service, and was appointed commandant of the frontier fortress of Almeida, where he displayed much skill and activity in bringing the defences and the garrison into a state of efficiency. On government land and on the government account he raised corn enough for the maintenance of the garrison of Almeida within range of its guns, and with the fatigue labour

of the garrison he raised enough potatoes to supply 2,500 men for three months. When Wellington prepared for his final advance, Le Mesurier was appointed to command the 12th Portuguese infantry. He was shot through the back of the head, when leading his regiment, in the battle of the Pyrenees, 28 July, and died 31 July 1813, at the age of thirty.

Le Mesurier, though not of robust constitution, and a great sufferer from fever and ague during the Peninsular campaign, was a very active officer. He was the translator of one or two French military works, and was entrusted by Marshal Beresford with the compilation of regulations for the Portuguese army, which were nearly ready at the time of his death.

[Army Lists; Gent. Mag. 1813 pt. ii. pp. 499, 685, 1814 pt. i. pp. 90-94.] H. M. C.

LE MESURIER, JOHN (1781–1843), major-general, last hereditary governor of Alderney, born in 1781, was eldest son of Governor Peter Le Mesurier, who died in 1803 (see *Gent. Mag.* 1803, pt. i. 91), and grandson of Governor John Le Mesurier, who died in 1793 (*ib.* 1793, pt. i. 374). Alderman Le Mesurier (*ib.* 1806, pt. i. 84) and Commissary Havilland Le Mesurier [q. v.] were his uncles. He was appointed ensign in 1794 in the 132nd highlanders, from which short-lived corps he was promoted into the 89th foot, and became captain-lieutenant in 1796. He served with a flank battalion commanded by Colonel Stewart in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and afterwards with his regiment in 1799–1800 at the occupation of Messina after blockade and capture of Malta under General Thomas Graham, lord Lynedoch [q. v.], and in the campaign in Egypt in 1801, including the battles before Alexandria, the defence of Rosetta, and the surrender of Cairo. After the fall of Alexandria the 89th embarked on board Lord Keith's fleet on a secret expedition, the destination of which was supposed to be Brazil; but on reaching Malta peace was found to have been declared, and the regiment returned to Ireland. After attaining his majority in the 89th Le Mesurier retired on half-pay. The government of Alderney, to which Le Mesurier succeeded on his father's death in 1803, was originally granted to an ancestor of the family, Sir Edmund Andros [q. v.], by letters patent of Charles II, and was renewed to Le Mesurier's grandfather, John Le Mesurier, by George III, for a period of ninety-nine years, in 1763. Le Mesurier, who, while on the half-pay list, attained the rank of major-general, resigned the government at the end of 1824. He died at Bradfield Place, near Reading, 21 May 1843, aged 62. He married in 1804 Martha, daughter of Alderman Peter Pochard of London, a native of Guernsey, and had one son, in the church, the author of some small books of devotion.

[Army Lists; Gent. Mag. 1843, pt. ii. pp. 105, 204, and preceding vols. ut supra.] H. M. C.

LE MOINE, ABRAHAM (*d.* 1757), theological controversialist, was probably the son of one of the Huguenot refugees of that name settled in England. From 1723 to 1743 he was chaplain to the French Hospital in London. In 1729 he became chaplain to the Duke of Portland, who in 1738 presented him to the rectory of Everley, Wiltshire. His handwriting appears in the register till 11 July 1756. He died in the following January, and was buried at St. James's, Paddington, 13 Jan. 1757 (Lysons, *Environs of London*), but his tombstone has disappeared. His principal work is a 'Treatise on Miracles,' a reply to Thomas Chubb [q. v.], London, 1747. He also wrote 'A Vindication of the Literal Account of the Fall,' London, 1751, being a reply to Middleton; and 'A Defence of the Sacred History of the Old Testament against the groundless objections and false insinuations of the late Lord Bolingbroke in his Letters on the Study and Use of History,' London, 1753. He published French translations of Bishop Gibson's 'Pastorals on Infidelity and on Missions,' London, 1729, and 'Letters against Libertines,' the Hague, 1732; of Bishop Sherlock's 'Dissertations on the Fall, on Second Epistle of St. Peter, on Prophecy, and on Jacob's Blessing to Judah,' Amsterdam, 1732, and of the anonymous 'Tryal of the witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus' (1729), to which he added a 'Dissertation historique sur les écrits de Mr. Woolston,' i.e. Thomas Woolston [q. v.], the Hague, 1735.

Two brothers, Abraham Le Moine, born 10 Feb. 1724, and Joseph Le Moine, apparently sons of the above, entered Merchant Taylors' School, London, in 1735. The former graduated B.A. from Catharine Hall, Cambridge, in 1744.

[Everley parish register; Agnew's French Prot. Exiles, London, 1886; Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, London, 1822–43; Gent. Mag. 1759 p. 593, 1818 ii. 116; Picot's Mém. Hist. Ecclés., new ed., Paris, 1855 (incorrect as to date of death).] J. G. A.

LEMOINE, HENRY (1756–1812), author and bookseller, born in Spitalfields 14 Jan. 1756, and baptised in the French Huguenot church De La Patente in Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, 1 Feb. 1756, was the only

son of Henry Lemoine, a French protestant refugee who had escaped from Normandy to Jersey, and subsequently settled in Spitalfields, London, dying in April 1760. Henry's mother, Anne I. Cenette, was a native of Guernsey (*Bapt. Reg.*) He was educated at a free school belonging to the French Calvinists in the east-end of London. In 1770 he was apprenticed to a stationer and rag merchant in Lamb Street, Spitalfields, where, in spite of the severity of his master, he found means of indulging an omnivorous appetite for books. From Spitalfields he removed about 1773 to the shop of Mr. Chatterton, who combined the trades of baker and bookseller. While with Chatterton he wrote for an amateur dramatic club two 'satirical' pieces, 'The Stinging Nettle' and 'The Reward of Merit,' which are described by a contemporary critic as in Churchill's best manner. Neither appears to be extant in its original form, but large extracts from the 'Reward of Merit' are given in the 'London Magazine,' July and August 1780. On leaving Chatterton, Lemoine became for a time French master in a boarding-school at Vauxhall, kept by one Mannypenny, and led the master and scholars to believe him incapable 'of speaking a word of English, but the constraint was too much for him long to bear, and imparting the secret of his disguise to the maids in the kitchen he received his dismissal.' On coming of age in 1777 he inherited some property in Jersey, under the will of an aunt, Ann le Moine, who had died in 1766. Accordingly he purchased a bookstall in the Little Minories, and devoted his leisure to writing for the magazines. He also dispensed drugs and specifics of various kinds, especially a freely advertised 'bug-water,' the recipe of which he obtained from a Dr. Thomas Marryat (Granger, *New Wonderful Museum*, p. 2222).

In 1780 he removed to a stand in Bishopsgate Churchyard, and became acquainted with David Levi [q. v.], the Jewish apologist, whom he supplied with materials for his controversy with Dr. Priestley. About this time he frequently supped with Levi and other minor *literati* at the house of George Lackington [q. v.] in Chiswell Street, and he is probably the 'Mr. L——e' mentioned in Lackington's 'Autobiography' (13th edition, p. 185). Under the pseudonym of 'Allan Macleod' he subsequently attacked Lackington in his ironical 'Lackington's Confessions rendered into Narrative,' London, 1804, sm. 8vo.

In 1786 he published anonymously 'The Kentish Curate, or the History of Lamuel Lyttleton,' a narrative romance in four 12mo volumes: the lubricity of the work is scarcely atoned for by its 'moral' distribution of punishments and rewards. About this time he also issued a reprint of Cleland's 'Fanny Hill,' and on 8 Oct. 1788 was admitted a freeman of the Leathersellers Company by redemption. In 1790 he published a rhymed version of Blair's 'Grave,' which has been described as a 'great improvement' on the original, and two years later he started the 'Conjurors' Magazine,' in which was embodied a translation of Lavater's famous 'Treatise on Physiognomy.' The magazine had for a time a phenomenal sale, but by 1793, when it became known as the 'Astrologer's Magazine,' Lemoine's connection with it had practically ceased, although it included reprints of some stories of his from the 'Arminian Magazine' and elsewhere. In 1791 he compiled 'Visits from the World of Spirits, or interesting anecdotes of the Dead . . . containing narratives of the appearances of many departed spirits;' a second edition was published at Glasgow in 1845. In 1793 he edited a herbal on the lines of Culpeper's well-known treatise, entitled 'The Medical Uses of English Plants,' and in the same year he started the 'Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle,' to which he contributed several important lives, notably that of Baron d'Aguilar. In 1794 he was 'engaged in the copperplate printing business,' but sustained serious losses through the defalcations of two booksellers, 'which circumstance, connected with some domestic disagreements, terminated in his confinement for debt, and separation from his wife' (*Gent. Mag.* 1812, i. 673). In 1795 he had to give up his bookshop and 'commence business as pedestrian bookseller,' or colporteur of pamphlets and chapbooks. Simultaneously he did much hack-work in the way of translation and compilation for the London booksellers, eventually becoming the recognised *doyen* of his profession. His studies were generally carried on in the streets, and his books 'mostly written on loose papers at the public house.' In 1795 he supplied much verse on Charlotte and Werther to the 'Lady's New and Elegant Pocket Magazine.' In 1797 he published the work, of considerable curiosity and original merit, by which he is chiefly remembered, 'Typographical Antiquities: the History, Origin, and Progress of the Art of Printing . . . also a . . . complete History of the Walpolean Press . . . at Strawberry Hill . . . a . . . Dissertation on the Origin and Use of Paper . . . a . . . History of the Art of Wood-cutting and Engraving on Copper with the Adjudication of Literary Property . . . a Catalogue of remarkable Bibles and

Common Prayer Books,' &c., pp. 156, London, 12mo ; 2nd edit., with slightly altered title, 1801 (*Reuss. Regist.* ii. 15).

He subsequently, from 1803 to 1806, did much work upon the bibliographical dictionary of Dr. Adam Clarke [q. v.] About 1807 he again set up in Parliament Street a small stand of books. Towards the end of his life he became an inmate in the house of a Mr. Broom in Drury Lane, but he was still active with his pen, wrote a pseudonymous life of Abraham Goldsmid [q. v.], and started the 'Eccentric Magazine,' before the conclusion of the first volume of which he died on 30 April 1812 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Besides the works mentioned above, nearly all of which were issued anonymously, Lemoine was doubtless the author of numerous books and pamphlets, few of which can be with certainty identified. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and there are numerous panegyrical odes by him upon his fellow 'booksellers' fags,' a list of whom, with some account of their lives, is given in Granger's 'New Wonderful Museum.' Though extremely industrious, Lemoine was of improvident and too convivial habits (cf. *Eccentric Mag.* vol. i. Pref.) Smeeton, who credits him with a noble disregard for money, describes him as one of the best judges of old books in England, and an authority on foreign and Jewish literature.

[Smeeton's Biog. Curiosa, pp. 50, 51; Granger's New Wonderful Museum, v. 2218–40 (with portrait); Gent. Mag. 1809 pt. i. p. 158, pt. ii. p. 749, 1810 passim, and 1812 pt. i. pp. 493, 673; Wilson's Wonderful Characters, iii. 260–4; Timperley's Encycl. pp. 106, 110, 847; Miller's Fly Leaves, i. 50; Evans's Cat. i. 207; Lackington's Memoirs; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 729, iii. 692, 727, ix. 517, 551; Watt's Bibl. Brit. art. 'Moine;' Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] T. S.

LEMON, GEORGE WILLIAM (1726–1797), master of Norwich school, was born in 1726, and graduated B.A. in 1747, from Queens' College, Cambridge. He took holy orders, and was presented in 1755 to the vicarage of East Walton, near Lynn, and to the rectory of Gaytonthorpe (now the consolidated living of East Walton with Geytonthorpe). He lived at East Walton from 1756 to 1767, and was also curate of Gayton, a neighbouring parish. On 23 Dec. 1769 he was elected master of 'the free grammar school of Norwich,' succeeding the Rev. Edward Symonds at 'Lady-day' 1770. Whatever reputation Lemon might have had as master was naturally eclipsed by his great successor Dr. Parr. He is said to have been not a very skilful teacher, and the school sank under him, but 'he was a worthy man, had great industry, and much learning' (Johnstone, *Life of Parr*, i. 161).

He resigned the mastership in 1778, and soon returned to East Walton, where he remained till his death, a quiet country clergyman and an industrious and scholarly student and writer. It is stated in the 'Bibliotheca Parriana' that 'the Corporation on his resigning gave him a small living.' Dawson Turner (*List of Norfolk Benefices*, continued from Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, 1847) states that Lemon held the livings of Mundham St. Peter and St. Etheldred, and of Seething, but he was never instituted to them. He died 4 Oct. 1797, aged 71, and was buried at East Walton. There is a tablet in the church to himself and his wife, 'Elizabeth' Young (1735–1804), of East Walton, whom he married 31 May 1760.

His published works prove him to have been 'a man of great industry and much learning.' They are: 1. 'Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta, ordine novo, ac faciliori ratione tradita,' London, 1774. An English introduction is dated Norwich, 25 March 1774. It is a well-printed school book, intended to supersede 'the Eton grammar, then established in this school.' The 'solution of the difficulties' of his pupils he reserves 'to the perusal of a much larger work, which I have prepared for your more serious application,' a work which seems not to have been published. As was usual then, the Greek words are without accents, and mostly without breathings. 2. 'Two Tracts,' London, 1773; (*a*) 'Additional Observations on the Greek Accents, by the late Edward Spelman, esq.,' edited by Lemon. (*b*) 'The Voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy, in part intended to "lay before the readers specimens of a much larger attempt, viz: an intire new translation of the works of Virgil."' The larger attempt was never published. 3. 'English Etymology, or a Derivative Dictionary of the English Language,' London, 1783, 4to, by subscription. A handsome book, well thought of in its day, though only curious and useless now (cf. *Critical Review*. March and April 1784, lvii. 177–84, 281–93). The writer's view was that most English words were derived from 'Greek as the radix,' notwithstanding the dialects they may have passed through. 4. 'The History of the Civil War between York and Lancaster, comprehending the lives of Edward IV and his brother Richard III. Lynn, printed for the author by W. Whittingham,' 1792, with preface dated 'East Walton, 2 Feb. 1792.' The title-page has 'the former part written by the late Edward Spelman, esq., but the introduction speaks of 'the few unfinished sheets he gave

me.' It is a sensible, well-printed book, showing some knowledge both of original authorities and of the latest books on the subject. 5. A new edition in numbers of Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking and Draining the Fens and Marshes, &c., with several new Additions. Lynn, printed and sold by W. Whittingham,' Nos. i. ii. iii. were 'just published' in 1792.

[Johnstone's Life of Parr, i. 161; Bibliotheca Parriana, p. 698; A General History of the County of Norfolk, 1829, pp. 399, 479, 1051; Critical Review, March 1784, April 1784; Gent. Mag. November 1797, p. 982; Cutting's Gleanings about Gayton in the Olden Time, pp. 46, 160–5; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 19166, f. 432; Davy's Athenæ Suffolcenses.] O. W. T.

LEMON, MARK (1809–1870), editor of 'Punch,' eldest son of Martin Lemon, hop-merchant, by his wife, Alice Collis of Boston, Lincolnshire, was born in a house at the north-east corner of Oxford Circus, London, on 30 Nov. 1809. His father dying in 1817, he was brought up by his grandfather, also Mark Lemon, a farmer long settled at Hendon, and was sent to school under the Rev. James Wilding at Cheam in Surrey. At the age of fifteen he went to his uncle, Thomas Collis, a hop-merchant at Boston, to learn his business, and then, through the influence of his mother's second husband, he was appointed for a time manager of Verey's brewery in Kentish Town. But his real genius was for journalism and the stage. From an early date he was in the habit of sending poems and tales to the magazines, and in 1835 he began his prolific career as a playwright. On 25 April 1835 there appeared at the Strand Theatre the 'P. L., or No. 30 Strand, and this was followed at the Adelphi, at various times, by 'Domestic Economy,' 'Jack-in-the-Green,' 'The Slow Man,' 'A Moving Tale,' and 'The Railway Belle,' the last two being played in 1854. 'Destiny' was the first of his plays acted at the Surrey Theatre, and it was followed by a five-act drama in blank verse, 'Arnold of Winkelried,' in July 1835. In several of his best-known plays, such as 'Hearts are Trumps,' produced at the Strand Theatre in 1849, and 'The Silver Thimble,' Mrs. Stirling and the Keeleys appeared. Between 1841 and 1844 the following works of his were played at the Olympic: 'The Little Gipsy,' 'Gileso Scroggini,' 'My man Tom,' 'Lost and Won,' 'Captain pro tem,' 'Self Accusation,' 'The Gentleman in Black,' 'The Ladies' Club,' 'Love and Charity,' 'The Adventures of a Gentleman,' 'Love and War,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Whittington and his Cat,' 'The Demon Gift,' and 'Gwynneth Vaughan.' 'Mrs. Webster at Home' appeared at the Adelphi in April 1853, and 'Number Nip' in 1854; 'Paula Lazarro' at Drury Lane in 1854, and 'Medea, or the Libel on the Lady of Colchis' in 1856. Others of his plays are 'The M.P. for the Rotten Borough,' 'Bob Short,' 'What will the World say?' a five-act play which appeared in 1841, 'The Turf,' performed in 1842 at Covent Garden, and 'Grandfather Whitehead.' He wrote several farces—'The School for Tigers,' and others. 'The Ancestress' and 'Self-Accusation' were melodramas; 'The Pacha's Bridal' and 'Fridoline,' of which the music was written by his brother-in-law, Frank Romer, and 'The Lady of the Lake' were operas; 'The House of Ladies,' 'Love and Charity,' and 'The Gray Doublet' burlettas; 'The Chimes,' 'St. George and the Dragon,' 'Number Nip,' and 'Peter Wilkins' extravaganzas. In some of these, and also particularly in his adaptation of Dumanoir's and Dennery's 'Don César de Bazan,' he collaborated with Gilbert à Beckett. His plays numbered some sixty in all.

Meanwhile he contributed to 'Household Words,' 'Once a Week,' the 'Illustrated London News,' and the 'Illuminated Magazine.' His first editorship was that of the 'London Journal,' for which he had written the Christmas story almost from its commencement. For a short time he edited the 'Family Herald' and 'Once a Week.' He also established and edited the 'Field.' Being an intimate friend of Herbert Ingram, founder of the 'Illustrated London News,' he acted as his secretary, and assisted in the management of his paper for some years. The first Christmas supplement that it published was from his pen.

It is as one of the founders and first editor of 'Punch' that Lemon is best known. From 1841 his history is the history of 'Punch.' Whether the title of that paper was borrowed from Douglas Jerrold's 'Punch in London' or not, the conception of the journal itself is due to Lemon and Henry Mayhew, and occurred to them in June 1841, at Lemon's house in Newcastle Street, Strand, where Lemon drafted the first prospectus. The first number was published by Bryant on 17 July 1841, and the periodical was owned in equal shares by Ebenezer Landells the engraver, Last the printer, and Lemon and Mayhew, who jointly edited it. For some time it was most unsuccessful, and was only saved from disaster by the money which Lemon was making by his plays. The paper was then purchased by Bradbury & Evans. Mayhew retired from the editorship, and the sole charge was left to Lemon, who retained it to his death. His salary at first was 30*s.* a

week; at the last it was 1,500*l.* per annum. During the twenty-nine years of his control of 'Punch' it not only attained the position of a social power, and numbered among its contributors almost all the humorists of the day, but it was singularly free from all virulence, undue personality, or grossness—the best proof that there can be of the purity and good nature of Lemon's singularly amiable and honest mind. In addition to his work on 'Punch,' he was busy with other enterprises. Late in life he began writing novels, though with indifferent success. 'Wait for the End' appeared in 1863, 'Loved at Last' in 1864, 'Faulkner Lyle' in 1866, 'Leyton Hall' in 1867, and 'Golden Fetters' in 1868. 'The Taffeta Petticoat,' though finished, was not published before he died.

He was an amateur actor of much talent and humour. His performances began in 1845 at Miss Kelly's Theatre in Soho, in connection with the Guild of Literature and Art. He took the parts of Brainworm in Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour,' which was repeated at Knebworth, Hertfordshire, in 1847, and of the Mysterious Stranger in 'Two o'clock in the Morning.' He acted in 1847 in Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, and in 1849 appeared at Devonshire House as Sir Geoffrey Thornside in a performance before the queen of Lytton's 'Not so bad as we seem,' and in 1856 and 1857 he took part in performances of the 'Lighthouse' and of Wilkie Collins's 'Frozen Deep' at Tavistock House, playing Lord Crayford, and in 1867 he played in the 'Wolf in Sheep's Clothing' at the Adelphi, in a performance arranged by the 'Punch' staff for the benefit of the widow of Charles Bennett, a contributor to the paper. He also gave readings, especially of an adaptation of his own play, 'Hearts are Trumps,' in 1867, and he arranged and took the chief part in a series of scenes from the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' which he entitled 'Falstaff,' first at the Gallery of Illustration in Regent Street, and subsequently in 1869 at various places in the north of England and in Scotland. A portrait of him in this character by John Tenniel appeared in the 'Illustrated London News,' and is prefixed to Joseph Hatton's 'With a Show in the North,' which gives an account of this dramatic tour. He wrote also at different times a considerable number of fairy tales: 'The Enchanted Doll,' 1850, 'The Lost Book,' 'Legends of Number Nip,' adapted from the German, in 1864, 'Tinykin'sTransformations' in 1869, and 'Leyton Hall,' 'Tom Moody's Tales,' and 'A Christmas Hamper;' and he published a well-known collection of jests as 'Mark Lemon's Jest-Book,' and in 1867 the 'New Table-Book.' He had delivered at the Gallery of Illustration, from January 1862 till some time in 1863, a series of historical and descriptive lectures called 'About London,' illustrated by set scenes on a small stage, which subsequently appeared in 'London Society' in 1867 as 'Up and Down the London Streets,' and were separately republished. On 23 May 1870 he died at Vine Cottage, Crawley in Sussex, where he had lived for some time, and was buried at Ifield Church. A testimonial was subscribed after his death for the benefit of his widow and children. 'Uncle Mark,' as he was widely called among his friends, was in person robust, handsome, and jovial, humorous rather than witty in his conversation, indefatigable and prolific in production. He married, in September 1839, Helen Romer, who died in 1890, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. The second son, Harry, wrote 'The Co-operative Movement' in 1868 and a few other farces, and was assistant to his father in his work on 'Punch,' as well as contributing to that periodical. His daughter Betty married, in 1864, Sir Robert Romer, now a judge of the high court of justice.

[See Joseph Hatton's True Story of 'Punch' in London Society, vols. xxviii. xxix. xxx.; Shirley Brooks in Illustrated London News, 4 June 1870; Willert Beale's Light of Other Days; Athenæum, 28 May 1870; Times, 24 and 30 May 1870; Forster's Life of Dickens, ii. 156; Scott's Life of E. Laman Blanchard; Edmund Yates's Reminiscences; information from Lady Romer.]

J. A. H.

LEMON, ROBERT (1779–1835), archivist, born in London in 1779, was the son of Robert Lemon, chief clerk of the record office in the Tower. After being educated at Norwich grammar school under his uncle, George William Lemon [q. v.], and assisting his father at the Tower for about eighteen months, he was appointed on 24 June 1795 an extra clerk in the state paper office. In February 1801 he became second clerk. The keeper, John Bruce (1745–1826) [q. v.], who was also historiographer to the East India Company, availed himself of Lemon's services in preparing the 'Annals' of the company (1810). Lemon became deputy-keeper of the state paper office on 23 Jan. 1818, and began to arrange systematically records including royal letters, Irish and Scottish correspondence, royalist composition papers, and Gunpowder plot papers. At the end of 1823 he found the manuscript of Milton's treatise, 'De Doctrina Christiana.' Thereupon, on the advice of Sir Robert Peel, home secretary, a commission for publishing records of historical value was

issued on 10 June 1825, and renewed on 14 Sept. 1830. Lemon was appointed secretary. By his exertions the documents belonging to the reign of Henry VIII were arranged for publication.

The state papers were ultimately removed from Scotland Yard and Great George Street to a more suitable house built for them in St. James's Park, in which Lemon had private apartments assigned to him. He died on 29 July 1835, and was buried in Kennington churchyard. By his wife Sarah (1772–1826) he had a son, Robert Lemon [q. v.], and a daughter.

In 1798 he helped to compile the valuable appendix to the 'Report on Internal Defence,' which chiefly relates to the preparations made against the threatened invasion of 1588. He was associated with his father in preparing the 'Calendars of the Charter Rolls and Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum, and of the Inquisitions Post Mortem.' Elected F.S.A. in May 1824, he contributed to the 'Archæologia' (xxi. 148–57) the warrant of indemnity to lord treasurer Middlesex for the jewels sent to Charles, prince of Wales, in Spain.

Among those who benefited by Lemon's knowledge was Sir Walter Scott (cf. postscript appended in November 1829 to the cabinet edition of *Rob Roy*). Lemon illustrated his copy of Scott's novels with transcripts of historical documents.

[Gent. Mag. 1835, pt. ii. pp. 326–8; Greville Memoirs, 1st part (4th edit.), iii. 44.] G. G.

LEMON, ROBERT (1800–1867), archivist, born in 1800, was the son of Robert [q. v.] and Sarah Lemon. He was employed under his father in the state paper office, and compiled the indexes to the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII' (*Report of Record Comm.* 1836, Append. p. 770). He discovered in 1826 an original portrait of Milton (*Gent. Mag.* 1826, pt. ii. p. 61). In November 1835 he was appointed senior clerk (*ib.* 1835, pt. ii. p. 545). To Lemon the suggestion of forming and publishing the 'Calendars of State Papers' is due, and he first interpreted a cypher which previously rendered large masses of those papers unintelligible. The first two volumes of the 'Domestic Series,' 1547–90, were published under his editorship in 1856 and 1865. He died at Brompton, Middlesex, on 3 Jan. 1867 (*ib.* 4th ser. iii. 261). He was married, and had a large family.

Lemon was elected F.S.A. on 3 March 1836. His single contribution to the 'Archæologia' (vol. xxxvii.) consists of a commentary appended to a letter addressed to John Stanhope in 1588, giving particulars of great interest in reference to the Spanish Armada. He also contributed to the 'Proceedings.' In 1846 he rearranged the society's library, and compiled catalogues of their valuable collections of broadsides and proclamations. His 'Catalogue' of the broadsides, with an introduction by John Bruce, F.S.A., was published by the society in 1866.

[Proc. Soc. Antiq. 2nd ser. iii. 481–2; Athenæum, 24 Jan. 1857, pp. 107–8; Gent. Mag. April 1857, pt. i. p. 446.] G. G.

LEMPRIÈRE, JOHN, D.D. (1765?–1824), classical scholar, born in Jersey (Plees, *Jersey*, p. 79) about 1765, was the son of Charles Lemprière of Jersey. He was educated at Winchester College and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 14 Jan. 1790, M.A. 10 Oct. 1792, B.D. 9 July 1801, D.D. 14 Jan. 1803 (*Cat. Oxf. Grad.*) In 1788 he was assistant-master at Reading grammar school (*Gent. Mag.* 1791, pt. ii. p. 740, and manuscript note in British Museum copy), and in 1789 was connected with the church of St. Helier, Jersey (cp. *ib.* 1789, pt. ii. pp. 834, 1031, 1066, reviewing a sermon preached there by Lemprière). While at Reading he published his 'Bibliotheca Classica; or, a Classical Dictionary containing a full Account of all the Proper Names mentioned in Antient Authors' (Reading, 1788, 8vo). This work, which long remained a popular English authority on mythology and history, has the merit of being readable. Some references to ancient authorities are given, but the articles are often superficial and written from points of view now obsolete. Lemprière acknowledged in the preface his indebtedness to Sabatier's 'Siècles payens.' A second edition appeared in 1797 (London, 8vo), 'greatly enlarged,' and with tables of coins, weights, &c. The ninth edition appeared in 1815, and among other editions may be mentioned those of 1818, 1828, 1832, 1833 (New York), 1838, 1843, 1888. Several abridgments were published, the first by Lemprière himself in 1808.

In 1791 Lemprière was master of the grammar school at Bolton, Lancashire. From about 1792 till 1808 (or 1809) he was a successful master at the grammar school at Abingdon, and was vicar of Abingdon from 1800 till 1811. While at Abingdon he published the first volume of an English translation of 'Herodotus,' with notes, but did not complete the work. He also published a 'Universal Biography . . . of Eminent Persons in all Ages and Countries,' London, 1808, 4to; 1812, 8vo (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. x. 246); 1825, 8vo, New York. The articles are brief, and no authorities are cited. In 1809 he became master of the

Exeter free grammar school (N. Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schools*, i. 316, 318) with a salary of 40*l.* a year and a house, and held the post till 1823 (?), when he retired in consequence of a dispute with the trustees of the school. In 1811 he was presented to the rectory of Meeth, Devonshire. This living, together with that of Newton Petrock, to which he was appointed in 1823, he held till his death, which took place from a fit of apoplexy on 1 Feb. 1824, in Southampton Street, Strand, London.

[Gent. Mag. 1824 pt. i. p. 283; Biog. Universelle; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities cited.] W. W.

LEMPRIÈRE, MICHAEL (*fl.* 1640–1660), seigneur of Maufant, and one of the leaders of the parliamentary party in Jersey, second son of Hugh Lemprière, lieutenant-bailiff under Elizabeth, and judge-delegate of Jersey under James I, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Dumaresq of La Haule, was born in Jersey about 1600. Elected a jurat of the royal court in 1639, he at once occupied a leading place in the opposition to the bailiff of the island, Sir Philip de Carteret [q. v.] The part that he played has led to his being styled, not quite appropriately, the 'Hampden of Jersey.' Lemprière's party, though they professed liberal opinions, had no specific grievances to allege, and were in fact actuated almost entirely by jealousy of the predominant De Carteret family, whose representative, Sir Philip, had been unwisely allowed by Charles I to combine with the post of bailiff those of lieutenant-governor and farmer of the revenues. The attitude taken up by Lemprière and his friends, among whom was David Bandinel [q. v.], was consequently condemned by William Prynne, whom Carteret had befriended while in prison on the island from 1637 to 1640 (see Prynne, *Lyar Confounded*; Le Quesne, *Hist.* p. 300). In 1642, with four other jurats and three clergymen, Lemprière prepared a petition to parliament containing twenty-two articles of accusation against Sir Philip de Carteret, who was at the time in London. This produced no immediate effect, but the feeling against Carteret steadily grew. In February 1643 Lemprière was appointed by the parliamentary committee for the defence of the kingdom as a special commissioner, together with Francis de Carteret, who refused to act, Benjamin Bisson, Abraham Herault, and Henri Dumaresq, to suspend De Carteret, and in the meantime to take over the government from his hands. At a meeting of the States summoned in the following month, upon De Carteret's producing the royal commission appointing him bailiff, Lemprière, who alone of his party was present, forthwith displayed his commission from the parliament. De Carteret promptly ordered his officers to turn him out of the assembly as a traitor. But Lemprière with undaunted courage insisted that Sir Philip should submit to the parliament's order for his apprehension. The unpopular bailiff had to retire for refuge to Elizabeth Castle, and Lemprière was one of the signatories of the letter rejecting De Carteret's appeal for permission to see his family. Sir Philip died on 23 Aug. 1643. Three days later the parliamentary commissioner, Major Lydcot, arrived, and named Lemprière bailiff of the island. The latter at once took the oath of bailiff, and administered that of lieutenant-governor to Lydcot. For the next three months the island was under Lemprière's rule, but during that period popular sentiment entirely veered round. The new bailiff was unable to restrain even his own officers from going over to the royalist party, and no progress was made against the castles, which were still in royalist hands. On the arrival of Sir George De Carteret in the island with a royal commission, Lemprière at once fled with the remnant of his followers to London, embarking by stealth on 21 Nov. 1643.

A royal warrant dated 1643 was issued for the arrest of the parliamentary leaders, Lemprière's name standing first on the list. His property was sequestrated, and during the eight years' exile that followed Lemprière underwent many privations, which he described in the manuscript narrative entitled 'Pseudo-Mastix—The Lyar's Whipp, in refutation of Prynne's Liar Confounded,' written by him in conjunction with his fellow-exiles and ex-jurats, Herault and Dumaresq. This work was first printed by the Société Jersiaise in its thirteenth 'Annual Bulletin' (1888). After De Carteret's capitulation to Sir James Haines on 15 Dec. 1651, Lemprière at once returned and resumed his office as parliamentary bailiff. During this second tenure of office he acted with wisdom and patriotism, as well as with conspicuous moderation. He zealously endeavoured to secure for Jersey the goodwill of the parliament, along with a confirmation of the privileges of that 'poor plot of earth.' In February 1651–2 he sent a full account of the civil government of Jersey to the speaker of the House of Commons, by his friend Colonel Stockall, strongly deprecating any change in the constitution (printed in appendix to Hoskins's *Charles II in the Channel Islands*). In February 1654 Cromwell issued an order to Lemprière, superseding, 'for that time only,' the old method

of election by nominating twelve gentlemen, including two Lemprières, 'with an earnest desire that they should be forthwith sworn jurats of the Isle,' but the bailiff was allowed discretion in the choice of the smaller civil officers. He was also given the control of the militia, in which 'malignants' were replaced by his own adherents. In his capacity of commissioner for compounding with delinquents, to which post he was appointed by Cromwell on 14 March 1655, he is generally allowed to have been lenient. As a judge his decisions were remarkable for fairness and ability, and perfect order reigned during his tenure of office from 1652 to 1660. Lemprière seems to have stood high in the esteem of the Protector, though the latter lent a cold ear to his proposal for excluding the clergy from the island's state assembly (Pegot-Ogier, p. 364).

On the Restoration Lemprière's estates were granted to a royalist, John Nicolls; but this grant was afterwards rescinded, 'Michael Lemprière, late pretended bailiff of Jersey, though guilty of great offences, being restored to his estates' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660, p. 442). Though removed from the bench of jurats, his retirement was probably unmolested. The exact date of his death is not known.

By his wife Sarah, daughter of Francis Carteret of La Hague, Lemprière left two sons and two daughters. The present seigneur of Rozel is a direct descendant.

[Information most kindly supplied by E. T. Nicolle, esq., of Jersey; Payne's Armorial of Jersey, p. 245, which is somewhat untrustworthy, and Monograph on Family of Lemprière, pp. 8, 9, 17; Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 778; Falle's Hist. of Jersey, ed. Durell, pp. 298–344; Le Geyt, Œuvres, vol. i. p. v; Ahier's Tableaux Historiques de la Civilisation à Jersey, pp. 320–6; Pegot-Ogier's Hist. des Iles de la Manche, pp. 364 sq., 430; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1652–60, passim; Prynne's Lyar Confounded, pp. 33–43; Hoskins's Charles II in the Channel Islands, 1854, pp. 37 sq., and pp. 107 sq., in which the best account of the history of Jersey at this period will be found; Shebbeare's Hist. of the Oppression of the Islanders, 1771. i. 250; Chevalier's Chronicle (manuscript); Société Jersiaise, thirteenth Annual Bulletin, 1888, in which appears the Pseudo-Mastix; Le Quesne's Constitutional Hist. 1856, chap. ix.; La Croix's Ville de St. Hélier, 1845, pp. 72–92.] T. S.

LEMPRIÈRE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1834), traveller and medical writer, was third son of Thomas Lemprière of Jersey. He entered the army medical service when young, and by 1789 was attached to the garrison of Gibraltar. In the September of that year Sidi Mahommed, emperor of Morocco, sent a message to General O'Hara, the commandant at Gibraltar, asking that an English doctor might be sent to attend his son, Muley Absolom, who was suffering from cataract. Lemprière accepted the commission, and left Gibraltar on 14 Sept. 1789; on 28 Oct. he reached Tarudant, where he attended the prince with great success. His only rewards, however, were 'a gold watch, an indifferent horse, and a few hard dollars.' He was then summoned to Morocco itself, which he reached on 4 Dec., to attend some ladies of the sultan's harem. He was detained at Morocco a long time against his will, and was not allowed to leave till 12 Feb. 1790; here again he complains of the miserable remuneration awarded him. After his return from Morocco Lemprière published an account of his travels in 'A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Mogadore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant, and thence over Mount Atlas to Morocco,' London, 1791. The work supplies interesting details concerning the Moorish sultan's harem. A number of its minor inaccuracies were noticed in a 'Corrective Supplement to Wm. Lemprière's Tour,' by Francisco Sanchez, London, 1794. After his visit to Morocco Lemprière was appointed surgeon to the 20th or Jamaica regiment of light dragoons. He spent five years in Jamaica, and on his return to England published 'Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica,' London, 1799. Lemprière left the army with the rank of inspector-general of hospitals, and resided for many years in the Isle of Wight. He died at Bath in 1834.

During his stay in the Isle of Wight he published two medical works: 1. 'A Report on the Medicinal Effects of an Alumnious Chalybeate Water, lately discovered at Sandrocks, in the Isle of Wight,' London, 1812. 2. 'Popular Lectures on the Study of Natural History and the Sciences, as delivered before the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society,' London, 1830.

[J. B. Payne's Monograph of the House of Lemprière; Watt's Bibl. Brit. vol. ii.; Gent. Mag. 1834, pt. ii.; Army Lists; Lemprière's own works passim.] G. P. M–y.

LEMPUT, REMIGIUS VAN (*d.* 1675), painter. [See Van Leemput.]

LENDY, AUGUSTE FREDERICK (1826–1889), military tutor, and author, born in 1826, was at one time a captain of the French army staff, but came to England as military tutor to the Orleans princes. About the date of the Crimean war he set up a private military college at Sunbury House, Sunbury-on-Thames, where he was long known as one of the ablest and most success-

ful of the much-abused army 'crammers.' He held a commission for twenty years in the 4th royal Middlesex militia (now 5th battalion royal fusiliers), in which he was appointed ensign in 1859, lieutenant in 1862, captain in 1866, retiring with the honorary rank of major 1 Feb. 1879. He died at Riverside House, Sunbury, 10 Oct. 1889, in his sixty-fourth year.

Lendy's special subject was fortification of the period prior to the introduction of the polygonal system, and his work on the subject was, in its day, by far the best text-book in the English language. He published: 1. 'Principles of War,' London, 1853, 12mo. 2. 'Maxims, Advice, and Instructions in the Art of War,' translated from the French, Paris, 1857, 16mo; New York, 8vo. 3. 'Elements of Fortification, Field and Permanent,' London, 1857, 8vo. 4. 'Campaigns of Napoleon, 1812' (campaigns of Wellington), privately printed, 19 parts, London, 1861. 5. 'Fortification: Lectures addressed to Officers reading for the Staff,' London, 1862, 8vo. 6. 'Practical Course of Military Surveying and Plan-drawing,' London, 1864, 8vo. 7. 'Marmont's Modern Armies,' translated from the French, London, 1865, 8vo. 8. A revised edition of Lavallée's 'Military Geography,' London, 1868, 8vo. Lendy was an active supporter of horticulture, and distinguished as an amateur grower of orchids.

[Broad Arrow, 19 Oct. 1889; Brit. Mus. Cat. Printed Books; Gardeners' Mag. 19 Oct. 1889.]

H. M. C.

LE NEVE, JOHN (1679–1741), antiquary, born on 27 Dec. 1679 in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, was only son and heir of John Le Neve, by his second wife, Amy, daughter of John Bent, merchant and tailor, of London; his grandfather, another John Le Neve, was first of Cavendish in Suffolk, and then of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. His father's first wife was Frances Monck, first cousin to the first Duke of Albemarle. One of his father's brothers, Richard, a sea-captain, died gallantly in action with the Dutch in 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, while another of his uncles, Edmund (*d.* 1689), was a barrister of the Middle Temple.

John's mother died on 12 Dec. 1687, when he was eight years old, and he was sent to Eton as an oppidan when he was twelve. His father, who died on 26 July 1693 when John was fourteen, was, like both his wives, buried in Westminster Abbey. John succeeded to a little property, and his kinsman Peter Le Neve [q. v.], whose exact relationship has not been traced, became one of his guardians; another was his first cousin, John Boughton, whose sister he married in 1699. From Eton he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1694, and matriculated in 1696, but left without a degree.

His first work seems to have been issued in 1712–14, under the title of 'Memoirs, British and Foreign, of the Lives and Families of the most Illustrious Persons who died in the years 1711 and 1712,' 2 vols. 8vo. This was probably suggested to him by his kinsman Peter, whose collections were freely at his service.

Le Neve's greatest work, the 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, or an Essay towards a regular Succession of all the principal Dignitaries,' &c., appeared in 1716 in folio. It was a work of immense labour. Le Neve utilised Bishop Kennett's 'Collections,' and Browne Willis said the bishop was its real compiler. But this is an exaggeration. Le Neve chiefly depended on original researches, which he pursued at a time when documentary evidence was difficult of access. The reception of the book did not encourage him to undertake a supplement, but before the end of the century twenty copies, fully annotated and brought up to date by eminent antiquaries, were extant. John Gutch was strongly urged to edit a new edition (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Illustrations*, v. 342–4). At length, in 1854, Thomas Duffus Hardy issued at Oxford his elaborate edition, in 3 vols. 8vo, in which Le Neve's 11,051 entries were extended to thirty thousand. In 1716 Le Neve also issued the 'Life of Dr. Field, Dean of Gloucester,' London, 8vo, but of this he is said only to have written the preface. In 1717 he published in one 8vo volume, avowedly as 'a specimen of a much larger work,' 'Monumenta Anglicana, being Inscriptions on the Monuments of several eminent Persons deceased in or since the year 1700, to the end of the year 1715, deduced into a series of time by way of Annals; at the end of which year is added an Obituary of some memorable Persons who died therein, whose Inscriptions (if any yet set up) are not come to hand.' He quotes largely from MSS. P. L., which no doubt is Peter Le Neve MS. Diary, afterwards printed in part in the 'Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.' Many of the inscriptions were communicated by the masons who set them up. In his modest and sensible preface he states that he was incited to begin the work by Weever's 'Funerall Monuments,' published in 1631. In 1718 he issued separately two more volumes, covering the periods 1650–1679, and 1680–99. In 1719 appeared a fourth volume, covering the period 1600–49, and

he announced that he was making collections of the same sort, beginning at the year 1400; but these collections—Harl. MSS. 3605–16, which are now in the British Museum—were never printed. Later in the year he issued a fifth volume, containing a supplement of monuments between 1650 and 1718, 'collected since the publication of the former volumes.' In 1720 he published in two parts 'The Lives and Characters . . . of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England since the Reformation, as settled by Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1559, by J. L., gent.' All his works were unsuccessful from a pecuniary point of view, and he fell into difficulties. In order to improve his position, and presumably on the suggestion of the Bishop of Ely, to whom his 'Fasti' had been dedicated, he took holy orders, although aged 44, and was presented by his patron to the Lincolnshire rectory of Thornton-le-Moor in January 1721–2. His creditors still pursued him, and he was imprisoned for insolvency in Lincoln gaol in December 1722. By a singular irony of fate, the exact day of his death is unknown, and if there was a monument raised to him who noted those of so many others, it is not now visible. A successor was appointed to the rectory of Thornton-le-Moor, 'vacant by the death of John Le Neve, the last incumbent,' on 23 May 1741.

Le Neve married by license, dated 25 Jan. 1698–9, at St. George's, Southwark, his first cousin, Frances, second daughter of Thomas Boughton of Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire, and Elizabeth Le Neve, sister of the bridegroom's father (Chester, *Marriage Licences*, ed. Foster, p. 964). By his wife Le Neve had eight children.

[T. Duffus Hardy's Life, prefixed to his edition of the Fasti, Oxford, 1854.] W. R.

LE NEVE, PETER (1661–1729), Norfolk antiquary, is generally said to have been born in London on 21 Jan. 1661–2 (but the entry in the 'Merchant Taylors' School Register' gives the date as 2 Feb. 1661–2). Both dates would seem to be wrong, as he was baptised at St. Michael's, Cornhill, 22 Jan. 1660–1 (information from C. H. Athill, Bluemantle). He was the son of Francis Neve (the 'Le' having been dropped for several generations when Peter re-adopted it), a citizen and draper of London, by Avice, daughter of Peter Wright, a London merchant (from whom, no doubt, he took his christian name), and the grandson of Firmian Neve of Ringland, Norfolk. Sir William Le Neve [q. v.] was his third cousin once removed. Peter entered Merchant Taylors' School on 11 March 1672–3. In 1675–6 his father was described as an upholsterer of the 'Crown,' Cornhill, and he may have obtained his first taste for heraldry from the scutcheons and pennons supplied for funerals by his father. A transcript of a book belonging to Sir Philip Woodhouse, made in 1680 (now in the present writer's library), and apparently in Le Neve's handwriting, suggests that he was interested in genealogy at an early age. When nearly twenty years old (1681) his father died. He was then resident at the 'Harrow' in the Poultry, 'against the White Horse in Paternoster Row.' Soon afterwards Le Neve seems to have moved to Warwick Lane, where he was still known as 'Peter Neve.'

Le Neve's abnormal powers of work rapidly gave him a high reputation, and in 1687, when he was only twenty-six, he was elected president of the Antiquarian Society, on its revival in that year. This office he resigned in 1724, after holding it for thirty-seven years. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. Before 1689 he began the immense and careful calendars of the records relating to his own county of Norfolk. By that date he had completed a careful calendar of the fines of the county down to the reign of Edward II. On 17 Jan. 1689–90 he was made Rouge Croix pursuivant. In 1694–5 he was suffering from fistula, apparently in London, and in the same year probably took part in Queen Mary's interment (Le Neve, *Letters*). In 1696 he was at Doctors' Commons, no doubt at the college, and was well enough off to offer pecuniary help to his friend Millicent. From 1696–8 he was corresponding with Tanner, offering to help him with his description of Wiltshire, encouraging the undertaking of the 'Bibliotheca,' and helping him with the 'Notitia' and the 'Monasticon' (*Tanner MSS.* Bodl.) In 1699 his brother Oliver killed Sir Henry Hobart, father of John Hobart, first earl of Buckinghamshire [q. v.], in a duel, and had to leave the country. Le Neve watched his brother's interests in England with great care and zeal, and ultimately arranged for his safe return to England.

In 1698 he transcribed and annotated the 'Visitation of Norfolk,' made by Bysshe in 1664 (*Rye MSS.*) By 1701 he had made great progress in his projected 'History of Norfolk;' in a note to his 'Fines Calendar of Edward II' he mentions that he had transcribed the book, arranging his notes under the headings of the several towns in alphabetical order. In 1702 he reported on the Calthorpe MSS. (see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. vii. p. 113).

He was still hard at work at the records

in 1703, apparently spending most of his time in the Rolls Chapel (letter, No. 1770). In conjunction with John Lowe he reported on manuscripts in the chapter house (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* ii. 125). On 5 April 1704 he was made Richmond herald, and next month Norroy king-at-arms (Luttrell, *Diary*, v. 426). He had been previously appointed one of the deputy chamberlains of the exchequer, but seems to have been obliged to give up the office in 1705–6.

Between 1703 and 1706 he appears to have been very ill (cf. letter, No. 1800). He also suffered at the time from some mysterious imputation on his character, and in 1704 quarrelled with his intimate friend Millicent. In 1706, however, fortune smiled on him again, and he was sent to take the Garter to the young Prince of Hanover, Prince Ernest of Osnaburgh (*ib.* No. 2024). In 1706 he went to Bath, probably for the waters, and in the next year moved to Burlington House, where he had a nurse, and was described in a letter as being 'more likely to die than live.' Soon after he seems to have settled at Bow. He died on 24 Sept. 1729, and on 1 Oct. was buried in Great Witchingham Church, Norfolk (*Hist. Reg.* 1729; *Chron. Diary*, p. 54). His characteristic will was dated 5 May 1729 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 415), and he also drew up a long whimsical epitaph in Latin (*ib.* iv. 184–5), and an account of his creed. The latter is among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and was printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 2nd ser. xii. 105. He was a unitarian in religious belief. Despite the unamiable traits on which he dwells in his epitaph, he seems to have been personally jovial, liberal in money matters, fond of sport and the pleasures of the table. It may be presumed that he was in comfortable circumstances during the last few years of his life, for he succeeded to some property on the death of his brother Oliver, who had married successively into the good Norfolk families of Gawdy and Knyvett. After some litigation, Le Neve's Norfolk estates reverted ultimately to John Norris.

Le Neve married, first, Prudence, daughter of John Hughes, a Bristol merchant; and secondly, in 1727, Frances, daughter of Robert Berston or Beeston, a miller. He left no issue. His first wife seems to have been a shrew, and the second, who survived him, married very soon after his death his executor, 'Honest Tom Martin' (1697–1771) [q. v.] Martin succeeded to the bulk of Le Neve's collections, and finally dispersed them. Le Neve's library, with some of his manuscripts, was sold at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent Garden, in February 1730–1731, and a supplementary sale followed on 30 March.

Le Neve's industry in collecting was very remarkable, but though at one time he contemplated additions to 'Camden's Britannia,' he seems to have printed nothing. All his work was characterised by strictest honesty. He chiefly devoted himself to compiling calendars and collecting material for a history of Norfolk and its families. This ultimately formed the backbone of the well-known county history, begun by Blomefield, and completed by Parkin. Many of Le Neve's notes on Norfolk history are now in the Bodleian Library, while others are in the British Museum, in the Heralds' College, in the possession of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and of a private firm at Norwich. Martin owned at one time, and afterwards sold, Le Neve's calendars of all early fines of Norfolk, viz.: 'Richard I' (now in the Record Office); 'Edward I;' 'Edward III;' 'John to Edward II,' a folio vol. of 297 pp., done in the year 1689 (now in the writer's possession); 'John to Henry VII;' 'Henry VIII;' as well as 'A Dictionary of the Arms of the Gentry of Norwich and Norfolk, with Explanations, Coats, Armours, and Drawings;' 'An Ordinary of Arms,' containing many hundred arms properly blazoned and finely preserved; 'An Alphabet of Arms, with some hundreds of Arms of the Gentry of Norfolk;' 'Le Neve's Ordinary of Arms,' a folio manuscript, with some thousand coats of arms; 'Grants of Arms, by Peter Le Neve;' 'Notes from the Pipe Rolls relating to Norfolk and Suffolk, from Henry II to Edward III, and Copies of Norfolk Pipe Rolls;' 'Norfolk Patents;' 'Placita Coronæ, Quo Warranto, Jurat. et Assis. in Norfolk, temp. Edward I;' and 'Proofs, Pedigrees, and Names of Families, by Mr. Le Neve,' a very large collection. An annotated manuscript copy of Bysshe's 'Visitation of Norfolk,' 1664, and a volume of 'Norfolk Pedigrees,' fol. pp. 86, with arms in colours, and a transcript of a roll of arms, and ascribed to him, belong to the present writer.

An annotated manuscript copy of Harvey's 'Visitation of Norfolk' of 1563 belongs to General Bulwer. Le Neve's catalogue of knights between Charles II's and Anne's reigns (Harl. MS. 5801–2) was edited for the Harleian Society by Dr. Marshall in 1873. A similar work in 3 vols. on baronets is still in manuscript at the Heralds' College. Some of his diary and memoranda on heraldry, which were given by his literary executor, Tom Martin, to the Rev. Thomas Carthew, were communicated to the 'Topographer and Genealogist' (iii. 25 et seq.) and the 'Trans-

actions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society' (ii. 23, 111, 369) by G. A. Carthew [q. v.] Three volumes of his letters are in Harl. MSS. 4712–13 and 7525, and there is a great mass of his collections and writings among the Rawlinson MSS. (Oxford).

[Authorities cited; Robinson's Merchant Taylors' School Reg. i. 279; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. passim; Le Neve's Letters in Brit. Mus.; manuscripts in writer's possession.] W. R.

LE NEVE, Sir WILLIAM (1600?–1661), herald and genealogist, was the son and heir of William Le Neve of Aslacton, Norfolk, by his first wife, the daughter of John Aldham of Shimpling. His father died in 1609, and he was probably born before 1600. It has been erroneously assumed that he was the William Le Neve, son of Geoffrey Neve of Aslacton, who was educated at Norwich School and Caius College, Cambridge, and was aged 16 in 1624 (*Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge*, 1887). Le Neve was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary under a warrant dated 24 June 1622 (*Ashmolean MS.* 857, p. 343); York herald, 25 Nov. 1625; Norroy, December 1633; and Clarenceux, 23 June 1635, having been previously knighted at Whitehall on 23 April 1634. In 1640 he was in correspondence with Sir Christopher Hatton (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. p. 26).

In 1643 he is said to have been sent by Charles I, on the day before the battle of Edgehill, to the parliamentary army under the Earl of Essex, 'with a proclamation of pardon to all such as would lay down their arms; but when he offered to read it aloud, the earl reproved him with much roughness, for obeying which order he was very uneasy ever afterwards.' His mental powers failing him, he was declared to be a lunatic in October 1658, and Sir Edward Walker (Garter) was empowered to execute his office. Not long after he died at Hoxton, on 15 Aug. 1661, and was buried at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf. He was not married. In Ashmolean MS. 1113, pp. 225 et seq., there is 'A Short Account of the Life and Actions of King Edward III, and of his son Edward, Prince of Wales,' by him.

[Authorities cited; Ashmolean MS. 1113.] W. R.

LENEY, WILLIAM S. (*fl.* 1790–1810), engraver, was born in London, and articled to Peltro William Tomkins [q. v.] He practised both in line and stipple, and was employed upon Boydell's great edition of Shakespeare, for which he executed five plates after Fuseli, Downman, W. Miller, J. Graham, and J. Boydell. He also engraved Rubens's 'Descent from the Cross' and R. Westall's 'Going to the Mill.' About 1806 Leney emigrated to America and settled at New York, where he engraved some small portraits of George Washington, John Adams, Captain Lawrence of the Chesapeake, Robert Fulton, and other Americans of note. In 1812 he entered into partnership with William Rollinson, a bank-note engraver, and having in a few years earned a competency, retired from business and took a farm on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. There he resided until his death, the date of which is not recorded.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Baker's American Engravers and their Works, 1875; Baker's Engraved Portraits of Washington, 1881.] F. M. O'D.

LENG, JOHN (1665–1727), bishop of Norwich, was born at Thornton le Dale, near Pickering, in Yorkshire, in 1665. He received his early education at St. Paul's School, and obtained an exhibition at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizar 26 March 1683. He graduated B.A. in 1686. His subsequent degrees were M.A. 1690, B.D. 1698, D.D. 1716. He was elected fellow of his college 13 Sept. 1688, and subsequently became a very efficient tutor. He obtained great distinction as a Latin scholar. In 1695 he published the 'Plutus' and the 'Nubes' of Aristophanes, with a Latin translation, and in 1701 he edited the magnificent Cambridge Terence, adding a dissertation on the metres of the author. He also published a revised edition of Sir Roger L'Estrange's translation of Cicero's 'Offices.' At the consecration of the new chapel of his college by Patrick, bishop of Ely, in 1701, he preached the sermon. In 1708 he was presented by his old pupil, Sir Nicholas Carew, to the rectory of Beddington, Surrey, which he held *in commendam* to his death. In 1717 and 1718 he delivered the Boyle lectures, which were published the following year, his subject being 'The Natural Obligations to believe the Principles of Religion and Divine Revelation.' He became chaplain in ordinary to George I, and in 1723 was appointed bishop of Norwich. He was consecrated at Lambeth by Archbishop Wake on 3 Nov. of the same year. He held the see barely three years, having died in London of small-pox, caught at the coronation of George II, 26 Oct. 1727. He was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, where a mural tablet was erected to his memory in the south aisle of the chancel (Walcot, *Hist. of St. Margaret's*, p. 19). During his short episcopate Leng had gained the good opinion of his diocese as 'a man of modesty and dili-

gence,' than whom 'no one could be further from pride, or show more true humility in his station,' and his premature death was much lamented. Whiston calls him 'a good and learned man' (*Memoirs*, p. 547). Leng was twice married. By his first wife he had no children. By his second, Elizabeth, daughter of a 'Mr. Hawes of Sussex,' he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Susanna.

Leng published fourteen single sermons, preached on public occasions, among which was one preached before the Society for the Reformation of Manners at Bow Church, 29 Dec. 1718. His 'Boyle Lectures' passed to a second edition. They were regarded as 'solid and weighty, clear and concise in statement, well-reasoned throughout, enriched with the fruit of much learning, gracefully but not pedantically exhibited.'

[Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. iii.; Abbey's The English Church and its Bishops, ii. 34.]

E. V.

LENNARD, FRANCIS, fourteenth Lord Dacre (1619–1662), eldest son of Richard, lord Dacre of the South, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir Arthur Throckmorton of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, was born in 1619. He succeeded his father on his death on 20 Aug. 1630, 'being then aged 11 years 3 months and 8 days' (*Complete Peerage* by G. E. C.) In the struggle between Charles I and the parliament he sided with the latter, and it is evident, from the important offices with which he was entrusted, that he was regarded by his party as a man of weight and influence. In January 1641–2, the committee appointed by the House of Commons to place the kingdom in a position of defence having recommended that the lords-lieutenant nominated by the king should be superseded by others chosen by the parliament, he was named for Herefordshire. Two years later, January 1643–4, when Charles summoned the members of both houses to hold their sittings at Oxford, he was one of the twenty-two peers who disregarded the summons, and met at Westminster (Clarendon, iv. 403). In 1646 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the maintenance of peace between England and Scotland (*Thurloe State Papers*, i. 79). When he found that the supreme power was being usurped by the army, and that parliament had lost real authority, he discontinued his attendance in the House of Lords. A letter of his to Lord Grey of Werke, deputy speaker of the house, on 22 Jan. 1643–4, apologising for neglecting his summons on the score of health and the roads being blocked with snow, shows that he had previously been in regular attendance (*Journals*, 1643). When the ordinance for the trial of the king was about to be introduced, and all the absent peers were summoned for 28 Dec. 1648, he was kept away by sickness, but he was in his place on 8 Jan. 1648–9, when the bill was brought up from the lower house, and was one of the twelve peers by whom it was unanimously rejected. His impeachment and that of his companions were clamoured for by Sir James Harrington and others as 'favourers of the grand delinquent, and enemies to public justice and the liberty of the people' (Clarendon, vi. 215; Rapin, x. 528; Rushworth, vii. 1382; *Parl. Hist.* iii. 1254; *Lords' Journals*, 1648, p. 639).

In 1655 he went abroad 'on some discontent between him and his lady,' at which time William Goffe [q. v.] the regicide wrote to Secretary Thurloe from Chester that 'it was much feared by many there that he would have the *Custos Rotulorum*' (*Thurloe State Papers*, iv. 190). He died in 1662, and was buried at Chevening, Kent.

On the failure of the male line of the Dacres of the North in 1634 he put in an unsuccessful claim to the barony of Gillesland, receiving by way of compromise Dacre and other valuable lordships in Cumberland and Westmoreland. His wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Paul, viscount Bayning, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, survived him, and remarried David Walter, esq., of Godstow, Oxfordshire, groom of the bedchamber to Charles II, who died 22 April 1679. On 6 Sept. 1680 she was created Countess of Sheppey for life. She died in 1686. Dacre was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Thomas, fifteenth lord Dacre and earl of Sussex (*d.* 1715), who married Lady Anne Fitzroy, the natural daughter of Charles II by Lady Castlemain. With her he obtained a dowry of 20,000*l.* He was from August 1680 to February 1685 gentleman of the bedchamber to the king, by whom in 1674 he was created Earl of Sussex. His intimate connection with the court proved disastrous to him, and losses at play and other extravagance compelled him to sell his castle and estate at Hurstmonceaux and other property. He died in 1715 at Chevening, and was buried in the parish church there. He left no male heirs, and the earldom expired with him. On the death of his elder daughter, wife of Lieutenant-general Charles Skelton of the French army, without issue in 1741, his younger daughter Anne became Baroness Dacre. Her son Thomas, by her first husband, Richard Barrett Lennard of Bell House, Essex, succeeded as sixteenth Lord Dacre, and the title is still extant, though merged in that of Hampden.

[In addition to the authorities already cited, Collins's Peerage, vol. vi.; Hasted's Kent, i. 361; Transactions of Sussex Archæological Soc. vol. iv.] E. V.

LENNARD, SAMSON (*d.* 1633), genealogist and translator, was son of William Lennard of Chevening and Knole, Kent, by Anne, daughter and heir of John Perkins of Richmond, Surrey. He was cousin of Samson Lennard of Chevening, who married Margaret, baroness Dacre, and of whom honourable mention is made by Camden in his 'Britannia.' His early life was spent in military service. He accompanied Sir Philip Sidney to the Netherlands, and was with him when he received his fatal wound at the battle of Zutphen in 1586. Subsequently he devoted himself to literature, being patronised by some of the principal persons of his time, particularly by Prince Henry and William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke. Entering the College of Arms he was appointed Rougerose pursuivant extraordinary, by patent 11 March 1614–15, and created Bluemantle pursuivant 22 March 1615–16. He was buried in the church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, on 17 Aug. 1633.

He was the author of: 1. 'An Exhortatory Instruction to a speedy Resolution of Repentance, and Contempt of the Vanities of this Transitory Life,' London, 1609, 12mo, dedicated to Lady Dacre of the South. He also translated the following works: 2. Buoni's 'Problemes of Beautie' [1606]. 3. Charron's treatise 'Of Wisdome' [1612]. 4. De Mornay's 'Mysterie of Iniquitie,' 1612. 5. Perrin's 'Luther's Fore-runners, or a Cloud of Witnesses deposing for the Protestant Faith,' 1624, reprinted in 'Papal Usurpation and Tyranny,' pt. ii., 1711, under the title of 'The History of the old Waldenses and Albigenses.' 6. The first part of Mazella's 'Parthenopœia, or the History of the Kingdom of Naples,' 1654, edited by James Howell [q. v.]

Manuscript copies of most of the heraldic visitations in which he was engaged are preserved in the British Museum. The following have been printed by the Harleian Society: 'Visitation of Warwickshire,' 1619; of Cornwall, 1620; of Dorset, 1623; of Somerset, 1623; and of Wiltshire, taken by him in 1623, in conjunction with Sir Henry St. George, printed in 1882. Two volumes of his general and heraldic collections are in the Cottonian MSS. 1178 and 1452.

His portrait, engraved by Robert Vaughan, and representing him in armour, is prefixed to his translation of Charron.

[Addit. MS. 5875, f. 37; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit. ii. 151; Granger Letters, p. 178; Lansd. MS. 72, art. 58; Willis's Not. Parl. vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 80, 123, 128, 174; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 430; Hasted's Kent, i. 108, 111; Topographer and Genealogist, iii. 217.] T. C.

LENNIE, WILLIAM (1779–1852), grammarian, was born in 1779. He established himself as a teacher of English at Edinburgh in 1802, and died there on 20 July 1852. To a school at Craigend, Perthshire, he left an endowment of 10*l.* a year. To the town council of Edinburgh he bequeathed the lands of Auchenresch, Dumfriesshire, for founding in Edinburgh University four bursaries of 12*l.* each, to be called the 'Lennie Bursaries.' They are to be given for 'literary education' only, and the bursars are enjoined to repay the amounts received by them as soon as they are able; those who do so to have the nomination of their successors. The residue of the rents was to be equally divided between Trinity Hospital and James Gillespie's Hospital, Edinburgh, and after the lapse of certain annuities a further sum of 200*l.* a year was to be added to the fund.

Lennie's 'Principles of English Grammar,' to which he added a 'Key,' published in 1816, is still extensively used. He was also author of the 'Child's Ladder.'

[Gent. Mag. 1852 pt. ii. p. 319; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

LENNON, JOHN (1768–1842?), master-mariner, was born at Downpatrick, Ireland, in 1768. He is stated to have served as a midshipman in the royal navy during the American war. In 1796, when in command of the schooner Favorite of Martinique, carrying letters of marque, he was very severely wounded, and his ship was taken, after a fierce engagement of one hour and twenty minutes' duration, by a French privateer of very superior force. In 1798 he was in command of the General Keppel, also of Martinique, which was capsized in a white squall on passage from Philadelphia, when Lennon and some of his crew were rescued by a passing schooner, after suffering great perils and hardships. Lennon performed various daring feats in the West Indies in 1806–9; but his most remarkable exploits were in the Hibernia, a Cowes-built barque, carrying six guns and about twenty-two men and boys all told, in which he traded for some years from the West India island of St. Thomas. In 1812 orders were issued that no vessels should leave the island without convoy, on account of the American privateers. The Hibernia and three other merchantmen, whose aggregate cargoes were valued at half a million sterling, had long been waiting. Unwilling to detain them

further, Governor Maclean agreed to their sailing without convoy, on condition of Lennon hoisting his pennant as commodore. A bond was executed, whereby Lennon contracted, under a penalty of 500*l.*, to act as commodore, while the other vessels engaged under penalties of 250*l.* each to follow signals and obey orders. They were chased and harassed by the Rossie, Commodore Barney, an American privateer of superior force; but Lennon not only recovered the crew of a mail-packet, which Barney had taken, but brought his own vessels safe into the English Channel on 18 Oct. 1812. Two years later, when in command of the Hibernia, which had parted from convoy off the island of Saba, Lennon was attacked, on 19 July 1814, by the schooner Comet of Baltimore, U.S., an American privateer said to carry sixteen guns and 136 men, which he disabled and beat off after a nine hours' fight, in which twelve out of his crew of twenty-two hands were killed or wounded. Two lawsuits followed with the underwriters of the Hibernia's cargo, and Lennon and his owners were cast in 8,000*l.* damages, or more than double the loss that would have been incurred if Lennon had surrendered his vessel without fighting. Lennon is understood to have died in retirement at Devonport some time after 1841.

[Accounts of Lennon's exploits are given in Nav. and Mil. Gazettes, 24 July, 7 Aug., 21 Aug., and 18 Sept. 1841, which were subsequently published by the writer, David Burn, in a thin octavo entitled 'Chivalry of the Merchant Marine,' London, 1841. See also Brenton's Naval Hist. vol. ii.] H. M. C.

LENNOX, Dukes and Earls of. [See Stewart.]

LENNOX, CHARLES, first Duke of Richmond (1672–1723), the natural son of Charles II by Louise de Keroualle [q. v.], Duchess of Portsmouth, was born 29 July 1672. On 9 Aug. 1675 he was created Baron of Setrington, Yorkshire, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond, Yorkshire, in the peerage of England, and on 9 Sept. 1675 Baron Methuen of Tarbolton, Earl of Darnley, and Duke of Lennox, in the peerage of Scotland. The two dukedoms had reverted to Charles II as nearest heir male of Charles Stuart (1640–1672), Duke of Richmond and Lennox, who had died without issue. Louis XIV also gave him the dignity of Duke of Aubigny in remainder to his mother. On 18 April 1681 he was installed K.G., and on 12 July 1681 he was named governor of Dumbarton Castle. On 22 Jan. 1681–2 he was appointed master of the horse, on the removal of the Duke of Monmouth, the duties of the office being exercised during his minority by three commissioners. He and his mother paid a visit to France in March 1681–2. About April 1683 he became high steward of the city of York. Charles, according to Barillon, was fond of Richmond, whom Evelyn described in 1684 as a very pretty boy; Macky states that he much resembled his father, but when young he was extremely handsome. His mother was uneasy about his prospects, and she procured letters patent naturalising him in France, which were registered 22 Jan. 1685. But Charles was sufficiently generous, and in addition to an annuity of 2,000*l.*, charged on the lands of Lord Grey, he gave him a royalty on the coal dues, which his descendant in 1799 exchanged for an annuity of 19,000*l.* from the consolidated fund. When Charles was dying he recommended Richmond to his brother, but James hated the Duchess of Portsmouth, and removed the duke from the mastership of the horse on 6 Feb. 1685, on the alleged ground that the office could not be exercised by deputy. James was more concerned, however, for the youth's spiritual prospects, and made his mother promise to rear him as a Roman catholic. Mother and son passed over to France about August 1685, and remained there for a year. Richmond was duly presented to Louis, and was well received. He formally entered the Roman catholic faith in the chapel at Fontainebleau after mass on Sunday, 21 Oct. 1685. His mother's pension was now raised to twenty thousand livres, and she wished it to be settled on her son. At the revolution Richmond again came to Paris; but his character was now better understood, and on 1 Jan. 1689 he found it necessary to protest his loyalty to James to the French king, who politely replied that he knew him too well to suspect anything. He wished to go on the Irish expedition, but was told that he was too young and too little. He served, however, in August 1689 as a volunteer at the attack on Valcours in the army of the Marshal d'Humières, and the next year, while making the campaign as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, was laid up at Neustadt with what was thought to be an attack of small-pox. In September 1690 Louis gave him a company in the royal regiment of horse. He was not, however, satisfied with his position, and in February 1691–2 he secretly left the court and proceeded, by way of Switzerland and Germany, to England. In writing from Bâle to De Barbezieux he said that he was going where he would have higher rank and a more plentiful revenue. Luttrell mentions a re-

port that he had stolen his mother's jewels. The family pension from Louis was reduced on his departure to twelve thousand livres, and continued to his mother, who thought her son out of his senses.

In England Richmond found it convenient to change both his politics and his religion, and on Whitsunday, 15 May 1692, was received again into the church of England. He made his peace with William; on 14 Nov. 1693 he took his seat in the House of Lords, and he served as aide-de-camp in the Flanders wars throughout the reign. In 1696 he was suspected of some complicity in the Jacobite schemes. He naturally took a leading part in the opposition to the Resumption Bill in April 1700. In 1702, by the death of the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, he came into possession of the Lennox estates, which he sold to a purchaser who resold them to the Duke of Montrose. At the coronation of Anne he bore the sceptre and the dove, but he ceased to be a whig before the close of the reign. He visited Paris in May 1713, and while there again in July 1714 was mysteriously wounded near the Pont Neuf. He probably became a whig once more at the Hanoverian accession, as he was made lord of the bedchamber to George I, 16 Oct. 1714, and privy councillor of Ireland 5 Aug. 1715. He died at Goodwood, Sussex, 27 May 1723, and was buried in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster; his body was afterwards removed to Chichester Cathedral. A portrait by Kneller is at Goodwood.

Richmond had the easy, pleasant manners of his father, but he was an unprincipled adventurer through life, and in his old age was addicted to drunkenness and other vices. He married before 10 Jan. 1692–3 Anne, widow of Henry, son of John, lord Bellasis, and daughter of Francis, lord Brudenell, son of Robert Brudenell, second earl of Cardigan (Collins, *Peerage*). By her Richmond had a son Charles, who became second duke, and two daughters: Louise (1694–1717), married to James, third earl of Berkeley, and Anne (1703–1722), married to William Anne Keppel, second earl of Albemarle [q. v.] Dangeau says that neither the king nor the queen approved of the match.

[Forneron's Louise de Kéroualle; Hamilton's Memoirs of Grammont, Vizetelly's ed. ii. 236–7; St.-Simon's Écrits inédits, ed. Faugère, iv. 487; Reresby's Memoirs (Camd. Soc.), pp. 225–7, 277; Doebner's Memoirs of Mary Queen of England, together with her Letters, p. 97; Savile Corresp. (Camd. Soc.), pp. 40, 268 *n.*; Macky's Memoirs, p. 36; Evelyn's Diary, ii. 162, 195, 199; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Relation; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, ii. 104; Doyle's Official Baronage; Macaulay's Hist. of Engl. ii. 758; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 51. For the French part of his life, see Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, ed. Soulié, Dussieux, &c. (1854, &c.), vols. i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi. xiv. xv.; with it may be compared the Mémoires du Marquis de Souches.] W. A. J. A.

LENNOX, CHARLES, second Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Aubigny (1701–1750), only son of Charles Lennox, first duke [q. v.], and grandson of Charles II, was born in London on 18 May 1701 (Wood, ii. 105). He entered the army and was made captain in the royal regiment of horseguards 5 Sept. 1722. In 1722, during the lifetime of his father, when his style was Earl of March, he was elected M.P. for both Chichester and Newport (1722–3), but sat for the former place (*Returns of Members of Parliament*, ii. 55, 56). He succeeded to the title 27 May 1723, was created K.B. 27 May 1725, and K.G. (in company with Sir R. Walpole) on 16 June 1726 (*Hist. Reg. Chron. Diary*, 1726, p. 25). His position as aide-de-camp to George I was confirmed by George II on his accession, and at the coronation of the latter king on 11 Oct. 1727, Lennox was lord high constable of England for the day. He was made a lord of the bedchamber in the following week (*London Gazette*, s. a.), and was created an LL.D. of Cambridge 25 April 1728. On the death of his grandmother, the Duchess of Portsmouth (Louise de Keroualle) [q. v.], he succeeded to the dukedom of Aubigny in France. About the same time, on the resignation of the Earl of Scarborough, he became candidate for the important post of master of the horse (*Suffolk Correspondence*, ii. 87). He was the first claimant in the field, but the appointment was delayed by the king, who appropriated the salary attached to the post during the vacancy. The delay induced the Earl of Pembroke, who was strongly supported by the Earl of Chesterfield, to become a candidate, but Pembroke was appeased by the gift of another place, and Richmond's appointment was announced on 8 Jan. 1735 (Hervey, i. 294, ii. 122). Richmond was sworn of the privy council on the following day, and became a strong supporter of Walpole's government. He was utilised as an intermediary in the king's quarrel with his eldest son during 1737–8, and inclined to the side of moderation and to the discreet cooking of acrimonious messages (*ib.*) In 1741 Horace Walpole mentions his presence at a ball given by Sir Thomas Robinson of Rokeby [q. v.], where 'the two beauties were his daughters,' Lady Caroline and Lady Emily Lennox; 'the duke sat by his wife all night kissing her hand.' In February 1742,

the same writer made the erroneous statement, which he afterwards withdrew, that on Sir Robert Walpole's resignation, Richmond at once resigned his mastership as a compliment to the fallen minister, 'which was the more esteemed as no personal friendship existed.' The duke, in fact, retained his post until his death, having established excellent relations with the Pelhams, upon Granville's fall in 1744. Horace Walpole further accords to him the distinction of having been the only man in the world who ever loved the Duke of Newcastle.

In 1742 Richmond was made major-general, and in 1743 he attended George II to the scene of the war. He was present at the battle of Dettingen; on 6 June 1745 he was promoted lieutenant-general, and in the same year he was declared one of the lords justices of the kingdom during the king's absence (a post which was again conferred on him in 1748 and 1750). He attended the Duke of Cumberland on his expedition against the Jacobite rebels in 1745, and assisted at the reduction of Carlisle (Walpole, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ii. 50).

In May 1749 he gave, at his mansion in the Privy Garden, Whitehall, 'a firework, as a codicil to the peace,' at which the Duke and Duchess of Modena, as well as 'the king, the two black princes, and everybody of fashion' were present (Walpole, *Letters to Sir H. Mann*, ii. 298). He was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, 3 July 1749, visited his estates in France in the following month, was created a colonel of his majesty's horseguard on 17 Feb. following, and died 8 Aug. 1750. He was buried in Chichester Cathedral, whither his father's remains had been removed. Many letters of condolence from the Duke of Newcastle and others to the duchess and to one another are preserved in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 32722; cf. Walpole, *Letters to Sir H. Mann*, ii. 382).

Lennox had a defective education, and perhaps a somewhat sluggish intellect, but he had a wide fund of information, and certainly does not merit the sharp epithets of 'half-witted' and 'mulish' which Queen Caroline applied to him. Hervey, in fact, calls him 'very entertaining,' and adds he was 'a friendly and generous man, noble in his way of acting, talking, thinking.' This high estimate is confirmed by Henry Fielding (*On Robbers*, p. 107). Martin Folkes [q. v.] the antiquary, in a letter written to Da Costa in 1747, and dated from the duke's seat at Goodwood, after eulogising his host's love for 'all sorts of natural knowledge,' describes him as the 'most humane and best man living' (Nichols, *Lit. Anec.* iv. 636). He was very highly esteemed by all his political friends among the predominant whig party. Besides the offices enumerated above, Lennox, who had been a fellow of the Royal Society since 1724, was in the year of his death elected president of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also for a short period a member of the Kit-Cat Club.

He married at the Hague 4 Dec. 1719, Sarah (*d.* 1751), eldest daughter and coheir of William Cadogan, first earl of Cadogan [q. v.] The story of the marriage is a romantic one. Their union was a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between their parents. Immediately after the ceremony the young Lord March was carried off by his tutor to the continent. Returning to England after three years he had such a disagreeable recollection of his wife that he repaired on the night of his arrival to the theatre. There he saw a lady of so fine an appearance that he asked who she was. 'The reigning toast, the beautiful Lady March.' His subsequent affection for his wife was so great that, according to her grandson, she died of grief for his loss (see Sanford and Townsend, *Governing Families of England*, ii. 290–2). By her the duke had twelve children; the two eldest sons died in childhood. Charles, the seventh child and third son, and George Henry, fourth son, are separately noticed. Lady Sarah Lennox (1745–1826), the eleventh child, born in London 14 Feb. 1744–5, married, on 2 June 1762, Thomas Charles (afterwards Sir Thomas Charles) Bunbury (*d.* 1821), elder brother of Henry William Bunbury [q. v.], from whom she was divorced by Act of Parliament 14 May 1776 (Black, *Jockey Club and its Founders*, pp. 72–3). On 27 Aug. 1782 she married George Napier, sixth son of Francis, fifth lord Napier, and died 20 Aug. 1826, leaving five sons and three daughters. The eldest son was General Sir Charles James Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, and the third son, General Sir William Napier, historian of the Peninsular war. She inherited the family beauty, and was painted as one of a Holland House group by Reynolds. Leigh Hunt, very improbably, suggests that she was the original 'Lass of Richmond Hill,' and that George III wrote the ballad. It seems more probable that Miss Crofts of Richmond occasioned the poem, which is usually ascribed to William Upton, although it may refer to Richmond in Yorkshire, and have been written by MacNally (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1826, pt. ii. p. 188; Leigh Hunt, *Old Court Suburb*, pp. 163 sq.; Crisp, *Richmond and its Inhabitants*, p. 300). For a pleasing, if somewhat highly coloured, account of the love

passages between George III and Lady Sarah, who—'notwithstanding she is said to have been in love at the time (1761) with Lord Newbottle—had no objection to become a queen,' see Jesse's 'Memoirs of George III,' i. 64–9, 100 (cf. WRAXALL, *Memoirs*, ii. 37; *Grenville Papers*, iv. 209–10, and art. GEORGE III).

Two portraits of the duke by Kneller and Van Loo respectively have been engraved in mezzotint by J. Faber (BROMLEY, *Cat.* p. 262).

[Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, i. 184 sqq.; Douglas's Peerage, ed. Wood, ii. 105, 106; Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 109; Gent. Mag. 1750, p. 380; Memoirs of Kit-Cat Club, pp. 16, 17; Read's Weekly Journal, 11 Aug. 1750; Coxe's Pelham Administration, i. 197, ii. 373; Hervey's Memoirs; Walpole's Letters; and Newcastle Correspondence, passim.] T. S.

LENNOX, CHARLES, third DUKE OF RICHMOND and LENNOX (1735–1806), third son of Charles, second duke of Richmond and Lennox [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Sarah Cadogan, was born in London on 22 Feb. 1735. He was educated as a town-boy at Westminster School, where Cowper remembered seeing him set fire to Vinny Bourne's 'greasy locks and box his ears to put it out again' (SOUTHEY, *Cowper*, 1836, iv. 98). He graduated at Leyden University on 28 Oct. 1753 (PEACOCK, *Index of Leyden Students*, 1883, p. 83), and subsequently travelled on the continent. Having entered the army he was gazetted captain in the 20th regiment of foot on 18 June 1753, lieutenant-colonel in the 33rd regiment of foot on 7 June 1756, colonel of the 72nd regiment of foot in 9 May 1758, and is said to have served in several expeditions to the French coast, and to have highly distinguished himself at the battle of Minden in August 1759. He succeeded his father as third Duke of Richmond and Lennox on 8 Aug. 1750, and took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time on 15 March 1756 (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xxviii. 523). On 25 Nov. 1760 he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber, but shortly afterwards quarrelled with the king, and resigned office (DODINGTON, *Diary*, 1784, pp. 417–19, 501–6). He carried the sceptre with the dove at the coronation of George III, in September 1761, and became lord-lieutenant of Sussex on 18 Oct. 1763. He subsequently broke off his relations with the ministry, and attached himself to the Duke of Cumberland. Upon the formation of the Marquis of Rockingham's first administration he refused the post of cofferer, and in August 1765 was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris, being admitted to the privy council on 23 Oct. following. Though young and inexperienced he conducted his mission with great prudence and temper (WALPOLE, *Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, ii. 229). Upon his return to England he became, in spite of the king's strong personal dislike, secretary of state for the southern department (23 May 1766), in place of the Duke of Grafton, and retired from office on the accession of Chatham to power in the following August. In recording Rockingham's resignation Walpole writes: 'To the Duke of Richmond the king was not tolerably civil; and in truth I believe the seals which I had obtained for his grace were a mighty ingredient towards the fall of that administration' (*ib.* ii. 338). During the debate on the bill of indemnity on 10 Dec. 1766, Richmond called Chatham 'an insolent minister,' and when called to order replied that he 'was sensible truth was not to be spoken at all times and in all places' (*ib.* ii. 410; see also *Grenville Papers*, iii. 396–7). Both lords were required to promise that the matter should go no further (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xxxi. 448). After this quarrel Chatham 'during the whole of the remainder of his administration appeared no more in the House of Lords' (WALPOLE, *Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, ii. 411). On 2 June 1767 Richmond moved three resolutions in favour of the establishment of civil government in Canada, and censuring Lord Northington's neglect of cabinet business, but was defeated by 73 to 61 (*ib.* iii. 54; *Parl. Hist.* xvi. 361 *n.*) On 18 May 1770 his eighteen conciliatory resolutions relating to the disorders of America were met by a motion for adjournment, which was carried by a majority of thirty-four votes (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 1010–14). On 30 April 1771 he moved that the resolutions of the House of Lords of 2 Feb. 1770, relating to the Middlesex election, should be expunged, but, though supported by Chatham, he failed to elicit any reply from the ministers, and the motion was negatived (*ib.* xvii. 214–16). In 1772 Richmond unsuccessfully advocated secession from parliament (BURKE, *Correspondence*, i. 370–1). He constantly denounced the ministerial policy with reference to the American colonies, and during the debate on the second reading of the American Prohibitory Bill in December 1775 declared that the resistance of the colonists was 'neither treason nor rebellion, but is perfectly justifiable in every possible political and moral sense' (*Parl. Hist.* xviii. 1079). In August 1776 Richmond went to Paris in order to register his peerage of Au-

bigny in the French parliament, a formality which had never been gone through (Burke, *Correspondence*, ii. 113–18). It was during the memorable debate upon Richmond's motion for the withdrawal of the troops from America, on 7 April 1778, that Chatham was seized with his fatal illness when attempting to reply to Richmond's second speech (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 1012–31; see also Walpole, *Letters*, vii. 49–50, 51). In May 1779 he supported the Marquis of Rockingham's motion for the removal of 'the causes of Irish discontent by a redress of grievances,' and in reference to an allusion to a union of the two countries, declared that 'he was for an union but not an union of legislature, but an union of hearts, hands, of affections and interests' (*Parl. Hist.* xx. 650). In June 1779 Richmond received a well-merited rebuke from Lord Thurlow, whom he had taunted with the lowness of his birth, and who in reply reminded the duke that he owed his seat in the House of Lords to 'being the accident of an accident' (*Reminiscences of Charles Butler*, 1824, pp. 188–90; Mahon, *Hist. of England*, vi. 262; *Parl. Hist.* xx. 582–90). On 7 Dec. 1779 Richmond's motion for an economical reform of the civil list, which he maintained 'was lavish and wasteful to a shameful degree,' was defeated by 77 to 36 (*ib.* xx. 1255–8, 1260–1). On 2 June 1780 Richmond, who had previously joined the Westminster committee of correspondence, attempted to bring forward his reform bill, but was interrupted by the confusion which prevailed in the house owing to the presence of the mob in Old Palace Yard (*ib.* xxi. 664–72). On the following day he explained the purport of his bill, the reading of which alone is said to have occupied an hour and a half. The three main features of the proposal were annual parliaments, manhood suffrage, and electoral districts (see *An Authentic Copy of the Duke of Richmond's Bill for a Parliamentary Reform*, London, 1783, 8vo). It was rejected without a division, and practically without discussion (*Parl. Hist.* xxi. 686–8). In consequence of some expressions in the speech with which he introduced his motion for an inquiry into the execution of Colonel Isaac Hayne on 4 Feb. 1782, he became involved in a quarrel with Lord Rawdon, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, to whom he eventually apologised after an exchange of correspondence (*ib.* xxii. 966–71). In the same month he protested in the House of Lords against the advancement of Lord George Germaine to the peerage (*ib.* xxii. 1006–8). On the formation of the Marquis of Rockingham's second administration, Richmond was appointed master-general of the ordnance with a seat in the cabinet (30 March 1782), and on 19 April 1782 was elected and invested a knight of the Garter. In consequence of a misunderstanding with George III, which had lasted several years, Richmond, previously to accepting office, wrote an apologetic letter to Rockingham, in order that it might be shown to the king (Lord Albemarle, *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham*, ii. 467–8; see also Donne, *Correspondence of George III with Lord North*, 1867, ii. 327–8). At a meeting held at Richmond's house early in May 1782, a resolution proposed by Sheridan requesting Pitt to bring forward a motion on parliamentary reform in the House of Commons was carried (Howell, *State Trials*, 1818, xxv. 394). In a letter to Rockingham dated 11 May 1782, written after the defeat of Pitt's motion, Richmond insisted upon the appointment of a committee upon parliamentary reform during the session, reminding Rockingham that 'it was my bargain' (Lord Albemarle, *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham*, ii. 481–3). The committee was never appointed, for Rockingham died on 1 July 1782. Upon his death Richmond expected to be named by Rockingham's friends as his successor in the leadership of the party. His nephew, Charles James Fox, tried in vain to pacify him, by pointing out that they were 'both out of the question owing to the decided part we have taken about parliamentary reform,' and there can be no doubt that his chagrin at the adoption of the Duke of Portland considerably influenced his subsequent political conduct (*Memoirs and Correspondence of C. J. Fox*, 1853, i. 445–6; Lord Albemarle, *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham*, i. 339–40). On 10 July 1782 Richmond explained in the House of Lords his reasons for not having followed the example of Fox and Lord John Cavendish in leaving the administration on the accession of Lord Shelburne to the treasury (*Parl. Hist.* xxiii. 188–191, 196). He appears to have objected to the cession of Gibraltar when proposed in the cabinet, but his opinion was viewed with indifference by Lord Shelburne (Lord E. Fitzmaurice, *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne*, iii. 305). In January 1783 Richmond, 'disapproving of Lord Shelburne's assumption of too much power in the negotiation,' refused to attend the council meetings any longer, but remained in office at the king's request (Walpole, *Journal of the Reign of George III*, ii. 578). In the following month he expressed his disapproval of the terms of peace with France and the United States in the House of Lords (*Parl. Hist.* xxiii. 395,

420). Richmond refused an invitation to join the coalition ministry (Walpole, *Journal of the Reign of George III*, ii. 589; *Parl. Hist.* xxiv. 155), and resigned his office on 3 April 1783, but resumed it again on the accession of Pitt to power (27 Dec. 1783). At first he declined a seat in Pitt's cabinet, but was admitted to it a few weeks afterwards at his own request (Lord Stanhope, *Life of William Pitt*, i. 165–6). His firmness during the struggle against the opposition in 1784 is said to have prevented Pitt from resigning in despair, and it was on this occasion that George III is reported to have said 'there was no man in his dominions by whom he had been so much offended, and no man to whom he was so much indebted, as the Duke of Richmond' (*Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox*, 1853, i. 455). In spite of many previous declarations Richmond now developed into a zealous courtier, and soon grew disinclined to all measures of reform. He became extremely unpopular, and his domestic parsimony was frequently contrasted with the profusion of the public money at the ordnance office (*History and Posthumous Memoirs of Sir N. Wraxall*, iv. 104; see also *The Rolliad*, 1795, pp. 142–63). On 14 March 1785 his plans for the fortification of Portsmouth and Plymouth were violently attacked in the House of Commons. Pitt, while consenting to their delay, defended Richmond's character (*Parl. Hist.* xxv. 390). A board of military and naval officers having pronounced favourably upon the plans, Pitt, on 27 Feb. 1786, moved a resolution in favour of effectually securing the Portsmouth and Plymouth dockyards 'by a permanent system of fortification founded on the most economical principles,' which was defeated by the casting-vote of the speaker (*ib.* xxv. 1096–1156).

In March 1787 an acrimonious discussion took place between Richmond and the Marquis of Lansdowne during the debate upon the treaty of commerce with France (*ib.* xxvi. 554–66, 572–84, 589–95), which put an end to their friendship, and nearly ended in a duel (Lord E. Fitzmaurice, *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne*, iii. 434; and see *Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl Minto*, 1874, i. 135).

In November 1790 he remonstrated with Pitt in an able and angry letter on Grenville's promotion to the peerage, and declared that this change, 'which is avowedly made for the sole purpose of giving the House of Lords another leader,' added to his desire of retiring from public business, 'which you know I have long had in view' (Lord Stanhope, *Life of William Pitt*, ii. 75–80). In March 1791 he dissented from Pitt as to the advisability of 'the Russian armament' (*ib.* ii. 112–13). On 31 May 1792, during the debate on the king's proclamation against seditious writings, Richmond was violently attacked by Lord Lauderdale for his apostasy in the cause of reform (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 1517–1522). After an altercation Lauderdale challenged the Duke of Richmond, and was himself challenged by General Arnold, but the duel in the former case was averted by the interposition of friends (Lord Stanhope, *Life of William Pitt*, ii. 158). In November 1794 Richmond was called as a witness at the trials of Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke for high treason, when his letter 'on the subject of a parliamentary reform,' addressed to Lieutenant-colonel Sharman, chairman of the committee of correspondence appointed by the Irish volunteer delegates, and dated 15 Aug. 1783, in which he had insisted that universal suffrage, 'together with annual elections, is the only reform that can be effectual and permanent,' was read at length (Howell, *State Trials*, 1818, xxiv. 1047–65, xxv. 344, 375–81). This letter, which became, as Erskine said, 'the very scripture of all these societies,' was originally published in 1783 (London, 8vo), and passed through a number of editions. It was reprinted in the twenty-fourth volume of the 'Pamphleteer' (London, 1824, 8vo), pp. 351–362, and in 'The Right of the People to Universal Suffrage,' with prefatory remarks by Henry Brookes (London, 1859, 8vo). For the sake of concord in the cabinet Richmond was removed from the ordnance office in February 1795, and was succeeded by Charles, marquis Cornwallis. He was, however, allowed to remain on the staff, and continued to give a general support to the administration (Lord Stanhope, *Life of William Pitt*, ii. 298; Appendix, p. xxii). From a letter to his sister, Lady Louisa Conolly, dated 27 June 1795, it appears that at this time Richmond had become convinced of the necessity of the speedy enactment of a legislative union with Ireland (Lecky, *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, vii. 133–6). In 1800 he obtained an annuity of 19,000*l.*, payable out of the consolidated fund, in lieu of 'a certain duty of twelvepence per chaldron of coals shipped in the river Tyne to be consumed in England,' granted by Charles II to his son Charles, the first duke of Richmond and Lennox, by letters patent, 18 Dec. 1677 (39 & 40 Geo. III, cap. 43). In May 1802 Richmond characterised the terms of the treaty of peace as humiliating, and condemned the conduct of the war and the lavish expense in subsidising German princes (*Parl. Hist.* xxxvi. 731).

He spoke for the last time in the House of Lords on 25 June 1804, during the debate on the second reading of the Additional Force Bill, which he condemned as a feeble and inadequate measure (*Parl. Debates*, 1st ser. ii. 832, 833). He died at Goodwood, Sussex, on 29 Dec. 1806, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral, his body having been first opened and filled with slack lime, according to his directions.

Richmond was a remarkably handsome man, with a dignified bearing and graceful and courteous manner. As a politician he was both hasty and ambitious. Though an indifferent speaker, 'at the East India House, in his quality of a proprietor, no less than as a peer of parliament at Westminster, he was ever active, vigilant in detecting and exposing abuses, real or imaginary, perpetually harassing every department with inquiries, and attacking in turn the army, the admiralty, and the treasury' (*Hist. and Posth. Memoirs of Sir N. Wraxall*, ii. 60). Horace Walpole, who never tired singing Richmond's praises, worshipped 'his thousand virtues beyond any man's,' and declared that he was 'intrepid and tender, inflexible and humane beyond example' (*Letters*, vii. 379). But Burke, while drawing a long and flattering picture of Richmond, expresses his opinion that 'your grace dissipates your mind into too great a variety of minute pursuits, all of which, from the natural vehemence of your temper, you follow with almost equal passion' (*Correspondence*, i. 376).

Richmond married, on 1 April 1757, Lady Mary Bruce, the only child of Charles, third earl of Ailesbury and fourth earl of Elgin, by his third wife, Lady Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, fourth duke of Argyll. 'The perfectest match,' says Walpole, 'in the world—youth, beauty, riches, alliances, and all the blood of the kings from Bruce to Charles II. They are the prettiest couple in England, except the father-in-law and mother' (*Letters*, iii. 67). The duchess died at Goodwood on 5 Nov. 1796, without issue, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral on the 14th of the same month. Richmond left four illegitimate daughters, and was succeeded in his honours by his nephew, Charles, the only son of his younger brother, Lord George Henry Lennox.

Richmond was gazetted a major-general on 9 March 1761, lieutenant-general on 30 April 1770, general on 20 Nov. 1782, colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards on 15 July 1795, and field-marshal on 30 July 1796. He was elected F.R.S. on 11 Dec. 1755, and F.S.A. on 6 June 1793. He was a patron of literature and of the fine arts, and in March 1758 opened a gratuitous school for the study of painting and sculpture in a gallery in his garden at Whitehall, engaging Giovanni Battista Cipriani the painter and Joseph Wilton the sculptor to direct the instruction of the students (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, 1849, i. xiii.; Edward Edwards, *Anecdotes of Painters*, 1808, pp. xvi–xix). The collection of casts from the antique formed by Richmond for this purpose was the first of the kind in England. Some of them eventually came into the possession of the Royal Academy (Leslie and Taylor, *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, i. 158–9, 316). Horace Walpole dedicated to Richmond the fourth volume of his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' printed at Strawberry Hill in 1771. Several of Richmond's letters will be found in the 'Correspondence' of Burke and Chatham respectively, and also in Lord Albemarle's 'Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham,' where some extracts from his 'Journal' kept during the last days of the first Rockingham administration are printed. The authorship of 'An Answer to a short Essay [by James Glenie] on the Modes of Defence best adapted to the situation and circumstances of this Island,' London, 1785, 8vo (anon.), is attributed to Richmond in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library.

Richmond sat twice to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who also executed a copy of one of these portraits for his wife's stepfather, Henry Seymour Conway [q. v.] A portrait of Richmond, painted at Rome by Pompeio Battoni, and another by Gainsborough, are in the possession of the present Duke of Richmond. The half-length portrait of Richmond by Romney, which now belongs to Lady Burdett Coutts, was engraved by James Watson in 1778. The duchess sat to Sir Joshua Reynolds no less than seven times. Richmond House, Whitehall, was destroyed by fire on 21 Dec. 1791 (*Ann. Reg.* 1791, Chron. pp. 52*–4*).

[Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III, ed. Sir Denis Le Marchant, 1845; Walpole's Reign of George III, 1771–83, ed. Doran, 1859; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, 1861; Wraxall's Memoirs, 1884; Edmund Burke's Correspondence, 1844; Chatham's Correspondence, 1838–40; Grenville Papers, 1852–3; Political Memoranda of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds (Camden Soc. Publ.), 1884; Earl of Albemarle's Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham, 1852; Bancroft's United States of America, 1876, vols. iv. v. vi.; Lord Mahon's Hist. of England, 1858, vols. v. vi. vii.; Lord Stanhope's Life of William Pitt, 1867, vols. i. and ii.; Lecky's Hist. of England, vols. iii. iv. v. vii.; Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's Life of the Earl of Shelburne, 1875–6; Leslie and Taylor's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1865; London Magazine, 1779, xlviii. 387 (with portrait); Georgian Era, 1832, i. 547–8; Gent. Mag.

1806, pt. i. pp. 90–1, 574; Annual Register, 1807 (Rivingtons), Chron. pp. 90*–1*; Dallaway's Sussex, 1815, the 'Rape of Chichester,' pp. 136–140, 141–2; Collins's Peerage, 1812, i. 208, 210–211; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, iii. 130–1; Alumni Westmon. 1852, pp. 264, 394, 545; Army Lists; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. iii. 526, 7th ser. xi. 188, 251.] G. F. R. B.

LENNOX, CHARLES, fourth DUKE OF RICHMOND and LENNOX (1764–1819), born in 1764, was eldest son of Lieutenant-general Lord George Henry Lennox [q. v.], by Louisa, daughter of the fourth Marquis of Lothian. While captain in the Coldstream foot-guards in 1789 he challenged the Duke of York [see FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY] to a duel. It took place on 26 Aug. on Wimbledon Common, the bullet of Lennox grazing the Duke of York's curl, and the duke firing in the air (*Gent. Mag.* 1789, pt. ii. pp. 463, 565). The Duke of York declared that he had no animosity against Lennox, and had merely come out to give him satisfaction. The officers of the guards having passed a resolution that Lennox had 'behaved with courage, but from the peculiarity of the circumstances not with judgment,' Lennox, on 20 June, exchanged with Lord Strathnairn his captaincy in the guards for the colonelcy of the 35th foot, then stationed in Edinburgh. Previous to joining his regiment he fought a second duel on 3 July in a field near Uxbridge Road, London, with Theophilus Swift [q. v.], who had published a pamphlet reflecting on his character. Swift was hit in the body, but the wound was not fatal. On Lennox joining the regiment in Edinburgh, the castle was illuminated in his honour. He was also presented with the freedom of the city, and elected an honorary member of the corporation of goldsmiths. He made himself very popular with his regiment by playing cricket with the common soldiers, then an unusual condescension in an officer. Subsequently he served with his regiment in the Leeward islands. At St. Dominique in 1794 the regiment was attacked by the yellow fever, no fewer than forty officers and six hundred rank and file succumbing. In 1795 Lennox obtained the rank of colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and in 1798 he became major-general. In 1800 he was made colonel-commandant, and in 1803 was promoted colonel of the 35th foot. He became lieutenant-general in 1805, and general in 1814. In 1790 he was returned to parliament for Sussex, in succession to his father, as a supporter of Pitt, and he continued to represent the same constituency till he succeeded to the dukedom of Richmond and Lennox on the death of his uncle, 29 Dec. 1806. On 1 April of the following year he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Colonel Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) being chief secretary. He retained this office till 1813, after which he took up his residence with his family in Brussels. On 15 June, the night before Quatre Bras, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond gave the ball referred to in Byron's well-known verses (see SIR WILLIAM FRASER'S *Words on Wellington*, 1889, pp. 278–344; and *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vi. 441, 472, 515, vii. 34, and viii. 176). Richmond was present at the battle of Waterloo, in the suite of the Duke of Wellington. In 1818 he was appointed governor-general of British North America, and he died near Richmond, Canada, of hydrophobia, 20 Aug. the following year. In all probability the disease resulted from the bite of a young fox (see *Gent. Mag.* 1819, pt. ii. pp. 466–7). By his wife, Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon, whom he married 9 Sept. 1789, he had seven sons and seven daughters, and he was succeeded in the dukedom by his eldest son, Charles Gordon Lennox [q. v.] His third daughter, Georgiana, born in 1795, married 7 June 1824 William, twentieth baron de Ros, and died 16 Dec. 1891. There is a portrait of the duke as Colonel Lennox in Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits.'

[Kay's Edinburgh Portraits; Short Review of the Recent Affair of Honor between the Duke of York and Lieutenant-colonel Lenox, &c., by the Captain of a Company in one of the Regiments of Guards, 1789; Theophilus Swift's Letter to the King, 1789; Burke's Peerage.] T. F. H.

LENNOX, CHARLES GORDON-, fifth DUKE OF RICHMOND (1791–1860), the eldest son of Charles, fourth duke [q. v.], was born on 3 Aug. 1791. He was educated at Westminster School, and was gazetted lieutenant in the 13th regiment of (light) dragoons on 21 June 1810. After serving as aide-de-camp to his father, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Lord March, as he was called by courtesy, joined the forces in Portugal as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington (July 1810 to July 1814). On being made captain in the 52nd regiment of foot, he served with the first battalion of his regiment at the battle of Orthes on 27 Feb. 1813, and was severely wounded in the chest. He was twice sent home with despatches. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, and after the prince had been wounded at Waterloo, joined Wellington's staff as extra aide-de-camp. He

was gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and placed on half-pay on 25 July 1816. He had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps, and it was owing to his speeches in the House of Lords, especially that of 21 July 1845, that the Peninsular war-medal was at last, on 1 June 1847, given to the veterans, who in gratitude presented him with a piece of plate, of the value of fifteen hundred guineas, on 21 June 1851.

From 5 Oct. 1812 to 22 Nov. 1819, when on his father's death he was called to the upper house, March was M.P. for Chichester in the tory interest. In the lords he confined himself at first to agricultural questions, and on 25 May 1825 obtained a committee of inquiry into the wool trade; but the details of his speech were, according to Greville, got up for him by Lord George Bentinck. On the introduction of the Catholic Emancipation Bill he became one of the most vigorous of Wellington's opponents, and spoke frequently against the bill and its 'wings.' If the ultra-tories could have formed a government, the duke was to have been lord-lieutenant of Ireland or first lord of the treasury (Greville, i. 205, where Richmond is characterised as having 'a certain measure of understanding,' and as 'prejudiced, narrow-minded, illiterate, and ignorant, good-looking, good-humoured and unaffected, tedious, prolix, unassuming, and a duke'). He continued to be reckoned among the ultra-tories, who were more anxious than the whigs to oust the ministry (Brougham, iii. 49), and Grey had more hopes of him than of 'Newcastle and such-like politicians' (*Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey*, ed. Le Strange, ii. 102). On 18 May 1830 Richmond moved for a select committee on the internal state of the country, particularly with respect to the working classes, but, in spite of whig support, was defeated by 141 votes to 61.

On the formation of the reform ministry (November 1830) Richmond, though he did not bring much tory following, was offered and accepted the ordnance department. The appointment, however, was unpalatable to the army, and, after refusing the mastership of the horse, he became postmaster-general. He at first declined, but eventually consented to accept the salary. In the same month he was called upon, in consequence of the agricultural riots in Sussex, to do battle against a mob of two hundred labourers, whom he beat with fifty of his tenant-farmers. He afterwards harangued the rioters, and sent them away in a good humour. As a cabinet minister he was, according to Lord Melbourne, 'sharp, quick, the king liked him, he stood up to Durham more than any other man in the cabinet, and altogether he was not unimportant' (Greville, ii. 336), an opinion which Greville accepted with considerable qualifications (*ib.* iii. 16). On 27 May 1834 Richmond, together with Ripon, Stanley, and Graham, resigned, on the 'appropriation' resolution moved by Mr. Ward, and explained his reasons on 10 June.

After his resignation Richmond sat on the cross-benches. He had already (19 Sept. 1831) introduced a bill for the reform of the game laws, which was referred to a select committee, and he was subsequently a member of the prisons discipline committee of 1835, chairman of the committee of the House of Lords of 1836 which suggested the abolition of the hulks, and in 1842 was appointed one of the first commissioners for the government of Pentonville prison. He supported the Melbourne government, and, on the return of Lord Durham from Canada, warned the premier that he must be 'very firm with his ex-governor, or there would be the devil to pay' (*Melbourne Papers*, ed. Sanders, p. 442). When Peel produced his free-trade measures, Richmond came forward as one of the leaders of the protectionist party, and in 1845 led the opposition to the Customs Bill in the upper house. In the same year he became president of the Agricultural Protection Society, which was founded to counteract the principles of the Anti-Cornlaw League. The title was changed in the following year to the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industries. When the abolition of the corn laws was proposed in 1846, he caused his brother, Lord Alexander Lennox, the clerk of the ordnance, to resign his seat at Chichester, and had him replaced by his son, Lord Henry Lennox. On 25 May he moved the rejection of the Corn Bill in an uncompromising speech, in which he prophesied that the measure would 'shake the foundations of the throne, endanger the institutions of the country, and plunge a happy and contented people into misery, confusion, and anarchy,' but his motion was defeated by 211 votes to 164. Richmond was offered, but declined, office under Lord Derby in 1852. He died of dropsy on 21 Oct. 1860.

Richmond was created a K.G. in 1828, in 1816 the title of d'Aubigny was reconfirmed to him by Louis XVIII, and in 1836, on the death of his uncle, the fifth and last Duke of Gordon, he assumed by letters patent the additional surname of Gordon. Richmond was colonel of the Sussex militia from 1819, and besides other appointments held those of lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of Sussex from 1835, and was high steward of Chichester, chancellor of the

Marischal College, Aberdeen, and hereditary constable of Inverness Castle. He was a liberal landlord, a zealous agriculturist, and improved the breed of Southdowns. In 1832 he was chosen vice-president of the Smithfield Club, which founded the Royal Agricultural Society in 1837; in 1845 he was elected president of the society, in succession to the fifth Earl Spencer [q. v.], and held that office until his death. He was an owner of racehorses from 1818 to 1854, and twice won the Oaks, with Gulnare in 1827, and Refraction in 1845. In 1831 he was a steward of the Jockey Club, and helped to revise the rules. His exertions, aided by those of Lord George Bentinck [see BENTINCK, WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERIC CAVENDISH], maintained the importance and success of the annual race-meeting at Goodwood.

Richmond married, on 10 April 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey, and by her, who died on 12 March 1874, had ten children, of whom the eldest, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, born on 27 Feb. 1818, is the sixth and present duke. His second daughter, Lady Augusta Caroline Gordon-Lennox (born in 1827), was married in 1851 to General his Serene Highness Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, G.C.B., eldest son of Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach. His second son, Lord Fitzroy George Gordon-Lennox, was lost in the steamer President in 1841.

The third son, LORD HENRY CHARLES GEORGE GORDON-LENNOX (1821–1886), was conservative member for Chichester from 1846 to 1885, a lord of the treasury in 1852, and again in 1858–9, secretary to the admiralty from July 1866 to December 1868, and first commissioner of public works under Mr. Disraeli from February 1874, when he was sworn of the privy council. In July 1876 he resigned his office, owing to certain disclosures in the case of Twycross *v.* Grant concerning the Lisbon Tramways Company, of which he was a director. He was entirely innocent of any dishonourable practices. Lord Henry died 29 Aug. 1886.

[Memoir of Charles Gordon-Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., 1862, an anonymous and vapid eulogy by Lord William Pitt Lennox [q. v.]; J. Baxter's Library of Agricultural Knowledge, vol. i. 1846; Gent. Mag. 1860, pt. ii. p. 669.]

L. C. S.

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE (1720–1804), miscellaneous writer, born in 1720, was the daughter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York. About 1735 she was sent to England for adoption by a well-to-do aunt, whom on her arrival she found to be incurably insane. Her father died soon afterwards, leaving her unprovided for. After failing as an actress (WALPOLE, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ii. 126), she supported herself by literary work, and about 1748 married a Mr. Lennox. Samuel Paterson, who published her first book, introduced her to Johnson, and Johnson introduced her to Richardson. Johnson, in his admiration for her blameless life, thought extravagantly of her talents. To celebrate the publication, in December 1750, of her novel, 'Harriot Stuart,' he invited her to supper at his club. One of the dishes was an enormous apple-pie, which he had stuck with bay-leaves, and he had prepared for her a crown of laurel, with which he encircled her brows (HAWKINS, *Life of Johnson*, p. 286). He further flattered her by citing her under 'Talent' in his 'Dictionary' (BOSWELL, *Life of Johnson*, ed. G. B. Hill, iv. 4 *n.* 3). These compliments turned her head, with the result that 'nobody liked her' (Mrs. Thrale, in D'ARBLAY'S *Diary*, i. 91).

But her brightly written novel entitled 'The Female Quixote; or, the Adventures of Arabella,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1752 (1783, 1810), which appeared without her name, entitles her to rank as a woman of genius. Fielding praised it (*Voyage to Lisbon*), and Johnson, who contributed the dedication to the Earl of Middlesex, reviewed it in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (xxii. 146). Her next publication was a somewhat silly book, called 'Shakespear illustrated; or, the Novels and Histories on which the Plays . . . are founded, collected, and translated,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1753–4. In her notes she attempts to show that Shakespeare injured the stories by the introduction of absurd intrigues and improbable incidents. Some of these observations were ascribed by Malone to Johnson, who wrote the dedication to the Earl of Orrery. During 1760–1 she conducted a magazine called 'The Ladies' Museum,' 2 vols. 8vo. A well-written comedy by Mrs. Lennox, entitled 'The Sister,' was produced at Covent Garden on 18 Feb. 1769, Goldsmith providing the epilogue (GENEST, *Hist. of the Stage*, v. 241–2). A party was organised to hoot it down the first night, and it was never repeated (BOSWELL, iv. 10; *Gent. Mag.* xxxix. 199). Three of the characters in Burgoyne's 'Heiress' were stolen from it. A German translation by J. C. Bock was printed in vol. i. of F. L. Schroeder's 'Hamburgisches Theater,' 1776. Her latter days were clouded by penury and sickness, and during the last twelvemonth of her life she was a pensioner on the Royal Literary Fund. George Rose and William Beloe also assisted her. She died on 4 Jan. 1804. By

her husband Lennox she had an only son, who obtained employment in the United States.

Mrs. Lennox wrote also: 1. 'Poems on several occasions. Written by a young Lady,' 8vo, London, 1747. 2. 'The Life of Harriot Stuart;' a novel, 12mo, London, 1751. 3. 'Philander; a Dramatic Pastoral,' 8vo, London, 1758. The hint of this piece, which was not intended for the stage, is taken from Guarini's 'Il Pastor Fido.' 4. 'Henrietta,' a novel, 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1758 (1761, 1787), afterwards dramatised by the authoress as 'The Sister.' A French translation appeared in 1760. 5. 'Sophia,' a novel, 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1762. 6. 'Old City Manners,' 8vo, London, 1775; a comedy, altered from Jonson, Chapman, and Marston's 'Eastward Hoe!' It was acted at Drury Lane on 9 Nov. 1775, and favourably received (Genest, v. 481–2). 7. 'Euphemia,' a novel, 4 vols. 12mo, London, 1790. 8. 'Memoirs of Henry Lenox, interspersed with Legendary Romances,' 12mo, London, 1804.

She translated from the French: 1. 'The Memoirs of the Countess of Berci,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1756. 2. 'Memoirs of M. de Bethune, duke of Sully,' 3 vols. 4to, London, 1756 (reprinted in 8vo, 1778 and 1810). Johnson reviewed it in the 'Literary Magazine' for 1756 (Boswell, i. 309). 3. 'Memoirs for the History of Madame de Maintenon,' 12mo, London, 1757. 4. Brumoy's 'Greek Theatre,' 3 vols. 4to, London, 1759, in which she was assisted by Johnson, Lord Orrery, James Grainger, M.D., and others. 5. The Duchess de la Vallière's 'Meditations and Penitential Prayers. With some Account of her Life,' 8vo, London, 1774.

In 1775 Johnson assisted her in preparing proposals for a collective edition of her works in three quarto volumes, but the design was not carried out.

Her portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds was engraved by Bartolozzi.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 200, 201, 438, viii. 497; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iii. 19, vii. 161; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Baker's Biog. Dram. 1812; Forster's Life of Goldsmith, 1888, ii. 145–6; Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. G. B. Hill), iv. 275, and elsewhere; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 245.] G. G.

LENNOX, GEORGE HENRY (1737–1805), general, eighth child of Charles Lennox, second duke of Richmond [q. v.], was born in London on 29 Nov. 1737. He became ensign in the 2nd foot-guards on 15 Feb. 1754. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, made a campaign in Germany in 1757, and took part in the expedition to the French coast in 1758. On 8 May 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 33rd foot, in succession to his elder brother, Charles. In 1760 and 1761 he served in Germany, and on 20 Feb. 1762 was made aide-de-camp to the king with the rank of colonel. On 22 Dec. 1762 he was attached to the 25th foot. In 1763 he was brigadier to the forces in Portugal. Proceeding with his regiment to Minorca he had a quarrel with the governor, General Mostyn, about the quality of the wine served to the men. However, Mostyn afterwards threw one Fabrigas, a wine merchant, into prison, and thus arose the celebrated leading case of Fabrigas *v.* Mostyn, tried in 1773, in which Fabrigas recovered 10,000*l.* damages. In 1765 Lennox accompanied his brother Charles to the court of France as secretary of legation, and was left chargé d'affaires in his absence. He became major-general on 25 May 1772, constable of the Tower of London in 1783, a privy councillor on 9 Feb. 1784, and full general on 25 Oct. 1793. He was afterwards made governor of Plymouth, and died at Stoke, near Plymouth, on 22 March 1805. He married in 1758 Louisa, daughter of William Henry, fourth marquis of Lothian, and by her left Charles (who on the death of Charles, third duke, in 1806, succeeded as fourth duke of Richmond, and is noticed separately) and three daughters, the second of whom, Emilia Charlotte, married in 1784 the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley [q. v.]

[Burke's Peerage; Collins's Peerage (Brydges), i. 186; Gent. Mag. 1805, i. 294, 580; Report of Fabrigas *v.* Mostyn, 1773.] W. A. J. A.

LENNOX, MALCOLM, fifth Earl of Lennox (1255?–1333), son of Malcolm, fourth earl, was born about 1255. In 1292 he succeeded to the earldom, and in that year he was one of the supporters of Robert Bruce (1210–1295) [q. v.] in his competition with Baliol. In 1296 he joined the army invading Cumberland, but swore fealty to Edward I on 7 July. On 24 May 1297 he was one of the nobles to whom letters were addressed by the king of England inviting him to join an English expedition to Flanders, but he seems to have remained in Scotland (cf. *Rotuli Scotiæ*, i. 50). In 1306 he was, like Gilbert de Haya [q. v.], a great supporter of Bruce, who exchanged half the lands of Leckie with him for an estate at Cardross. He received other charters, and in 1310 he was appointed hereditary sheriff of Clackmannanshire. He appears as a benefactor to the Cluniac abbey of Paisley in 1318. In 1320 he signed the letter to Pope John XXII asserting the ecclesiastical independence of Scotland. By the king's command in 1329 Lennox was excused from paying the tenth penny, and a present of

wheat was made to his wife. Lennox died fighting bravely at the battle of Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333. His wife's name seems to have been Margaret, and by her he had two sons: Donald, who succeeded as sixth earl of Lennox, and Murdoch.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, ii. 80; Stephenson's Doc. illustr. of the Hist. of Scotland, ii. 66, 168; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, i. cxxix, cxliv, 129, 132, 257; Fordun's Scotichronicon, ed. Hearne, p. 1000; Gordon's Eccles. Chron. of Scotland, Monasticon, p. 568.]

W. A. J. A.

LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT (1799–1881), miscellaneous writer, fourth son of Charles Lennox, fourth duke of Richmond [q. v.], was born at Winestead Abbey, Yorkshire, 20 Sept. 1799, and was a godson of William Pitt and a cousin of Charles James Fox. He was educated at Westminster from 1808 to 1814. On 13 May 1813, while still at school, he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the royal horse guards, and on 8 Aug. 1814 accompanied the Duke of Wellington as an attaché in his embassy to Paris. In 1815 he was attached to General Sir Peregrine Maitland's staff, was present at his mother's memorable ball in Brussels, and saw some portion of the battle of Waterloo, but was prevented by the effects of a horse accident from taking an active part in it. For three years after Waterloo he acted as an aide-de-camp to Wellington. He then joined his regiment in England, was promoted to be a captain 28 March 1822, and retired by the sale of his commission 25 March 1829. He was an extra aide-de-camp to his father while he was governor-general of Canada, 1818–19, and was one of the pages at the coronation of George IV, 19 July 1821. He represented King's Lynn, Norfolk, in conjunction with Lord George Bentinck, as a moderate reformer and a supporter of the government from 10 Dec. 1832 to 29 Dec. 1834, and spoke on the Reform Bill, on fees paid on vessels in quarantine, and on the Anatomy Bill.

But Lennox was more interested in sport and literature, and preferred a life of gaiety and leisure. He was devoted to horse-racing, delighted in private theatricals, and once ran a hundred yards race in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, at midnight. He figured in Disraeli's 'Vivian Grey' as Lord Prima Donna (1827). He contributed to the annuals during their popularity, and to 'Once a Week' and those serials which dealt with military and sporting topics. 'Memoirs of Madame Malibran,' by Lady Merlin, 2 vols. 1840, was based on a manuscript by Lennox. In 1858 he edited the 'Review' newspaper. He wrote several feeble novels, which had a brief success; but his volumes of personal recollections contain interesting anecdotes about court and other celebrities. In later life, when he was far from rich, he often acted as a paid lecturer, and regularly contributed to the 'Court Journal.' He died at 34 Hans Place, Sloane Street, London, 18 Feb. 1881, and was buried in Brompton cemetery 25 Feb. He was married three times: first, 7 May 1824, to Mary Anne Paton (1802–1864) [q. v.], singer—this marriage was dissolved by the Scotch court of session in 1831; secondly, in 1854 to Ellen, daughter of John Smith—she died 3 Nov. 1859; and thirdly, 17 Nov. 1863, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux—she, in 1888, wrote a novel entitled 'Castle Heather.'

Lennox's chief works were: 1. 'Compton Audley, or Hands not Hearts,' 1841, 3 vols. 2. 'Tuft Hunter,' 1843, 3 vols. 3. 'Percy Hamilton, or the Adventures of a Westminster Boy,' 1851, 3 vols. 4. 'Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life,' 1853. 5. 'Philip Courtenay, or Scenes at Home and Abroad,' 1855, 3 vols. 6. 'The Story of my Life,' 1857, 3 vols. 7. 'The Victoria Cross, the Rewarded and their Services,' 1857. 8. 'Merrie England, its Sports and Pastimes,' 1858. 9. 'Pictures of Sporting Life and Character,' 1860, 2 vols. 10. 'Recollections of a Sportsman,' 1862, 2 vols. 11. 'Life of the Fifth Duke of Richmond,' anon., 1862. 12. 'Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences,' 1863, 2 vols. 13. 'The Adventures of a Man of Family,' 1864, 3 vols. 14. 'Drafts on my Memory,' 1866, 2 vols. 15. 'Sport at Home and Abroad,' 1872, 2 vols. 16. 'My Recollections,' 1874, 2 vols. 17. 'Celebrities I have known,' 1876–7, 4 vols. 18. 'Coaching, with Anecdotes of the Road,' 1876. 19. 'Fashion then and now,' 1878, 2 vols. 20. 'Lord of Himself,' 1880, 3 vols. 21. 'Plays, Players, and Playhouses at Home and Abroad,' 1881, 2 vols.

[Lennox's autobiographic works, especially Nos. 12 and 16 above; Times, 19 Feb. 1881, p. 10, 22 Feb. p. 9; Illustrated London News, 26 Feb. 1881, p. 214.]

G. C. B.

LE NOIR, ELIZABETH ANNE (1755?–1841), poet and novelist, born about 1755, was daughter of Christopher Smart the poet [q. v.] Her mother, Anna Maria Carnan, was step-daughter of John Newbery the publisher. Newbery invariably showed Smart the utmost kindness, and, after his death in the King's Bench prison on 18 May 1770, gave employment to the widow and her two daughters in the office of the 'Reading Mercury,' which belonged to him. The

Smarts settled at Reading. John Newbery also secured by his will provision for Mrs. Smart; and her daughters, Mrs. Le Noir and Mrs. Cowslade, ultimately inherited the 'Reading Mercury.' In 1795 Elizabeth married a French refugee, Jean Baptiste Le Noir de la Brosse, chevalier of the royal and military order of St. Louis. Her husband had settled as a teacher of French at Reading, and wrote many educational works, such as 'The Logographical . . . French Spelling Book,' 1799, 8th edit. 1839, and 'Pratique de l'Orateur François,' 4th edit. 1812, besides two 'Odes Pindariques' on current French politics. He died at Herne Hill on 4 Jan. 1833, aged 80 (*Gent. Mag.* 1833, pt. i. p. 91). Mrs. Le Noir lived at a house within the precincts of the Abbey of Reading, and died, aged 86, at the Priory, Caversham, on 6 May 1841.

Mrs. Le Noir was author of: 1. 'Village Annals, a Scene in Domestic Life,' a novel in 2 vols. 1803. 2. 'Village Anecdotes, or the Journal of a Year, from Sophia to Edward,' 1804. The printer and publisher complain of the author's handwriting, and make it the excuse for the long list of errata. A second edition in 1807 is dedicated to Dr. Burney, who praised the book very highly. There was a third edition in 1821. 3. 'Victorine's Excursions,' 1804. 4. 'Clara de Montfier, a Moral Tale,' in three volumes, 1808, dedicated to Lady Charlotte Greville; 2nd edit. 1810, under the name of 'The Maid of La Vendée.' Dr. Burney criticised the manuscript very favourably. 5. 'Conversations, interspersed with Poems, for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth,' 2 vols. 1812. 6. 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 2 vols. 1825, dedicated to Viscountess Sidmouth.

Like Dr. Burney, Mary Russell Mitford greatly admired Mrs. Le Noir's tales and poems; she writes that her 'books when taken up one does not care to put down again' (*Recollections of a Literary Life*, iii. 101). The novels are interesting as specimens of the fashionable fiction of their day. Some of the verses, notably 'The Old Oak at Ufton Court' and 'The Morning Hymn,' were characterised in their day as 'beautiful.'

A daughter of Mrs. Le Noir's husband by a former marriage published for the perusal of young ladies, 'Les Promenades de Victorine,' 1804, apparently a translation of her stepmother's 'Victorine's Excursions,' 'Le Compagne de la Jeunesse,' and 'L'Instructrice et son Elève.' She died at Leamington on 21 Sept. 1830 (*Gent. Mag.* 1830, pt. ii. p. 477).

[Information supplied by Mr. Frederick Cowslade, proprietor of the Reading Mercury: Anderson's Poets, xi. 119, 122; Early Diary of Frances Burney, i. 127; A Bookseller of the Last Century, by Charles Welsh; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Gent. Mag. 1823, pt. i. p. 582, and 1841, pt. i. p. 667.] E. L.

LENS, BERNARD (1631–1708), enamel-painter, apparently of Netherlandish origin, was born in 1631, and practised in London as an enamel-painter. He died on 5 Feb. 1708, aged 77, and was buried in St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

Lens, Bernard (1659–1725), mezzotint-engraver and drawing-master, son of the above, was born in London in 1659, and received instruction in art from his father. He was employed at first to draw for engravers, but afterwards practised extensively as a mezzotint-engraver himself. He engraved a number of small biblical or mythological subjects after Vandyck, Van der Vaart, Sir Peter Lely, C. Maratti, Guido Reni, and others, as well as many portraits, including those of John, lord Cutts, Charles, duke of Richmond, Lady Mary Radclyffe, Mother George of Oxford, aged 120, and various members of the royal family. He engraved some curious mezzotint plates of displays of fireworks given on William III's return from his Irish campaign on 10 Sept. 1690, on the capture of Namur on 9 Sept. 1695, and on the general peace on 7 July 1713. Lens also drew a number of topographical sketches in Indian ink, several of which are preserved in the print room at the British Museum. Lens, with John Sturt [q. v.] the engraver, kept a drawing-school in St. Paul's Churchyard. In 1697 they issued a broadside setting forth the advantages of learning drawing in every profession. A portrait by Lens of Isaac Bickerstaffe was engraved by Sturt in 1710. Lens died on 28 April 1725, and was also buried in St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

Lens, Bernard (1682–1740), miniature-painter and drawing-master, son of the last-named by his wife Mary Lens, born in London in 1682, was a student of the Academy of Painting in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. He distinguished himself greatly as a miniature-painter in water-colours, and was esteemed the best exponent of this art in his time. Lens's miniatures are frequently to be met with in private collections, but the similarity of his signature, his initials interlaced, with those of Sir Peter Lely and Lawrence Crosse [q. v.] has sometimes caused their works to be confused. He painted several miniatures of Mary Queen of Scots, from a well-known original. One of these is in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. A portrait of Sir Thomas Tipping on horseback, drawn by Lens in 1724, is in the print room at the British Museum. He also made several

excellent copies in water-colour after Rubens, Vandyck, and other famous artists. Lens was appointed limner to George I and George II. He was also drawing-master to the Duke of Cumberland, the princesses Mary and Louisa, and to Horace Walpole, earl of Orford [q.v.], who paid special testimony to his excellent method of teaching. Lens also taught drawing at Christ's Hospital. He drew the portrait of G. Shelley, writing-master to Christ's Hospital, which was engraved by G. Bickham. His residence at this period was at 'the Golden Head, between Bridewell Bridge and Fleet Street and Blackfriars' (Wheatley and Cunningham, *London*, ii. 55). Lens executed a number of etchings, including some views of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and some sketches after Lucatelli. He drew from the life, etched and published on 30 Oct. 1735 a series of plates in outlines representing 'The Granadier's Exercise of the Granado in his Majesty's first Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,' and he drew and engraved sixty-two plates illustrating 'A New and Compleat Drawing Book,' which was not published till after his death; a portrait of him is prefixed, from a miniature by himself, and engraved by Boitard. Miniatures of Lens and several members of his family are described by their possessor in 'Notes and Queries,' 4th ser. viii. 262. Another portrait, engraved by G. von Gucht, figures with portraits of Laguerre and Charles Gervas [q.v.] in the title to the 'Catalogue' of the latter's pictures. Lens died at Knightsbridge on 30 Dec. 1740. He married, at Gray's Inn Chapel, on 30 Nov. 1706, Katherine Woods, and left three sons: Bernard studied art, but through the interest of Horace Walpole obtained a post as clerk in the exchequer office; Peter Paul Lens practised as a miniature-painter; his third son, Lens, Andrew Benjamin (*fl.* 1765–1770), miniature-painter, exhibited miniatures with the Incorporated Society of Artists from 1765 to 1770. In 1744 he re-engraved and published his father's 'Granadier's Exercise.' There are three drawings by him in the print room at the British Museum, including a large portrait of J. Claus, done in red chalk, from a portrait by T. Gibson. His collection of miniatures by his father and himself was sold in 1777.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Port. p. 300; Vertue's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 23073–6); Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Dodd's manuscript History of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33402); Propert's Hist. of Miniature Painting.] L. C.

LENS, JOHN (1756–1825), serjeant-at-law, son of John Lens, a well-known land agent in Norwich, was born there on 2 Jan. 1756. He was educated first at a school in Norwich, and then by the Rev. John Peele. In 1775 he matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1779, when he was fourth wrangler and chancellor's medallist, and M.A. in 1782. After leaving Cambridge he entered at Lincoln's Inn, whence he was called to the bar in 1781. He at first joined the Norfolk circuit, but soon transferred himself to the western circuit, which he led for many years. On 12 June 1799 he became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1806 king's serjeant. His practice was extensive, and his position at the bar eminent. He was named a lay fellow of Downing College in its charter in 1800, was treasurer of Serjeants' Inn in 1806, succeeded Spencer Perceval in 1807 as counsel to the university of Cambridge, and was engaged in numerous celebrated cases, of which the chief were the action of Charles Perkin Wyatt, surveyor-general of crown lands in Canada, against General Gore, governor of Upper Canada, for libel, in 1816, and the Cranborne Chase boundaries case in the same year (see Nichols, *Literary Illustrations*, vi. 223). He sat as commissioner of assize at Guildford and Maidstone in 1818. He had been a friend and adherent of Fox, was a whig by conviction (see Moore, *Memoirs*, iv. 128), and might, had he chosen, have represented the university of Cambridge in parliament. But he was as indifferent to honours as he was completely disinterested. In December 1813, on the appointment of Sir Robert Dallas to the bench of the common pleas, he declined the solicitor-generalship (see Romilly, *Memoirs*, iii. 124), although it was pressed upon him by the prime minister at the request of the prince regent, his personal friend. His independence at length became proverbial, and the toast 'Serjeant Lens and the independence of the bar' was given at public dinners. In 1817 he retired from his circuit, at the height of his powers, in order to make way for younger men, but continued to practise in London, acting also as commissioner of assize on the home circuit in 1818 (see Campbell, *Chief Justices*, iii. 225, 289). He refused the chief justiceship of Chester, and Lord Ellenborough strongly recommended him as his own successor in the office of lord chief-justice. He died at Ryde in the Isle of Wight on 6 Aug. 1825. He had married in 1818 Mrs. Nares, widow of John Nares, esq., son of Sir George Nares, a judge of the common pleas. His wife predeceased him on 15 June 1820. A portrait of Lens was at Serjeants' Inn.

[Woolrych's Eminent Serjeants; Annual Biography, 1826; Gent. Mag. 1825; Bain's Catalogue of Portraits in Serjeants' Inn; Law Review, iii. 294; Criticisms on the Bar, by Amicus Curiæ, 1819; Scarlett's Life of Lord Abinger.]

J. A. H.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM (1591–1662), speaker of the House of Commons, second son of William Lenthall of Lachford in Oxfordshire, by Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell of St. Faith's in Norfolk, was born 'in Henley-upon-Thames, in a house near to the church there, in the latter end of June 1591' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 603). The Lenthall family, originally of Herefordshire, acquired Lachford by marriage with the heiress of the Pyperds in the fifteenth century (*ib.*) William Lenthall matriculated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, on 23 Jan. 1606–7, but left the university without taking a degree (Clarke, *Oxford Register*, ii. 292). He then entered Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in 1616, became a bencher in 1633, and was elected reader in 1638 (Foss, *Dictionary of the Judges of England*, p. 403; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* iii. 902). He was appointed recorder of Woodstock, which he represented in the last parliament of James I, and became also in 1637 recorder of Gloucester (*ib.*; *Names of Members returned to serve in Parliament*, i. 458). Lenthall's professional success was rapid. In a later vindication of himself he writes: 'When I was first called to be speaker, I think it is known to most, I had a plentiful fortune in land and ready money to a good sum, and if I had continued my way of practice I might well have doubled my fortune. . . . I received by the last years of my practice 2,500 pounds by the year' (*Notes and Queries*, i. xii. 358). In 1630 he bought Besselsleigh in Berkshire from the Fettiplaces, and in 1634 paid Lord Falkland 7,000*l.* for Burford Priory (Wood, iii. 603). Lenthall represented Woodstock both in the Short parliament of April 1640 and in the Long parliament. In the first of the assemblies he was appointed one of the committee on ship-money (21 April), and acted as chairman of the committee of the whole house on grievances (23 April), and again when the house took into consideration the king's message on supply (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 8, 10, 19). At the opening of the Long parliament on 3 Nov. 1640 Lenthall was unanimously elected speaker. The selection was no doubt influenced by the fact that he had occupied the chair during two of the most important debates of the previous parliament, though Clarendon attributes it entirely to the absence of Sir Thomas Gardiner, whom the king originally intended to designate. He describes Lenthall in his earlier narrative as 'a lawyer of good practice and no ill affections, but a very weak man and unequal to such a task.' In his later narrative he adds that he was a man 'of a very narrow and timorous nature,' and that 'not knowing how to preserve his own dignity, or to restrain the license and exorbitance of others, his weakness contributed as much to the growing mischief as the malice of the principal contrivers' (*Rebellion*, iii. 1 *n.* 2, ed. Macray). The Long parliament was unruly and excitable, and the speaker's authority was not always treated with respect. D'Ewes describes in his 'Diary' an altercation between Lenthall and Hesilrige, and D'Ewes himself was fond of correcting the speaker on points of order. Lenthall seems to have been easy to irritate and easily appeased. On one occasion a member attacked Lenthall for rebuking another, declaring 'that he had transgressed his duty in giving so disgraceful a speech to so noble a gentleman.' The member finally made 'a conditional apology, with which the house was not satisfied, but the speaker was.' On 19 Nov. Lenthall complained to the house of the unusual length of their sittings (Forster, *Grand Remonstrance*, p. 279, ed. 1860; *Five Members*, p. 218, ed. 1860). The expenses of his position were also very heavy. For the first two years of his speakership Lenthall 'kept a public table and every day entertained several eminent persons, as well belonging to the court as members of parliament' (*Somers Tracts*, vii. 103, ed. Scott). He thought for a moment of resigning, and wrote to Sir Edward Nicholas on 3 Dec. 1641 begging the king's leave to do so. His fourteen months' speakership, he said, had so exhausted the labours of twenty-five years, that though he was willing 'to offer himself and his fortune a sacrifice to the king's service,' he must crave leave to retire, 'that whilst I have some ability of body left I may endeavour that without which I cannot but expect a ruin and put a badge of extreme poverty upon my children.' He suggested, however, to Nicholas, as an alternative, that the king should recommend him to the house for a grant of money (Nalson, *Historical Collections*, ii. 713, 714). A month later (4 Jan. 1642) took place the king's attempt to arrest the five members. Charles entered the house, borrowed the speaker's chair, and failing to perceive the accused members asked the speaker if he saw any of them present. Lenthall fell on his knees and replied, 'May it please your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the house is pleased to

direct me whose servant I am here; and humbly beg your Majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this to what your Majesty is pleased to demand of me' (Rushworth, *Collections*, iv. 478; Verney, *Notes of the Long Parliament*, p. 139; Gardiner, *History of England*, x. 140). The discretion and dignity of the speaker's conduct gave the parliament great satisfaction, and on 9 April 1642, on his petition representing that his 'strict and long attendance' had 'very much hurt him both in body and estate,' he was voted a grant of 6,000*l.* (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 522; *Old Parliamentary History*, x. 427). When the parliament raised an army Lenthall promised (10 June 1642) to give fifty pounds and to maintain a horse for its service (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xii. 358). Parliament rewarded his adherence by appointing him master of the rolls, but he was not sworn in till 22 Nov. 1643 (Foss, p. 404; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 85). He was also appointed one of the two commissioners of the great seal, a post which he held from October 1646 to March 1648 (Campbell, *Lives of the Chancellors*, iii. 13–17). Wood estimates the first of these offices as worth 3,000*l.* a year, the second at 1,500*l.* Lenthall was also chamberlain of Chester from 1647 to 1654, and obtained in 1647 the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster (Wood, iii. 604). On the other hand, as all Lenthall's estates lay in the king's quarters, his losses were very considerable. On 29 Dec. 1644 the royalists seized and garrisoned his house at Besselsleigh, but a party from Abingdon recaptured it two days later, and rendered it henceforth untenable by breaking down the walls and doors (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644–5, pp. 204–5).

In 1647 the army and parliament quarrelled. On 26 July a mob of presbyterian apprentices surrounded the house, forced their way in, and obliged the speaker to put and the members to pass resolutions repealing their recent votes (*Commons' Journals*, v. 259; Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. 1698, p. 206). After this the house adjourned and the speaker left the chair, but was stopped in the lobby by the mob, obliged to reassume his place, and to put a vote for the king's coming to London. Lenthall complains also that the mob did 'justle, pull, and hale the speaker all the way he went down to his caroch, and force him (to avoid the violence) to betake himself to the next caroch he could get into for refuge.' He was told that there would be a far greater gathering at the next meeting of the house, and that after they had made it vote what they pleased they would destroy him (*A Declaration of Master William Lenthall*, Oxford, 1647, 4to). When the house met again on 30 July the speaker was missing, and Henry Pelham, member for Grantham, was elected in his place (*Commons' Journals*, v. 259). Lenthall, who had left London on 29 July, betook himself first to Windsor, and thence to the headquarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax. According to Ludlow it was chiefly by the persuasion of Sir Arthur Hesilrige that he took this momentous decision; according to Holles it was contrived by Oliver St. John. The presbyterians asserted that the speaker had solemnly denied any intention of flight, and protested that he would rather die in the house and chair than desert them for fear of any tumults. They said that what finally decided him was the threats of Cromwell and Ireton to prosecute him for embezzlement of public money (Ludlow, i. 207; Holles, *Memoirs*, § 144; *The Case of the Impeached Lords, &c., truly stated*, 1648, p. 8, 4to; Walker, *History of Independency*, i. 41, ed. 1661). In his declaration Lenthall speaks solely of the fear of further mob violence; in his deathbed confession he explained that he had been deceived by Cromwell and Ireton, that he knew the presbyterians would never restore the king to his just rights, and that those men swore they would (*Old Parliamentary History*, xvi. 196, xxiii. 372; cf. *Clarke Papers*, i. 219).

Lenthall was present at the great review of the army on Hounslow Heath on 3 Aug., and signed the engagement taken the next day by those members of the two houses who had joined Fairfax (Rushworth, vi. 750–5). On 6 Aug. he took his place once more in the chair, and on the 20th an ordinance was passed annulling all votes during his absence (*Commons' Journals*, v. 268, 280). During the revolutions of 1648 Lenthall continued to side with the army and the independents. The royalists accused him of trying to retard the progress of the Newport treaty by feigning illness, in order to persuade the commons to adjourn for a week (*Old Parliamentary History*, xvii. 66; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, 17–24 Oct. 1648). He made no protest against Pride's Purge, and, after the army came to London, held several conferences with Whitelocke and Cromwell, which were probably connected with the last overtures made by the army leaders to the king (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 553). Lenthall occupied the chair during the progress of the ordinance for bringing the king to trial, but there can be little doubt that he performed his part with reluctance. 'Even then,' he says in his confession, 'I hoped the very putting the question would have cleared him, because I believed there

were four to one against it, but they deceived me also.' Valueless as his apologies may be, his own account of the motives which led him to continue sitting after the king's death is no doubt correct. 'I make this candid confession, that it was my own baseness, cowardice, and unworthy fear to submit my life and estate to the mercy of those men that murdered the king, that hurried me on against my own conscience to act with them; yet then I thought that I might do some good, and hinder some ill.'

As speaker Lenthall was now theoretically the greatest man in the Commonwealth. When parliament and the council of state were entertained by the city, he took the highest place, and was received with quasi-regal ceremony (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 226; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 174; Blencowe, *Sydney Papers*, p. 73). Practically, however, he had very little power. Twice he made use of his casting vote in favour of condemned royalists: in the case of the Earl of Norwich (8 March 1649) and in that of Sir William D'Avenant (3 July 1650; *Commons' Journals*, vi. 160, 436). According to his own account he wished well to the cause of Charles II and secretly sent him advice, and he claims also to have used his influence in defence of the universities (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 713; *Old Parliamentary History*, xxiii. 372).

On 20 April 1653 Cromwell violently dissolved the Long parliament. Lenthall refused to vacate his chair until he was compelled. According to one account, Cromwell bade Colonel Harrison fetch him down, and Harrison pulled him by the gown and he came down (Blencowe, *Sydney Papers*, p. 140). Other contemporary accounts agree that he was treated with greater respect (Burton, *Cromwellian Diary*, iii. 209; Guizot, *Cromwell and the English Commonwealth*, i. 492). Harrison's own account was: 'I went to the Speaker and told him, Sir, seeing things are brought to this pass, it is not requisite for you to stay there; he answered he would not come down unless he was pulled out; Sir, said I, I will lend you my hand, and he putting his hand into mine came down without any pulling, so that I did not pull him' (*Lives and Speeches of those Persons lately Executed*, 1661, p. 9, 8vo). After this Lenthall for a time took no part in political life. He was not a member of the council of state established by the officers, nor of the 'Little parliament.' But when Cromwell became protector and summoned his first parliament, Lenthall was returned to it both for Gloucester city and Oxford county, electing finally to sit for the latter. 'My intentions,' he wrote to the corporation of Gloucester, 'were not bent to so public an employment, having been thoroughly wearied by what I have already undergone' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. ix. 508; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 381). When the parliament met he was unanimously voted to the chair, 'in regard of his great experience and knowledge of the order of that house and dexterity in the guidance of it' (*ib.* vii. 365; Burton, *Diary*, i. xx). After its dissolution Lenthall, as one of the keepers of the great seal, came into collision with the protector. In August 1654 Cromwell had issued an ordinance for regulating and limiting the jurisdiction of the court of chancery. On 23 April 1655 the three commissioners of the seal were summoned before the council and commanded to proceed according to that ordinance. They drew up a summary of their objections to it and finally (1 May) a joint letter refusing obedience. But Lenthall before the letter was actually sent was sworn in as one of the six masters of the chancery appointed under the ordinance, and though he had protested 'that he would be hanged at the Rolls gate before he would execute it,' now 'wheeled about' and submitted. The other two, Widdrington and Whitelocke, persisted and were turned out (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, ed. 1853, iv. 192–206).

Lenthall was again returned for Oxford county to the parliament of 1656, but was not again elected speaker. He spoke several times in support of the government, was a member of the committee appointed to explain the reasons which moved parliament to offer Cromwell the crown, and delivered two speeches urging him to accept it. 'His argument,' says Ludlow, 'was very parliamentary and rational, had it been rightly applied' (*Old Parliamentary History*, xxi. 73, 91; Ludlow, *Memoirs*, p. 586). Lenthall was not one of the persons originally summoned to Cromwell's House of Lords, and was 'very much disturbed' thereat. 'He complained that he who had been for some years the first man of the nation, was now denied to be a member of either house of parliament; for he was incapable of sitting in the House of Commons by his place as master of the rolls, whereby he was obliged to sit as assistant in the other house.' Cromwell hearing of his complaint sent him a writ, at which he was much elevated, thinking that himself and his heirs would be for ever peers of England (*ib.* p. 596).

On the fall of Richard Cromwell the officers determined to recall the Long parliament, and some members of the parlia-

ment, with a deputation from the council of the army, came to Lenthall (6 May 1659) to persuade him to return to his seat. He began to make excuses, 'pleading his age, sickness, and inability to sit long,' and alleging that he was not fully satisfied that the death of the late king had not put an end to that parliament. But according to Ludlow his real reason was that he was not willing to lose his peerage, and was in league with Richard Cromwell to prevent the parliament's restoration. They told him that if he would not issue his summons to the members, they would do so without him, and thus pressed he consented to head the forty-two members who took their places at Westminster on 7 May 1659 (Ludlow, pp. 648–50; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 644; *England's Confusion*, 4to, 1659, p. 10).

In the restored Long parliament the speaker's position was greatly increased in dignity. On 6 June the house voted that 'all military and naval commissions should be signed by the speaker in the name of the commonwealth of the parliament of England,' instead of by the commander-in-chief. In pursuance of this vote the officers of the two services received new commissions, personally delivered to them by Lenthall in the presence of the house (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 672, 674, 675). A new great seal was made and delivered to Lenthall's custody as keeper (14 May) till commissioners should be appointed (*ib.* vii. 654, 728). On 13 Oct. 1659 Lambert and certain regiments of the army placed guards round Westminster, kept out the members who tried to enter, and stopped the speaker's coach at the gate of Palace Yard. Lieutenant-colonel Duckenfield asked him whither he was going. 'To perform my duty at the house,' answered Lenthall; then turning to the soldiers he demanded if they knew what they did, that he was their general, and expected to be obeyed by them. Some of them answered 'that they knew no such thing; that if he had marched before them over Warrington-bridge they should have known him' (Ludlow, p. 726; Carte, *Original Letters*, ii. 266). They even tried to convey him to Fleetwood's quarters at Wallingford House, and one story represents Lambert as taking the mace from him (*ib.*)

On 24 Dec. 1659 a new revolution took place. The soldiers in London assembled in Lincoln's Inn Fields and resolved to restore the parliament. 'After this they marched in good order down Chancery Lane; at the Speaker's door they made a stand. . . . His Lordship came down to them in his gown to the gate in the street, where standing the officers as they passed with the forces made speeches to him . . . signifying their hearty sorrow for the great defection in this late interruption, with their absolute purpose of a firm adherence for the future; the like was done by the soldiers in their countenances and acclamations to the Speaker as they passed, owning him in words also as their general and the father of their country.' Lenthall then issued orders to the soldiers, gave them the word for the night, took possession of the Tower and appointed commissioners for its government, and returned in triumph by torchlight to the Rolls House (*Mercurius Politicus*, 22–9 Dec. 1659). The parliament met again on 26 Dec. and thanked the speaker (29 Dec.) 'for his very good service done for the commonwealth.'

These revolutions opened Lenthall's eyes to the possibility of a restoration, and he began at once to prepare for it. The republican party sought to impose on all members of parliament an oath abjuring the house of Stuart (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 803). According to Monck, Lenthall 'very violently opposed, and in a great measure prevented, the oath' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 122; *Old Parliamentary History*, xxiii. 372). For ten days he absented himself from the house on the plea of gout, in order, as was supposed, to avoid responsibility for the Abjuration Bill (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 811, 843; Price, *Mystery and Method of His Majesty's Restoration*, ed. Maseres, p. 728). When Monck came to London, Lenthall gave him thanks in the name of the parliament, making 'an eloquent oration agreeable to his own great prudence and the authority of that supreme assembly' (*Mercurius Politicus*, 6 Feb. 1660). It is possible that before this he had been in secret communication with Monck; henceforth he certainly acted in agreement with him. The republican party passed an act for filling up the parliament by electing new members, and ordered the speaker to sign a warrant authorising the commissioners of the seal to send out writs according to custom (20 Feb.) This he positively refused to do, 'submitting himself to their pleasure, if they should think fit to send him to the Tower, or to choose another person to be speaker in his place' (Ludlow, p. 842; Pepys, 20 Feb. 1660; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 122). They passed over his opposition, empowered the clerk to sign the warrant, and allowed him to keep his place. The next day Monck restored the secluded members, and the Restoration was made certain. It became simply a question of the terms on which it should take place, and finding, as he said, 'that the king would be ruined for want of

good advice,' Lenthall sent the king a paper of instructions (28 March). Instead of treating with the presbyterians, he urged Charles to make proposals such as the people would accept, 'but would have them proceed from the king as a free act of grace, which he offers to confirm to them by a free parliament, legally convened by a special commission, which the king must empower to issue out writs in his name,' and proceeded to suggest the nature of these proposals (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 711–14, 720). Guizot describes Lenthall's counsels as remarkable for their impartiality and farsightedness (*Richard Cromwell*, ii. 191).

When the Convention parliament was summoned, Lenthall became a candidate for the representation of the university of Oxford, but in spite of two pressing letters from Monck he was not elected (Wood, *Life*, ed. Clark, i. 311; Kennett, *Register*, pp. 100, 111, 112). Nor, though he sent 3,000*l.* to Charles II at Breda, could he succeed in retaining his office of master of the rolls (Ludlow, iii. 16). The House of Commons resolved on 11 June 1660, by 215 to 126 votes, to include Lenthall among the twenty persons to be excepted from the act of indemnity for penalties not extending to life. But Monck drew up a strong certificate in his favour, stating his services in forwarding the Restoration, and the Earl of Norwich also exerted his influence for Lenthall. The House of Lords accordingly moderated the penalty, and merely incapacitated him from any office of trust in the three kingdoms (*Old Parliamentary History*, xxii. 347, 403; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 122). But, forgetful of his famous words to Charles I, he disgraced himself by appearing at the trial of the regicides as a witness against Thomas Scot, for words spoken in the House of Commons during his tenure of the chair (*State Trials*, v. 1003; Ludlow, iii. 66). For the rest of his life he lived in retirement at Burford. He died on 3 Sept. 1662, and was attended in his last moments by Ralph Brideoake [q. v.], then vicar of Witney, to whom he confessed his penitence for his political career (Lenthall's 'Confession' was first printed in a letter in the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, 8–15 Sept. 1662; it is reprinted in the *Old Parliamentary History*, xxiii. 371, and in the *Memoirs of the two Last Years of the Reign of Charles I.*, 1702, and incorporated in *Athenæ Oxonienses*, iii. 608). In his will he directed that he should be buried 'without any pomp or state, acknowledging myself to be unworthy of the least outward regard in this world, and unworthy of any remembrance that hath been so great a sinner. And I do farther charge and desire that no monument be made for me, but at the utmost a plain stone, with this superscription only, "Vermis Sum"' (*Wills from Doctors Commons*, Camden Society, 1863, p. 111). Lenthall was buried 'in a little aisle on the north side of Burford Church.' 'As yet,' wrote Wood in 1691, 'he hath no monument, nor so much as a stone over his grave' (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, iii. 608).

A portrait of Lenthall in his robes as speaker is in the National Portrait Gallery. A number of engraved portraits are contained in the illustrated copy of Clarendon, known as the Sutherland Clarendon, in the Bodleian Library.

Lenthall was capable of behaving with dignity and courage in critical moments, and so long as deportment was sufficient he made an excellent speaker. But when circumstances thrust on him the part of a statesman, he had not sufficient strength of character to sustain it with credit. Contemporaries regarded him as a mere time-server. 'He minded mostly the heaping up of riches,' writes Wood, 'and was so besotted in raising and settling a family that he minded not the least good that might accrue to his Prince.' Rumour, however, greatly exaggerated Lenthall's gains as speaker (*Old Parliamentary History*, xxiii. 370; *Somers Tracts*, vii. 103). He is said to have added to them by receiving bribes for his parliamentary influence, and Lady Verney gave 50*l.* to his sister-in-law in hope of obtaining his support to a petition (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 317). Sir John Lenthall, the corrupt and extortionate keeper of the King's Bench prison, was reputed to have too great power with his brother (Lilburne, *England's Birthright*, 1645, p. 28; but see *Commons' Journals*, iv. 274). The evidence is scarcely sufficiently conclusive to prove that the speaker himself was corrupt.

Lenthall married Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Evans of Loddington, Northamptonshire, who died in April 1662 (Turner, *Visitations of Oxfordshire*, p. 318). His only son, Sir John Lenthall (1625–1681), matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 12 Sept. 1640, entered Lincoln's Inn the same year, and was elected member for Gloucester in 1645 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, iii. 902). He was knighted by Cromwell on 9 March 1657–8, and by Charles II 13 March 1677 (Le Neve, *Pedigrees of Knights*, p. 324; *Mercurius Politicus*, 4–11 March 1657). On 18 Jan. 1659–60, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot and governor of Windsor (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 814). Lenthall was returned to the Convention parliament for Abingdon,

but expelled from the house on 12 May 1660 (*ib.* viii. 24). In 1672 he was high sheriff of Oxfordshire, and died at Besselsleigh on 9 Nov. 1681. Wood terms him 'the grand braggadocio and liar of the age he lived in' (*Athenæ*, iii. 902).

[Authorities cited above; lives of Lenthall are given in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, and Foss's Judges of England, 1870; Wood gives a list of official letters and speeches of Lenthall's printed at the time; letters addressed to him as speaker are contained in the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and in the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission on the MSS. of the House of Lords, and on the Duke of Portland's MSS.] C. H. F.

LENTON, FRANCIS (*fl.* 1630–1640), court poet and anagrammatist, was probably related to the Lentons of Notley Abbey in Buckinghamshire (see Lipscomb, i. 233; Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 4). He is said to have studied at Lincoln's Inn (though his name is not in Foster's manuscript register of admissions), and was a frequenter of the Fleece Tavern in Covent Garden, where his name furnished Sir Aston Cokayne [q. v.], Sir Andrew Knyveton, Tom Lightwood, and other habitués with materials for silly anagrams (Haslewood's manuscript notes in Jacobs, *Poetical Register*, 1720). In an epigram (No. 54) 'On Mr. Francis Lenton refusing wine,' Cokayne, to emphasise the disgrace of such a proceeding, observes that 'Franke' was the 'Queenes Poet, and a man of name' (*Small Poems*, 1658, p. 163). The title of 'queen's poet' was an honorary distinction, to which in all probability neither duties nor salary were attached, although Sir William D'Avenant once held it, and Samuel Daniel is said formerly to have been an unsuccessful competitor for the post (Langbaine). Lenton claims the distinction on the title-pages of most of his works. The first of these was entitled 'The Young Gallants Whirligigg, or Youth's Reakes. Demonstrating the inordinate affections, absurd actions, and profuse expenses of unbridled and affectated youth, with their extravagant courses and preposterous progressions and aversions, together with the too often deare bought experience and the rare or too late regression and reclamation of most of them from their habitual ill customs and unqualified manners,' London, 1629. The author here gives a realistic portrayal of the progress of a rake, who begins by neglecting 'Littleton' for 'Don Quix Zott,' and 'Coke's Reports' for 'fencing, dauncing, and some other sports,' and ends by experiencing 'Misery,' the true 'salve to cure a haughty mind.' 'It appears,' says Brydges, 'to be faithfully touched,' which may atone for the feebleness of the verse. In 1631 appeared his next printed work, 'Characterismi, or Lenton's Leasures. Expressed in Essayes and Characters, never before written on. London, for Roger Michell.' Dedicated to Oliver, lord St. John, baron of Bletsoe (*Cat. of Malone's Books in Bodleian*, p. 22). There are several reprints of this work with slightly altered titles. A second edition, under the title 'Characters, or Wit and the World in their proper colours presented to the Queen's most Excellent Majestie,' appeared in 1663 (Brit. Mus.) A few of the characters, such as 'the Prodigall,' 'an Innes a Court gentleman,' and 'a gentleman usher,' of which Lenton may be supposed to have had the most intimate experience, approach in excellence those of Overbury. Three years later appeared 'The Innes of Court Anagrammatist, or the Masquers masqued in Epigrammes. Composed by Francis Lenton, gent., one of her Majestie's Poets. London for William Lashe.' This is of special interest, since it indicates the names of those who took part in Shirley's masque the 'Triumph of Peace' as played before the king and queen at Whitehall in 1634. It is dedicated to the 'Fovre Honourable Societies and famous Nurseries of Law, The Innes of Covrt,' and is prefaced by commendatory verses by John Coysh (Heber, p. 174). His next work was 'Great Britains Beauties, or the Female Glory; epitomised in Encomiastick Anagramms and Acrostickes, upon the highly honoured names of the Queenes Most Gracious Majestie and the gallant Lady Masquers in her Grace's glorious Grand-Masque. Presented at White-Hall on Shrove Tuesday at Night, by the Queene's Majestie and her ladies. Framed and formed by the humble pen of F. L., the Queene's Poet. London, for James Becket,' 1638, 4to (Malone; Hazlitt, *Handbook*, p. 333).

Besides these books, all of which are very rare, though their scarcity has been exaggerated, Lenton left in manuscript 'Queen Ester's Haliluiahs and Haman's Madrigalls, expressed and illustrated in a Sacred Poeme; with the translation of the 83rd Psalm, wherein David curseth the Enemyes of the true Church. Composed by Fra. Lenton, gent., the Queene's Poet,' 1637, 4to. Dedicated to Sir Anthony and Lady Cage, and probably in Lenton's autograph (*Huth Libr. Cat.* iii. 836). Two manuscripts, similar in most respects to that in the Huth Library (one containing the autograph of Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary), were sold among the Corser collection. Two others, slightly variant, are described in Hazlitt's 'Collections' (1867–

1876), p. 255. There is also a small manuscript collection of poems by Lenton in the Duke of Buccleuch's Library at Dalkeith. First comes a dedicatory address to Edward, lord Montagu, baron of Boughton. Then follow poems on 'Christmas Day,' 'St. Stephen's Day,' the 'Infant's Murther,' and finally 'Upon your Honour's Blessings.' The collection, which is bound up with a 'Treatise on Gunnery' and 'A Boke of the Office of the Ordynance for a Feilde or Campe,' has little poetical merit (note communicated by A. H. Bullen, esq.) Lenton's last production was 'The Muses Obligation, expressed in Anagrammes, Acrosticks, and an Encomiastick Gratulation reflecting on the Name, Honor, and Dignity newly confered by King Charles his fauor. On the Honourable, Nobly Mynded, Affable, and Ingenuous Sr James Stonehouse, Knight and Baronett,' 1641, 4to. The original manuscript of this work, which was never printed, was sold at Sotheby's 4 June 1884, No. 155 (Hazlitt, *Collections and Notes*, 3rd ser. p. 140). Rimbault supposed that the poet was identical with a 'Francis Lenton of Lincoln's Inn, Gent.,' who died on 12 May 1642 (obituary manuscript at Stanton Hall, Leicestershire), but it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile this date with the fact that some verses signed Fra. Lenton and addressed to Richard Lovelace, 'on his exquisite Poems,' are prefixed to the first edition of 'Lucasta' (1649).

Oldys speaks of Lenton and his works with familiar contempt, and his estimate is rather confirmed by the imbecility of many of the 'anagrams.' Brydges, however, takes a more lenient view of his 'ingenious particularities.'

[Brydges's Restituta, ii. 36, iii. 508; British Bibliographer, ii. 538; Peers of James I, p. 54; Beloe's Anecdotes, vi. 203; Warton's English Poetry, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 318; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ii. 117; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn; Addit. MSS. 24487 and 5508, f. 102 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

LENTON, JOHN (*fl.* 1682–1718), musician, was sworn gentleman of the Chapel Royal extraordinary on 10 Nov. 1685 (Rimbault). He played the violin and flute, and was a member of the royal band from 1692 to 1718 (*Anglicæ Notitia*).

Lenton wrote: 1. The music to 'Venice Preserved,' 1682, some manuscript parts of which are in the library of the Royal College of Music. 2. Songs in D'Urfey's third collection, 1685. 3. Catches in 'Apollo's Banquet,' pt. i., 1693. 4. 'The Gentleman's Diversion, or the Violin Explained,' 1694. 5. (In conjunction with Thomas Tollet) 'A Consort of Music in Three Parts,' 1694. This is probably the work described by Walther as instrumental trios by Lenton or Lenthon, published in Holland. 6. Airs in the tragedy 'The Ambitious Stepmother,' published by Walsh in 1701. 7. 'The Useful Instructor for the Violin,' being a second edition of 'The Gentleman's Diversion,' with an appendix and the airs omitted, 1702. Overture and act tunes to the following plays: 8. 'Tamerlane,' 1702; 9. 'Fair Penitent,' 1703; 10. 'Liberty Asserted,' 1704; 11. 'Abra Muley,' 1704 (library of the Royal College). 12. Additions and corrections to Playford's 'Wit and Mirth,' 1709. 13. Catches in 'Pleasant Musical Companion,' 1720. 14. Trio, 'Awake, fair Venus' (*Egerton MS.* 2013).

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, ii. 770; Rimbault's Old Cheque-book of the Chapel Royal, passim; Chamberlayne's Angliæ Notitia, 1692–1718; Wood's manuscript Lives; Gerber's Neues Tonkünstler-Lexikon, pt. iii.; Husk's Catalogue; Walsh's Harmonia Anglicana; Post Boy, 1701; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, 1682–1710; cf. Sloane MS. 4051, f. 157.] L. M. M.

LEOFRIC (Lat. Leuricus), Earl of Mercia (*d.* 1057), was son of Leofwine, ealdorman of the Hwiccas (Worcestershire), and brother of Northman, slain by Cnut's orders in 1017. His father, probably after the death of Eadric or Edric Streona [q. v.] in 1017, became earl of Mercia. Leofric witnesses charters as 'minister' or thegn, perhaps from 1005 (Kemble, *Codex*, No. 714), or earlier, to 1026, in which year he is also described as 'dux' (*ib.* Nos. 742, 743), though the charter is probably spurious (*Norman Conquest*, i. 461 *n.*) Florence (an. 1017) says that on Northman's death Cnut made Leofric earl in his stead, and that he always regarded him with affection. In the face of the later descriptions of Leofric as thegn, the first statement is hard to accept, and it has been suggested that the passage contains a confusion between Leofric and his father Leofwine (*ib.* u. s.) Leofric may have received some government, perhaps that of Chester, before held by Northman, and he certainly had a grant from Cnut of Hampton, Worcestershire, formerly granted by Ethelred to Northman (comp. Kemble, Nos. 662 and 938). By 1032 Leofric was an earl, and as Leofwine does not appear as a witness to charters after 1024, it may fairly be assumed that at some date between 1024 and 1032 Leofric succeeded his father in the earldom of Mercia, which was at that time of less extent than the ancient kingdom, for portions had been cut off to form inferior earldoms, and though Leofric's superiority was no doubt recognised by other earls, his immediate rule probably did not for many years after he had received his father's earl-

dom extend beyond Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and the North Welsh border (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 557–61; Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 498). Yet he was possessed of immense power in middle England, and ranked with Godwine and Siward as one of the three great earls among whom the government of the kingdom was divided. Chester was the head of his earldom, and no doubt the place where he chiefly resided, and he was therefore sometimes described as Earl of Chester (Kemble, No. 939).

The rise to power of Godwine and his house was evidently grievous to Leofric, and this feeling must have deepened as governments were heaped on members of Godwine's family until they hemmed the Mercian earl in on every side except the north. While, however, he was constantly opposed to Godwine, he always deprecated violent measures, and played the part of a mediator, 'which was dictated to him by the geographical position of his earldom' (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 49). On the death of Cnut, in 1035, he upheld the claim of Harold at a meeting of the witan at Oxford, and was the means of bringing the dispute to an end by his proposal, which was adopted in spite of Godwine's opposition, that the kingdom should be divided [see under Godwin and Harold I]. In 1041 Harthacnute sent him with Godwine, Siward, and other great men to punish the people of Worcester and the neighbourhood for a revolt [see under Hardecanute]. On the accession of Edward the Confessor [q. v.] he was again employed in conjunction with the two other great earls, being ordered to despoil the king's mother, Emma [q. v.], of her treasure. In 1047, and perhaps again in 1048, he successfully opposed in the witenagemot Godwine's proposal that help should be sent to Swend of Denmark. It is probable that he profited by the decline of Godwine's influence at court, and that the death of Beorn [q. v.], in 1049, led to a large increase in his power; for it must have been at that time that Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and perhaps some other districts over which Beorn had been earl were reunited to the Mercian earldom (*ib.* p. 561). In 1051 Leofric received a summons from the king to come to his help; for Godwine and his sons had taken up arms. He marched with a small force to Gloucester, where Edward was, but when he and the other earls who were on the king's side saw how matters stood, they sent messengers through their earldoms to raise all their forces. War seemed imminent, when Leofric interposed, declaring that it would be folly for Englishmen to fight with one another, and so lay their land open to the attack of a foreign enemy; for the chiefest men in the country were in the two armies. He advised, therefore, that both sides should give hostages, and should keep the peace, and that the quarrel should be decided at a future meeting of the witan. His advice was followed. That the banishment of Godwine and his sons implied an increase of Leofric's power is evident from the grant of Harold's earldom of East Anglia to Leofric's son Ælfgar [q. v.] When, on the return of Godwine, the foreign officials were expelled, two Normans, Osbern, the son of Richard, builder of Richard's castle, Herefordshire, and his ally, Hugh, surrendered to Leofric, as probably the superior of Ralph, earl of the Magesætas, and Leofric granted them a guard to take them safe to Scotland. If, as is supposed (Freeman), Odda held the earldom of the Hwiccas, he was also no doubt more or less subordinate to Leofric (comp. Kemble, Nos. 766 and 805), and by one means or another the Mercian earldom had by this time been greatly extended (*Conquest of England*, p. 536). The assertion which, according to William of Poitiers (p. 130), was made by Duke William, that Leofric, with the two other great earls, advised Edward to declare the duke heir to the throne in a meeting of the witan, and confirmed the decree by oath, is certainly untrue (*Norman Conquest*, iii. 678–681). The predominance of Earl Harold [see Harold II] in the affairs of state after 1053 must have been galling to Leofric, and was resented by Ælfgar. Leofric evidently remained loyal during his son's revolt, and in 1056 joined Harold in making peace between the king and Gruffyd. He died in his house at Bromley, Staffordshire, on 31 Aug. 1057, at a good old age, and was buried in the minster, which he and his wife had built, at Coventry. By his wife Godgifu —the Godiva [q. v.] of legend—he had, as far as is known, only one son, Ælfgar, the notion that Hereward [q. v.] was his son being erroneous. Leofric was temperate in counsel, patriotic, and religious (his reputation for piety is illustrated in the legendary life of the Confessor, *Lives of Edward the Confessor*, p. 401); he was bountiful to ecclesiastical foundations, and in common with his wife appears 'to have taken a special interest in the buildings and ornaments of the houses which he favoured' (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 48). His character alone is sufficient to prove the absurdity of the part assigned to him in the legend of which his wife is made the heroine. At Coventry he and his wife built the church and monastery

dedicated to St. Mary, richly endowed it, gave it many valuable gifts, and procured that it should be exempt from episcopal control (*Monasticon*, iii. 177, 191; KEMBLE, No. 939; *Gesta Regum*, c. 341); at Chester they repaired St. Werburgh's (*Monasticon*, ii. 370; FLORENCE, an. 1057); Evesham received a grant of Hampton (*Monasticon*, ii. 18; KEMBLE, No. 938); at Wenlock they rebuilt the church founded by St. Milburg (*Monasticon*, v. 72; FLORENCE and *Gesta Regum*, u.s.); and Worcester, Stow in Lindesey, and Leominster they enriched with gifts (*Monasticon*, i. 600; KEMBLE, No. 766; FLORENCE and *Gesta Regum*, u.s.)

[Freeman's Norman Conquest, vols. i. and ii. passim, iii. 677, 681, iv. 809; Green's Conquest of England, pp. 427, 480, 502, 514; Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 1036, 1043, 1048, 1052, 1056, 1057 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. ann. 1017, 1039, 1051, 1057 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. vols. iii. and iv. u.s.; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, pp. 237, 242, 388 (Rolls Ser.), Gesta Pontiff. p. 309 (Rolls Ser.); Dugdale's Monasticon, u.s.; Lives of Edward the Confessor, pp. 169, 250, 251, 401 (Rolls Ser.); Will. of Poitiers, ap. SS. Rerum Gest. Willelmi Conq. p. 129, ed. Giles; see also under GODIVA.] W. H.

LEOFRIC (Lat. LEFRICUS) (*d.* 1072), first bishop of Exeter, probably, as may be gathered from his name, an Englishman by descent, though, as he is called 'British' (FLORENCE, an. 1046), perhaps a native of Cornwall, was brought up and received his learning in Lotharingia. He became one of the clerks or chaplains of Edward the Confessor [q. v.], and was the first to be designated as chancellor (*ib.*) On the death of Bishop Living or Lyfing [q. v.], in 1046, he was appointed to succeed him in the united dioceses of Devonshire and Cornwall, the seat of the bishopric being at Crediton. Finding his diocese in a backward state, for it had often been plundered by pirates, he visited it diligently, preached to the people, instructed the clergy, and built several churches. His life was decorous, and he was zealous in the discharge of all his duties. His foreign education gave him the ideas of a continental churchman, and made him an ecclesiastical reformer. He was dissatisfied at having his see placed in a village like Crediton, and wished to have it removed to Exeter. At Crediton his church was liable to be attacked by pirates; at Exeter there were fortifications. Accordingly, he sent his chaplain, Lanbert, to Pope Leo IX with a letter, begging leave to move his see, and asking the pope to request Edward to sanction the change. Leo wrote to the king expressing his surprise that the English bishops should not have each his see placed in a city, and, deferring the general question, directed him to carry out Leofric's wish. Edward obeyed, went to Exeter in 1050, and, in the presence of the earls and great men of the kingdom, the king took the bishop by the right arm, and the queen [see EDITH or EADGYTH, *d.* 1075] taking him by the left arm, they joined in installing him in his new episcopal seat in the minster of St. Peter at Exeter. Leofric expelled the monks (WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 200, writes nuns, but this is evidently a mistake) from the church, and put canons in their place. These new canons, however, were not to live like the English canons; he placed them under the rule of Chrodegang of Metz (for this rule see STUBBS, *De Inventione Crucis*, Pref. pp. ix sqq.), which had been familiar to him in Lotharingia, compelling them to use a common dormitory and a common table. He found his new church miserably poor, despoiled of nearly all its lands, its books, and its ornaments. For some time he supported the canons out of his own means while he was recovering the lands of which the church had been robbed. Among these was Topsham, which Harold [see HAROLD II] unjustly took away, and which the bishop was not able to recover. He also bestowed other lands on the church, chiefly within the diocese, together with Bampton in Oxfordshire. Certain of these lands he appropriated to the support of the canons, and his grant was confirmed by a charter from the Conqueror in 1068. He also gave many vestments and ornaments to the church, and a library of nearly sixty volumes, twenty-eight of them being in English. One of these, 'a great English book of divers things, written in verse,' may be identified with the collection of poetry known as the 'Liber Exoniensis.' The original manuscript is still preserved in the library of the dean and chapter of Exeter, and there is a facsimile copy in the British Museum. From this work Thorpe took his 'Codex Exoniensis,' published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1842. 'Leofric's Missal,' which he gave to his church, is in the Bodleian Library, MS. 579. It contains, besides liturgical matter, records of manumissions and an account of the translation of the see. Leofric died on 10 Feb. 1072, and was buried in the crypt of his church, probably under St. James's Chapel, the vestry of the priests-vicars, to the south of the choir (OLIVER). The fabric roll contains an entry under 1419 for an inscription to him (*ib.*), and in 1568 a monument was erected to him in the south tower, which was believed to stand upon the place of his burial.

[Oliver's Lives of Bishops of Exeter, pp. 6–10; Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 83, 84, 549, iv. 166, 378; Exeter, pp. 30–4 (Historic Towns Ser.); Green's Conquest of England, pp. 545 546; Wright's Biog. Lit. i. 38; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils and Eccl. Docs. i. 690–5; Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 514, 526, 531; Kemble's Codex Dipl. iv. No. 940 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 1045, 1046; Flor. Wig. an. 1046 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. p. 201 (Rolls Ser.)] W. H.

LEOFRIC OF BOURNE (*fl.* 1100) is said to have written a life of Hereward [q. v.] in English. The sole authority for this statement is the anonymous writer of the 'Gesta Herewardi,' whose work is a tissue of legends and romances constructed in order to magnify the name of his hero. It is found on f. cccxx. sqq. of the 'Cartulary of Peterborough Abbey, which now belongs to Peterborough Cathedral Library, and was compiled in the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries. The writer of the 'Gesta' states that he gathered facts from men who were living in Hereward's time, and if this were so he must have lived in the first half of the twelfth century. The English work of Leofric the deacon, Hereward's chaplain (presbyter) at Bourne (Brun), was his chief source, and he says Leofric was fond of collecting for the edification of his hearers all the acts of giants and warriors out of the fables of the ancients, or from faithful report, and of committing these to writing. Leofric was one of Hereward's chosen followers, and, although a monk, he was skilled in arms. He is praised for his astuteness in carrying out a plan for the release of Hereward when on his way from Bedford to Rockingham in the custody of Robert de Horepol.

The account of Hereward's career given in the 'Gesta' resembles rather that of the pseudo-Ingulph than that of the 'Liber Eliensis' (cf. FREEMAN, *Norm. Conq.* iv. 455, and note O O).

[Gaimar's Lestorie des Engles, ed. Hardy and Martin (Rolls Ser.), 1888, i. 339; Gesta Herewardi, pp. 373, 383, 402; see art. HEREWARD.] M. B.

LEOFWINE (*d.* 1066), a younger and probably the fifth son of Earl Godwine [q. v.] and his wife, Gytha, is described as 'nobilis' in 1049 (KEMBLE, *Codex Dipl.* iv. No. 787), and about that date, or perhaps earlier, acted as governor of Kent (*ib.* No. 828, dated by the death of Archbishop Eadsige in 1050, and according to *Norman Conquest*, ii. 567, by the death of Godwine, bishop of Rochester, in 1046, but the latter date seems uncertain). Leofwine was not, however, earl, and no doubt acted as governor under his father's direction; for he must then have been quite a youth. On the outlawry of his family in 1051, he fled with his brother Harold [see HAROLD II] to Ireland, took part in Harold's raid on Somerset in the next year, and shared in his father's restoration. In 1057, the date of a rearrangement of earldoms, he probably became earl of the whole country over which it is certain that he afterwards ruled. His government extended over Kent, Surrey, Essex, Middlesex (with the exception of London and so much as pertained to it), Hertfordshire, and probably Buckinghamshire (KEMBLE, *Codex Dipl.* iv. Nos. 846, 858, 860, 864), though the administration seems to some extent to have been under the control of Harold (*ib.* Nos. 854, 855, 859). He appears to have accompanied Harold, then king, to the battle of Stamford Bridge (*Norman Conquest*, iii. 361 *n.*) At the battle of Hastings, on 14 Oct. 1066, he took his place beside the king under the standard, and fell fighting at the barricade in front of the English position almost at the same moment at which his brother Gyrth [q. v.] was slain. His death is represented in the Bayeux tapestry.

[Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 36, 153, 315 sqq., 419, 567, iii. 361, 484, iv. 34, 753, gives all that is known of Leofwine; Green's Conquest of England, p. 365; Kemble's Codex Dipl. iv. Nos. 787, 828, 846, 854, 855, 859, 860, 864 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Anglo-Saxon Chron. ann. 1051, 1052, 1066; Flor. Wig. i. 208, 227 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, p. 245 (Rolls Ser.); Vita Ædwardi, l. 528 (Lives of Edward the Confessor, p. 404, Rolls Ser.), where Leofwine is erroneously written Leofric; Orderic, p. 501 (Duchesne); Geoff. Gaimar, ll. 5265, 5344 (Mon. Hist. Brit. pp. 827, 828).] W. H.

LEOMINSTER, LORD (*d.* 1711), connoisseur. [See FERMOR, WILLIAM.]

LEONI, GIACOMO (1686–1746), architect, was a Venetian, and held the post of architect to the elector palatine. He settled in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, having probably been brought over by Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, to assist in the publication of Palladio's 'Architecture' in English. The plates for the work were prepared afresh by Leoni. The book was published, London, 1715, 1721, 1725; the Hague, 1726 (in French); London, 1742. Leoni translated into English Alberti's 'De re Ædificatoria,' and published it with C. Bartoli's Italian translation, and plates of his own designs. It appeared as 'The Architecture of Leon Battista Alberti,' &c., in London in 1726, 1739, 1751, 1755 (the last edition is in English only). The books on painting and

statuary were separately published (English and Italian) in 1741, with many of the plates drawn by Leoni. His first work was Bramham Park, near Leeds in Yorkshire, built for Lord Bingley, 1710, partly destroyed by fire in 1865. Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1720, Leoni's greatest work, was built at great expense, on the site of the original brick mansion by Wren, for B. H. Styles, esq.; the wings with the chapel were taken down between 1789 and 1799. In 1721 he designed Queensberry House in Old Burlington Street for the Duke of Queensberry and Dover (rebuilt in 1790–2); in 1725 Latham House, Lancashire, for Sir Thomas Booth; in 1723–1732 the south front of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, for Peter Legh, esq., with alterations in the existing building; in 1730 Bold Hall, Lancashire, for Peter Bold, esq.; in 1732 Clandon Park, Surrey, for the Earl of Onslow; in 1740 Burton or Bodecton Park, Sussex, for R. Biddulph, esq.; and Moulsham Park, Essex, for Benjamin, earl Fitz-Walter, which was demolished about 1810. Leoni died 8 June 1746, aged 60, and was buried in Old St. Pancras churchyard. He left a widow, Mary, and two sons, John Philip and Joseph. He made no will, and appears to have died in poor circumstances.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dict. of Architecture; Walpole's Anecdotes (Wornum and Dallaway), pp. 767–8; Lysons's Environs, iii. 355, for inscription on Leoni's tomb; Langley's London Prices, 1748, p. xi. For descriptions and plans of buildings mentioned, see Allen's York, iii. 313; Neale's Seats, ii. v. 2nd ser. i.; Repository of Arts, 1825 p. 127, 1828 p. 126; Wright's Essex, i. 87; Dallaway and Cartwright's Western Sussex, ii. 283; Aikin's Manchester, pp. 316, 440; Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus (Woolfe), ii. 81–2 (and Gandon), iv. 30–1, 94–8, v. 50–5; Brayley's Surrey, ii. 60, iv. 66; Wheatley's Piccadilly, p. 74; Morris's Seats, v. 53; Morant's Essex, ii. 3; Twycross's Mansions, iii. 16–20, 27, v. 92–8; Ralph's Critical Review of Buildings, pp. 194–5; Admin. Act Book, June 1746.] B. P.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, Duke of Albany (1853–1884), fourth and youngest son of Queen Victoria and the prince consort, was born at Buckingham Palace on 7 April 1853. So delicate was his health that his baptism was deferred until the ensuing 28 June (Coronation day), when the rite was performed at Buckingham Palace, his sponsors being George V, king of Hanover (after whom he was named George), Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, his elder sister the Princess of Prussia (afterwards Empress of Germany), and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, now Duchess of Teck. The prince was named Leopold after his great-uncle, Leopold II, king of the Belgians, Albert after his father, and Duncan in compliment to Scotland. His ill-health debarred him from the ordinary sports of boyhood, and even precluded a systematic course of education. His mind, however, was active, he early evinced a love of books—Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott were his favourite authors—and he showed remarkable aptitude for music and modern languages. He was instructed in the rudiments of religion and science by Canon Duckworth, Dean Stanley, and Professor Tyndall. Later on his principal tutor was Mr. (now Sir) Robert Hawthorn Collins, afterwards comptroller of his household, with whom he went into residence at Oxford in 1872, matriculating at Christ Church (27 Nov.) He lived at Wykeham House, St. Giles's, near the parks; attended, in the garb of a gentleman-commoner, the lectures of the professors of history, poetry, music, fine art, and political economy, and studied science at the museum and modern languages at the Taylorian Institution.

On coming of age in 1874 the prince was sworn of the privy council, and granted an annuity of 15,000*l.* In the winter of 1874–5 his life was threatened by a severe attack of typhus fever. In 1876 he left the university with the honorary degree of D.C.L., and established himself at Boyton House, Wiltshire, whence he removed in 1879 to Claremont. Part of the intervening years he spent in travel in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and in 1880 he made a tour in Canada and the United States. In 1878 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature, and in 1879 vice-president of the Society of Arts. He was a graceful and effective public speaker, and took a lively interest in social questions. In 1879 he spoke in favour of the movement for university extension (Mansion House, 19 Feb.), advocated the cause of technical education in presiding at the prize distribution at the Birkbeck Institute, Chancery Lane (25 Feb.), took the chair and spoke at a meeting at Grosvenor House in support of the Royal Institution in aid of the Deaf and Dumb (16 May), and opened Firth College, Sheffield (20 Oct.) In 1880 he laid the foundation-stone of the Oxford High School (14 April). In 1881 he presided at the first meeting of the Kyrle Society (27 Jan.), opened University College, Nottingham (30 June), advocated the establishment of a national conservatoire of music at a soirée at Manchester (12 Dec.), and laid the foundation-stone of the Princess Helena College at Ealing (17 Dec.)

Meanwhile the prince had been created (24 May 1881) Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow, and had taken his seat in the House of Lords (24 June). He spent the following autumn at Frankfort, where he made the acquaintance of Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, daughter of H.S.H. George Victor, prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, to whom (the queen having given her consent, 29 Nov.) he was married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on 27 April 1882. His allowance was now raised to 25,000*l.*, provision being also made for a jointure for the princess of 6,000*l.* in the event of her widowhood. The prince and princess resided at Claremont, the prince, so far as his health permitted, continuing his exertions in the cause of education, though his public appearances were fewer than formerly. One of the latest of them was the laying of the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Birkbeck Institute (23 April 1883). In the spring of 1884 his health compelled a visit to the south of France. At first he seemed to be benefited by the change, but a fall in a club-house at Cannes brought on an attack of epilepsy, of which he died at the Villa Nevada on 28 March. The remains of the prince were brought home for interment. The funeral took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on 6 April. He left a son and a daughter.

The prince was K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. of the university of Durham, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, an elder brother of Trinity House, a freeman of the city of London, and a freemason. He was also honorary colonel of the third battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and a member of various foreign orders.

A portrait by Carl Sohn, jun., belongs to the Duchess of Albany. Sir James Linton painted a picture of the duke's marriage, which is now at Windsor.

[Obituary and other notices in the Times, Morning Post, Ann. Register; Academy, xxv. 242; Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, 2nd ser.; Journal of the Society of Arts, 1879 et seq.; Hansard Parl. Deb. 3rd ser. ccxxi. 268, 645, 978; Warre's Life and Speeches of H.R.H. Prince Leopold (1884); Martin's Life of the Prince Consort, Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, and Burke's Peerage.] J. M. R.

LEPIPRE (LE PIPER), FRANCIS (*d.* 1698), artist, son of Noel Lepipre, belonged to a family of some importance in Flanders, which had, however, settled in England, and owned property at Canterbury. His father made a large fortune as a merchant, and gave Lepipre a liberal education, but he showed a genius for art, and devoted himself to drawing. Having no need to earn his livelihood, he drew for his amusement, selecting subjects of a humorous or comical nature. His memory was so good that he could draw exact likenesses of any one whom he had only passed in the street. He was of a genial nature, fond of the bottle and good living, and a great favourite among his friends. Some of his best drawings were made for taverns, such as the Mitre in Stocks Market and the Bell in Westminster. Lepipre travelled much on the continent, and his close study of the works of the great painters rendered him an excellent draughtsman. He once extended his travels as far as Cairo in Egypt. He drew landscapes and humorous compositions and caricatures, and frequently etched subjects on silver plates for his friends, who used them as lids to their tobacco-boxes. Lepipre painted twelve small pictures of scenes in 'Hudibras,' which are very similar to the set engraved by William Hogarth [q. v.] Some of the heads in Sir Paul Rycaut's 'History of the Turks' were drawn by Lepipre and engraved by W. Elder. There are a few humorous drawings by him in the print room at the British Museum. Lepipre inherited some fortune at the death of his father, but at one time found himself considerably reduced in circumstances, and temporarily worked for Isaac Beckett the mezzotint-engraver. Late in life he took to modelling in wax, executing bas-reliefs in this manner with some success. After his mother's death he inherited further property, and indulged in free living again. A fever was the result, and through medical inexperience it proved fatal. He died unmarried in Aldermanbury in 1698, and was buried in St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey. Two portraits of Lepipre were engraved in mezzotint, one being ascribed to E. Luttrell; others were engraved for various editions of Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting.' He also was the central figure of a group painted by Isaac Fuller [q. v.] His brother, Peter Lepipre, was a merchant in London, and owned most of his brother's drawings. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Gabriel Roberts, by whom he had a large family.

[De Piles's Lives of the Painters; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Nichols's Anecdotes of Hogarth; family papers of A. H. Frere, esq.] L. C.

LE QUESNE, CHARLES (1811–1856), a writer on the constitutional history of Jersey, a native of Jersey, was eldest son of Nicholas Le Quesne, a jurat of the Royal Court. From early youth he showed a strong predilection for the study of political economy, and his first publication was a series of

articles on commercial questions relating to the Channel Islands, which were contributed to Jonathan Duncan's 'Guernsey Magazine' (1836–8). In 1848 appeared a remarkable essay by Le Quesne, entitled 'Ireland and the Channel Islands, or a Remedy for Ireland.' He attributed the discontent in Ireland mainly to the system of land tenure, and suggested the application to Ireland of the land system of the Channel Islands, which divides the land among many small proprietors. In 1856, the year of his death, Le Quesne published a 'Constitutional History of Jersey,' a standard work, from which quotation has frequently been made in lawsuits relating to the Channel Islands heard before the privy council. The 'History' is written in English, and prints for the first time many valuable documents. Some portion of its contents was, however, borrowed from Edward Durell's edition of Falle's 'History,' 1837.

Le Quesne was elected a jurat of the Royal Court of Jersey on 2 July 1850. For many years he held a commission in the island artillery, and was president of the Jersey chamber of commerce.

Le Quesne was an active and liberal member of the states of Jersey, and, though attached to the constitution of the island, was a staunch supporter of useful and progressive reform. He died on 18 Aug. 1856 at St. Helier. He married Kate, daughter of Colonel English, R.E.

[Payne's Armorial of Jersey, p. 250; local newspaper files under dates mentioned.]

E. T. N.

LERPINIERE, DANIEL (1745?–1785), engraver, was born in England, probably of French parentage, about 1745. He was instructed by Francis Vivares [q. v.], whose manner he followed, and was afterwards employed exclusively by Messrs. Boydell, for whom he engraved some fine plates, chiefly landscapes, between 1776 and 1785. Among these were 'The Young Herdsman' and 'Evening,' after Cuyp; 'The Molten Calf,' 'The Flight into Egypt,' and 'St. George and the Dragon,' after Claude; six plates of rural amusements, after Loutherbourg; six British naval victories, after R. Paton; 'Morning,' after Pynacker; two views of London and three views in Jamaica, after G. Robertson; two Italian landscapes, after J. Taylor; and 'Calm' and 'Storm,' after J. Vernet. He also engraved some of the views in the third volume of Stuart's 'Antiquities of Athens.' Lerpiniere exhibited a few drawings and engravings with the Free Society of Artists between 1773 and 1783. He died at Walcot Place, Lambeth, in 1785.

[Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Armstrong); Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Strutt's Dict. of Engravers; Dodd's Collections in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 33399.] F. M. O'D.

LESIEUR, Sir STEPHEN (*fl.* 1586–1627), ambassador, seems to have been a Frenchman. He was living at Dunkirk in January 1586, and in October of that year became secretary to the French ambassador in England. In May 1589 he tried to become a denizen, and succeeded shortly afterwards. Cecil took him into the public service about 1598. In October 1602 he was sent with Lord Eure, Sir John Herbert, and Dr. Daniel Donne [q. v.], to treat with the king of Denmark and the Hanse Towns at Bremen. While he was at Bremen the queen died, to the great injury, he afterwards complained, of his prospects. On 25 June 1603 he was sent on an embassy to the emperor, Rudolph II. In March 1605 he was living next to York House in London. He seems to have had a pension of 50*l.* a year from 1605, and on 31 Jan. 1607–8 he received a grant of 4,000*l.* of old crown debts to recover. James I also, on 23 March 1608, gave him 1,000*l.* In 1608 he seems to have been in Florence, in 1609 he went on an embassy to the archduke, and in Nov. 1609 he set out for Florence again, when the Bishop of Winchester asked him to take his son with him. At Florence he had small success, and going to the emperor in 1612–3, he was recalled as 'unacceptable.' He remained, however, at Prague till April 1614, and wrote his name in an autograph book belonging to John Opsimathis of Moravia, which is preserved in the British Museum (Eg. MS. 52). Letters of Lesieur between 1597 and 1603 are mentioned in 'Hist. MSS. Comm.' 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th Reps. He seems to have had no further public employment, and in 1627 petitioned Charles I for the continuance of the pension which James I had granted to him. The date of his death is uncertain. He married by license, granted 21 Dec. 1592, Mary, widow of Francis Littleton.

[Calendars of State Papers, Dom. 1581–1628, passim; Syllabus to Rymer's Fœdera, 828–31; Chester's London Marriage Licenses; Devon's Issues of the Exchequer.] W. A. J. A.

LESLEY. [See also Leslie and Lesly.]

LESLEY, ALEXANDER (1693–1758), jesuit, born in Aberdeenshire 7 Nov. 1693, was third son of Alexander Leslie, third baron of Pitcaple, by his second wife Henrietta Irvine of 'Drum. After having gone through a course of classics at Douay he completed his studies at Rome; entered the

Society of Jesus 12 Nov. 1712, and taught literature at Sora and Ancona. He passed through his theological course at the Collegio Romano, and subsequently delivered lectures on the Greek language in that institution. In 1728 he taught philosophy in the Illyrian College of Loreto. He was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1728–9, and being sent to the Scottish mission, laboured in Aberdeenshire. In 1734 he returned to Italy and taught in the colleges of Ancona and Tivoli. He came back to England in 1738 at the request of Lord Petre, who desired to have the services of an ecclesiastic who was versed in antiquarian lore. He was associated with the English province of the society, and in 1751 was a missioner in the 'College of the Holy Apostles,' which comprised Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire. Returning to Rome in 1744 he was prefect of studies in the Scots College till 1746, was professor of moral theology for two years in the English College (1746–8), and in 1749 was associated with the learned jesuit Emanuel de Azevedo in preparing the 'Thesaurus Liturgicus' for publication. He fixed his residence in the Collegio Romano, where he died on 27 March 1758, after having published a mere fragment of the projected 'Thesaurus,' viz. 'Missale mixtum secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes,' with a preface, notes, and appendix, 2 vols., Rome, 1755, 4to; reprinted under the editorship of J. P. Migne, Paris, 1850, 8vo. This was a reprint of the Mozarabic Missal printed at Toledo in 1500 by order of Cardinal Ximenes. 'Lesley's preface and notes,' says M. Lefebre in the 'Biographie Universelle,' 'are invaluable to those who desire to trace the origin of the Mozarabic rite and its variations.'

He is said to have left in manuscript: 1. 'Notes on the Mozarabic Breviary.' 2. 'Notes on a Greek Medal struck by the inhabitants of Smyrna.' 3. 'Iter Litterarium.' 4. Two collections of inscriptions, viz. 'Lapides Tiburtini' and 'Lapides Britannici.' 5. 'Refutation of Dr. Conyers Middleton's "Pagan and Modern Rome compared,"' an uncompleted work. 6. Notes on Father John Tempest's 'Letters from Palestine.' 7. 'De præstantia veterum lapidum,' in imitation of the work of Spanheim. 8. 'De præstantia numismatum.' 9. 'De Legionibus,' an important work, in which he distinguished, by means of inscriptions, all the grades of the Roman army.

[Biog. Univ. xxiv. 296; Caballéro's Bibl. Script. S. J. supplementa, i. 294; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 717; Foley's Records, v. 533, vii. 452; Leslie's Records of the Family of Leslie (1869), iii. 396; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, pp. 24, 204; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 571; Zaccaria's Annali letterarii d'Italia (Modena, 1764), vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 494; Zaccaria's Bibl. Ritualis, ii. 225.]

T. C.

LESLEY, WILLIAM ALOYSIUS, D.D. (1641–1704), jesuit, born in Aberdeenshire in 1641, entered the Society of Jesus at Rome at the age of twenty-five, being then a doctor of divinity. For some time he taught philosophy at Perugia, and on 10 Feb. 1673–4 he was appointed superior of the Scots College at Rome, which he governed for nine years. On his petition, in conjunction with his cousin William Lesley, agent at Rome for the Scottish clergy, the festival of St. Margaret, which previously had been celebrated in Scotland only, was inserted in the Roman breviary and missal. During the last ten years of his life Lesley served the mission in Scotland, where he died on 26 March 1704.

He published 'Vita di S. Margherita, Regina di Scozia, raccolta da diversi autori,' Rome, 1675, 1691, and 1718, 12mo, pp. 105.

[Catholic Miscellany, ix. 38; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 718; Foley's Records, vii. 454; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1343; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 28; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 311; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, pp. 196–8.]

T. C.

LESLIE. [See also Lesley and Lesly.]

LESLIE, ALEXANDER, first Earl of Leven (1580?–1661), general, was born, according to Macfarlane the antiquary, at Coupar-Angus, in the house of Leonard Leslie, who was abbot there from 1563 to 1605 (manuscript in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh). His father was George Leslie, captain of the castle of Blair in Athole, a scion of the Leslies of Balquhain; his mother, whose surname was Stewart, and whose christian name is variously given as Ann and Margaret, is doubtfully said to have been a daughter of the laird of Ballechin. David, second earl of Wemyss, who was engaged in the covenanting war under Leslie, noted in his diary the current story that she was 'a wench in Rannoch' (manuscript preserved at Wemyss Castle). He was born out of wedlock, but after the death of his wife Captain George Leslie married his former love in order to legitimate his eldest son (Leslie, *Hist. Records of the Family of Leslie*, iii. 356).

Leslie is said to have been over eighty on his death in 1661 (Turner, *Memoirs*, p. 25), and must have therefore been born about 1580. His education was probably scanty. Lord Hailes pointed out the print-like form of his

signatures, the only extant specimens of his handwriting, as proof of his illiteracy, and relates the story that Leslie once told some attendants that his instruction in reading did not reach beyond the letter *g* (Masson, *Life of Milton*, ii. 55, footnote).

In early manhood he sought employment as a soldier on the continent. According to Macfarlane he first served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Netherlands, probably as one of the Scottish company which, under the captaincy of Sir Walter Scott, father of the first Earl of Buccleuch, followed Vere from England before 1604. In 1605 Leslie entered the army of the king of Sweden, in which he served with distinction during the next thirty years. He fought under Charles IX of Sweden and under his son, Gustavus Adolphus, in their campaigns against Russia, Poland, and Denmark, as well as against the imperial house of Austria in the thirty years' war.

On 28 Sept. 1626, when Gustavus Adolphus was invested by envoys from Charles I with the order of the Garter at Dirschau, he knighted Leslie, then lieutenant-general, and five others, in the presence of the whole army (*Ruthven Correspondence*, p. ix). In the same year Leslie signalised himself in an encounter with the Polish troops of Sigismund in the neighbourhood of Danzig.

In 1628, when the Swedish king had flung himself into the thirty years' war, Leslie acted as his chief officer. In May he was sent to take the command at Stralsund, which Wallenstein was besieging. With five thousand Scots and Swedes Leslie fought his way into the town, the stores of which he replenished, and his vigorous action compelled Wallenstein to raise the siege and retire. Leslie was thereupon appointed governor of all the remaining cities along the Baltic coast. Munificent rewards were given him by the citizens of Stralsund, including a medal struck in gold to commemorate the relief of the city (Munro, *Expedition*, 1637, pp. 75–8). The medal is still preserved by Leslie's descendants.

Leslie continued in command of the Baltic district until 1630, and made it a valuable recruiting-ground for the Swedish armies. The adjacent island of Rugen was meanwhile in the occupation of the imperialist troops, and satisfied that they were incapable of much injury, Leslie for a time ignored their presence. But learning in that year that Duke Bogislaus of Pomerania had privately agreed, with Wallenstein's consent, to cede the island to Denmark, he by a bold sally took possession of it in the name of the king of Sweden (Fletcher, *Gustavus Adolphus*, 1890, pp. 85, 114, 117).

In recognition of his services Gustavus conferred upon him an estate in Sweden, which was resumed by the Swedish government in 1635 on the ground of some defect in the grant; and if it be true that he received 'two rich earldoms in Germany' at the same time, it is clear that the changing fortunes of war soon deprived him of them (*State Papers*, Dom. 1639, p. 226). A valuable jewel, another gift of Gustavus, with a miniature likeness of the donor, Leslie retained till his death (Fountainhall, *Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs*, i. 421).

In May 1630 Leslie went to England to advise James, third marquis of Hamilton [q. v.], who had been entrusted by Charles I with the duty of bringing six thousand English soldiers to Gustavus's aid. Leslie acted as sergeant-major-general to Hamilton and his troops. After Hamilton's landing at the mouth of the Oder in Pomerania, Leslie, despite the sickness and death that soon reduced the numbers of the British contingent by a third, captured with their aid the towns of Crossen, Frankfort, and Guben on the Oder. He was afterwards engaged with the British contingent at the recovery of Magdeburg from the imperialists (January 1632), and at the siege of Boxtelude he was in command of the army of Field-marshal Todt, who had fallen into temporary disgrace; but a few days after his arrival a shot from the town struck him on the instep of his left foot while he was viewing the place, and disabled him. He was carried to Hamburg (*Swedish Intelligencer*, pt. iv. p. 128), but recovered in time to be present at the battle of Lutzen on 6 Nov. 1632, where Gustavus was killed. Subsequently he laid siege to Brandenburg, which surrendered to him on 16 March 1634; and returning to Pomerania, again took part in the reduction of Frankfort on the Oder. Later he was made general of the Swedish armies in Westphalia, where he reduced the castle of Petershagen, took the town of Minden on the Weser, and relieved the garrison of Osnabruck. On the death of Kniphausen in the summer of 1636 he was made field-marshal in his place (Turner, *Memoirs*, p. 9), and he despatched Colonel Robert Monro [q. v.] to Scotland in order to gain recruits, giving him letters appealing for assistance addressed to Charles I and Hamilton. At the time the position of the Swedish army in Germany was becoming critical. In the latter half of 1637 Leslie was driven from Torgau and down the Elbe to Stettin, whence he crossed to Stockholm in September. The Swedish queen and her chancellor, Oxenstierna, acknowledged the value of his exertions by granting him an annual pension of

eight hundred rixdollars, while his elder son, Gustavus, was appointed a colonel in the Swedish army. He at the same time received fresh instructions for the prosecution of the war in Germany (note of Swedish documents in Melville Charter-chest; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vi. pp. 69–93; Fraser, *Earls of Haddington*, ii. 91–114).

Leslie had married in early life Agnes Renton, daughter of the laird of Billy, Berwickshire, but she had remained in Scotland in his absence, and he had managed to pay her frequent visits. In 1635, when he seems to have had thoughts of retiring from military life, he spent some time in Scotland, and with the assistance of his remote kinsman and intimate friend John, earl of Rothes, acquired the estate of Balgonie and other adjacent lands in Fife, and the estate of East Nisbet in Berwickshire. On 9 July 1635 Culross in Perthshire conferred on him the civic freedom (burgess ticket in Melville Charter-chest). In 1636 his relations with Rothes were drawn closer by the marriage of his second son, Alexander, to Rothes's second daughter, Margaret. On his return to Scotland in the year following Leslie announced his intention of carrying his wife and family to Sweden, but he seems to have contemplated transferring his services to the elector palatine (cf. *Ruthven Correspondence*, p. xiv). In April 1638 he was presented in London to Charles I, and expressed himself ready to undertake the leadership of an expedition for the recovery of the Bohemian throne for Charles's nephew, the elector (Gardiner, *Hist. of England*, viii. 388). He received a safe-conduct from Charles, dated 20 March 1637–8, for the safe conveyance of himself and household from Scotland across the sea on business from the king (original safe-conduct in the Melville Charter-chest). Leslie accordingly paid a very brief visit to Germany, but nothing in regard to the elector was effected.

Leslie had watched with interest the course of events in Scotland, and was in complete sympathy with the covenanters. He had not only taken the covenant himself, but caused 'a great number of our commanders in Germany subscryve our covenant' (Baillie, *Letters*, i. 111). He was generally marked out as the leader of the Scottish army in event of those hostilities with England which Charles I's ecclesiastical policy seemed to make inevitable in 1638. On 14 Aug. 1638 Christina of Sweden gave him, at his request, letters of demission, in which she testified to his achievements in the Swedish service, and his arrears of salary were paid in the shape of munitions of war—two field-pieces and two thousand muskets. With these arms he returned in November to Scotland, and had some difficulty in avoiding the English cruisers which were watching the Scottish coast.

Immediately on his arrival Leslie took the direction of the military preparations then going forward. He gathered together the most expert military officers as a council of war, saw to the levying and drilling of the recruits, sent abroad to Holland and other countries, not only for more ammunition and arms, but to impress upon any of the Scots serving abroad the duty of coming home; and he caused Captain Alexander Hamilton, who was better known by the sobriquet of 'Dear Sandy,' to cast a number of cannon, such as were used in field warfare on the continent, but were hitherto unknown in Britain. Leith he strongly fortified in order to resist the attack of an expected fleet under Hamilton, and he infused such a spirit into the covenanters that even the nobles and their wives put their hands to the work. Leslie fully identified himself with the cause of the covenant by appending his signature to the libel against the bishops (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 127).

The first active incident of the campaign was the capture of Aberdeen, which Leslie effected without a blow (*State Papers*, Dom. 1639, p. 39; cf. Gordon, George, second Marquis of Huntly). In March 1639, when the covenanters resolved to seize the fortresses, Leslie was sent to demand the surrender of Edinburgh Castle. He took very few men with him, and, after the constable refused to give up the castle, made a feint of retiring. But placing a petard on the outer gate, he instantly destroyed it by the explosion, and then vigorously assailed the inner gate with axes and rams. Before the garrison recovered from their surprise, scaling-ladders were applied to the walls, and without the loss of a man on either side the castle was in Leslie's hands.

As Hamilton with his fleet now lay in the Forth, and Charles was reported nearly ready to lead an army in person into Scotland, a general muster of the Scottish levies took place at Leith, and with one consent Leslie was formally nominated lord-general of all the Scottish forces by land or sea, and also of all fortresses (9 May 1639). Plenary powers were conferred upon him, and the whole estates assembled in convention swore to give him dutiful obedience. His command was to endure, they said, 'so long as we are necessitat to be in armes for the defence of the covenant, for religione, crowne, and countrie, and ay and whill the Lord send peace to this kingdome.' He claimed much dignity for his office, sitting 'at table with the best of

the nobility of Scotland, at the upper end, covered, and they all bareheaded,' and in joint letters 'he signs before them all' (*State Papers*, Dom. 1639, pp. 226, 234).

As Charles drew near the borders Leslie marched his army, which consisted of thirty thousand horse and foot, southwards to meet him, encamping first at Dunglas, and afterwards on Duns Law, where he maintained in the castle, at his own expense, says Baillie, 'ane honourable table for the nobles and strangers with himself. . . . The fare was as became a generall in tyme of warr' (*Letters*, i. 212, 214). Charles, encamped before Berwick, offered 500*l.* sterling for Leslie's head. Leslie was unwilling to fight if fighting could be averted, but his duty was to be prepared, and he issued rousing and practically worded manifestoes urging his fellow-countrymen to prompt and united action in order to prevent invasion (*ib.* vol. ii. App. pp. 438, 442).

The unreadiness of either side to assume the offensive resulted in the opening of negotiations, and a treaty of pacification was concluded in June 1639. The king insisted that Leslie's commission should be cancelled. The Scots were unwilling to yield on this point, but Leslie asked permission to resign, and removed the difficulty. The peace, however, was very short-lived. In November Leslie again placed his services at the disposal of the committee of estates, and superintended the work of reorganising the army. On 1 Nov. he was presented with the freedom of the town of Perth (burgess ticket in the Melville Charter-chest), and on 1 April 1640 Edinburgh conferred upon him a similar honour (*ib.*) In March 1640 the estates offered Leslie the generalship of their army to be held conjointly with some of their own number, but he declined it on such terms, and on 17 April his former sole commission was renewed to him by the convention, and was confirmed to him by parliament in the following June.

The new campaign opened with an unsuccessful attack by Leslie on Edinburgh Castle (*Memorie of the Somervilles*, ii. 223–70), and a vessel belonging to him, laden with arms and ammunition, was seized at sea. Provoked by these rebuffs, he declared that if a satisfactory reply from the king to the Scots' demands was not forthcoming he would at once carry the war into England (*State Papers*, 1640, pp. 313, 336). Meanwhile he with other Scottish leaders had signed a letter to Louis XIII of France, reminding him of the ancient friendship between the two countries, and bespeaking his friendly offices in their behalf with Charles. It was addressed 'Au roy,' and fell into Charles's hands. The English king judged its superscription treasonable. But a summons sent to Leslie and the other signatories to stand their trial in London was naturally disregarded.

By the beginning of July Leslie's army was concentrated upon the borders. His intention was to seize Newcastle and the English coal-fields there, but he did not cross the Tweed until the middle of August. On the occasion Secretary Windebank penned a squib, in which Leslie was compared to William the Conqueror, and was represented as assuring his men of certain conquest and ready fortunes (*State Papers*, Dom. 1640, p. 612). The Scots encountered no opposition until they reached the Tyne at Newburn, where after a brief struggle they forced the passage of the river, took possession of Newcastle, and within a brief space reduced all the surrounding country as far south as the Tees. Leslie remained at Newcastle for a whole year, and there welcomed to the Scottish army twenty-six of his distinguished comrades in the German wars. Charles was during the period at York, but few in his camp were anxious to begin hostilities. At length a submissive petition to Charles from the Scots at Newcastle, craving redress of their national grievances, led to the opening of negotiations at Ripon, and they were concluded at London on 7 Aug. 1641.

A few days later Charles set out for Scotland in person. In passing through Newcastle he was received with demonstrative loyalty by the Scottish army, and was magnificently entertained by Leslie. He and his army afterwards followed Charles northwards, and marching to Hirsel Law, Leslie disbanded his troops. On 30 Aug. he was present with the king in Edinburgh at a banquet given by the provost in the great parliament hall, and as lord general took precedency there of all the Scottish nobles. Charles wrote to the queen that Leslie drove round the town with him amidst the shouts of the people. Leslie was reported to have said that he saw the king was ill-used; that he had served his country to settle religion, and this being done, he would now serve his king against those that would imperil his crown. It was suspected that Leslie's views were influenced by the hope of an earldom (*Nicholas Papers*, Camd. Soc., i. 52). But when he secretly learned of the plot of the royalists—known as 'the Incident'—to kidnap Argyll, Hamilton, and his brother Lanark, the leaders of the party hostile to the king, he privately gave them the warning that enabled them to escape. The king subsequently complained that Leslie ought

to have at once brought the disclosures to him, but the general excused himself by saying that the affair was 'a foolish business.' Charles came to parliament on the day following the flight of the lords, accompanied by five hundred armed troopers. The members refused to proceed to business until Leslie received a special commission to guard the parliament with the troops at his command, consisting of a few foot regiments which had been retained at the general disbanding. In the same parliament Leslie gracefully secured a revocation of the sentence of forfeiture pronounced against his old comrade in Germany, Patrick Ruthven, lord Ettrick, who had held Edinburgh Castle for the king in the late war (*Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, v. 382; Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 102). At the parliament's request the king created Leslie Earl of Leven and Lord Balgonie with elaborate ceremony on 6 Nov. (*ib.* pp. 139–41). Solemnly and with an oath Leslie is asserted to have then told the king 'that he would never more serve against him, but that whenever his majesty required his services he should have them, and that he (Leven) would never ask what the cause was' (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, ii. 38, 581). The patent as earl was dated at Holyrood 11 Oct. 1641 (cf. *Melville Book*, ii. 167; *State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 161). His appointment as captain of the castle of Edinburgh and as a privy councillor followed.

At the same time the parliament, on whose chief committees he served, voted him one hundred thousand merks (between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* sterling), with current interest till paid, confirmed all his estates to him by a special act, and formally acknowledged his 'pietie, valour, wisdome, and good governmente' in recent events. When the session closed he formally resigned his office of lord-general, but was retained in command of all the standing forces. He became a member of the executive committee of the estates for the government of the country during the recess (*Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, v. 392–450; Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 159–63).

In November 1641, while in Scotland, Charles introduced his nephew, the young prince elector palatine, to the Scottish parliament, and appealed for aid in gaining the young man's kingdom of Bohemia. The matter was committed to the consideration of four noblemen, of whom Leven was one, and they reported next day that ten thousand Scottish foot might be sent on the country's charges to any convenient German port on the prince's service. Elizabeth, queen dowager of Bohemia, writing to Sir Thomas Roe, ascribed this decision to Leven's influence. Leven at once wrote to the Swedish chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, suggesting a union of the Swedish and Scottish forces in behalf of Bohemia, but the arrival in Scotland of the news of the rising in Ireland and the massacre of the protestants there led to the despatch to Ireland of the forces intended for Bohemia. Leven was appointed general of the army, under a commission granted by Charles at York, on 7 May 1642.

The Scottish army crossed to Ireland in the spring, but Leven did not proceed thither until August. On 6 July Dunbar, and on 1 Aug. Ayr, had previously conferred their civic freedom on him. Personally he took little part in the Irish campaign. According to the hostile testimony of Sir James Turner, a major-general in the expedition, he soon had to face the outbreak of a mutiny among his officers, and Turner adds that it was owing to his inability to quell the insubordination that he quickly returned to Scotland, leaving the command to Robert Monro (Turner, *Memoirs*, p. 19). More probably, however, his return was due to the invitation of the English parliament (November 1642) to take part in the war with Charles. On his journey from Ireland to Edinburgh Glasgow conferred the honour of its freedom on him on 2 Dec. (burgess tickets in Leven and Melville Charter-chest).

Leven joined the convention of the estates which was summoned to consider the appeal of the English parliament. In July 1643 the latter begged for the assistance of an army of eleven thousand men under Leven's leadership, and as soon as the commissioners of the English parliament agreed to adopt the solemn league and covenant, the Scottish convention gave orders for the immediate raising of the levies and appointed Leven to the command (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 96). He accepted the post of 'lord general' without hesitation. 'It is true,' says Baillie, 'he past manie promises to the king that he would no more fight in his contrare; bot,' as he declares, 'it was with the expresse and necessar condition that religion and country's rights were not in hazard; as all indifferent men think now they are in a verie evident one' (*Letters*, ii. 100).

The Scottish army, composed of twenty thousand foot and two thousand horse, was ready for action by the end of 1643, and on 8 Jan. 1644 Leven was ordered to lead it into England. It was midwinter, and the ice which covered the Tweed was so strong that on the 19th the army crossed upon it, baggage-wagons and all. Leven made for his former ford on the Tyne at Newburn, but

that spot was too strongly fortified, and he crossed the river higher up at Ovingham, just in time to avoid the flood of melting snow which next day rendered the stream impassable. Newcastle, on being summoned, refused to surrender, and Leven for a time did little more than maintain his ground and prevent the royalist army in the neighbourhood under the Marquis of Newcastle from proceeding to the assistance of the king. After his arrival in England he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the 'British and Scottish' forces in Ireland, by a joint committee of the two kingdoms, which managed the war, but he never personally assumed that command.

In April he was ordered to proceed to York, which Lord Newcastle held, and he lay before it for nine or ten weeks (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 90); but when Prince Rupert arrived with a large army from the west for the relief of the city, the siege was raised and the combined Scottish and parliamentary forces met the royalists on 2 July on Marston Moor. Within half an hour one of Rupert's brilliant cavalry charges threw the wing of the army under the command of Leven and Fairfax into utter confusion. Leven failed to rally his troops, he was himself forced to fly, and galloped as far as Wetherby or even Leeds (Turner, *Memoirs*, p. 38). Meanwhile his lieutenant, David Leslie [q. v.], and Cromwell had won the day. He returned immediately on receiving the tidings, and on 16 July York surrendered (Gardiner, *Civil War*, i. 445).

Newcastle still held out, and Leven marched thither, having been reinforced from Scotland with an army under the Earl of Callendar. His 'very fair' conditions of capitulation were rejected on 18 Oct., and on the following day the town was stormed with the aid of three thousand countrymen whom Leven had pressed into his service with their spades and mattocks (Whitelocke, p. 100). A few days later he received the surrender of Tynemouth Castle (*State Papers*, Dom. 1644–5, pp. 51, 75, 122).

In January 1645 the earl was present at a meeting of parliament in Edinburgh, whence he was recalled to his command in order to prevent the advance of Montrose from the highlands to the king's aid in the west of England. Leven marched into Westmoreland, but the failure of the English parliament to send him payment for his army hampered his movements, and in order to support his army he was obliged to permit his soldiers to plunder the farmers far and near. In June he marched southwards as far as Gloucestershire, and after the king's defeat at Naseby (14 June) was directed to invest Hereford. He had prepared his batteries to open fire on the town when the approach of Charles with an army forced him to raise the siege (Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire*, ii. 391). He retreated into Yorkshire and joined his forces to those then engaged in besieging Newark. The English houses of parliament directed that he should have chief command of all the forces there, both English and Scottish. But while the siege was still in progress he received orders from Scotland to return to Newcastle.

Pecuniary difficulties, due to the neglect of the English parliament, and an attempt made in Scotland to create another generalship, co-ordinate and therefore conflicting with his own, seem to have now led Leven to press his resignation on the Scottish parliament. But the latter was not prepared to part with him, and issued a declaration stating that any commissions granted by them to others in no way derogated from his position as general of the whole forces within and without the kingdom (*Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. pt. i. p. 411). The English parliament sent at the same time a letter of thanks for past services, and promised him a jewel of the value of 500*l.* (Whitelocke, p. 163), which was presented 23 Feb. 1647 (*ib.* pp. 232, 233, 241).

Leven had regarded with no favour recent royalist endeavours to win the Scottish army to the service of the king, and letters forwarded to him on the subject he had sent to the parliament at Edinburgh. But when Charles fled to Newark (5 May 1645), Leven's officers soon brought him to the general's quarters at Newcastle, and acting on instructions from Scotland, Leven placed him in safe keeping, out of the reach of 'all papists and delinquents.' On receiving the king Leven is said to have tendered his sword in token of submission, and the king retained it as if he would assume command, whereupon the earl suggested that it were better to leave that to him as the older soldier, especially as he was in command here, though in humble duty to his majesty. Whitelocke says that Charles was received without any solemnity (*ib.* p. 206). The king remained with Leven at Newcastle until his surrender to the English parliament was arranged by the Scottish parliament in January 1647. Leven and other officers constantly appealed to Charles to take the covenant, and to terminate, by prudent and liberal measures, the civil disorders of his realms, vowing that if he did so they would cheerfully sacrifice life and fortune in his service.

On Leven's return to Scotland a large

portion of the army was retained for the suppression of the royalists in the north, and he was continued in his office as lord general of all the forces, with a yearly salary of ten thousand merks (nearly 560*l.* sterling). His great age and infirmity, however, necessitated his exemption from active service in the field, except in special circumstances. An act was passed by the parliament approving his conduct of the army at home and in England and Ireland during the past nine years, and in March 1647 a jewel of the value of ten thousand merks, of which nothing further is known, was promised him (*Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. pt. i. pp. 672–777 passim). The despatch of a Scottish army for the rescue of the king, in accordance with a secret engagement made by Scottish commissioners with the king at Carisbrooke, and in agreement with a vote of the majority of the Scottish parliament, met with no approval from Leven. In the discussion he sided with Argyll and the other members of the so-called 'honest' or 'godly party,' which was powerfully supported by the Scottish church. Leven and Argyll drew up a 'petition of the army,' embodying the contention of the church that before arms should be taken for the king's relief religion and the covenant must first be secured. Nevertheless parliament invited Leven to resume the active command of the army in England. 'The old generall,' wrote Baillie, 'for all his infirmitie, is acceptable;' but the same writer reports that the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Callendar, and others who were foremost in support of the Engagement, as the English expedition was called, 'with threats and promises moved old Lesley to lay down his place' (*Letters*, iii. 40, 45). Clarendon says: 'He was in the confidence of Argyll, which was objection enough against him, if there were no other' (*Hist. Rebellion*, vi. 44). Finally parliament, on 11 May 1648, with renewed expressions of veneration, relieved him of his command at, it was formally stated, his own request, but decreed at the same time that on the removal of this army out of the kingdom, should it be necessary to raise any new forces for its defence, Leven by the fact became 'lord generall of these forces' (*Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. pt. ii. pp. 68, 88).

Consequently, after Cromwell's overthrow of the Scots under Hamilton at Preston (17 Aug. 1648), Leven had immediately to adopt vigorous efforts and to raise a new army, not only to defend the country against Cromwell's vengeance, but also to prevent the remnants of Hamilton's army, which were returning and reforming under his brother, the Earl of Lanark, from replacing the military party in power. Aided by David Leslie, who like his chief had taken no part in the Engagement, Leven assembled an army of eight thousand horse and foot at Edinburgh, and Argyll's party assumed the government. A deputation was sent to meet Cromwell upon the borders, and he was induced to visit Edinburgh as a peaceful guest. During his stay Leven gave him a sumptuous banquet in the castle, of which he was keeper, and at his departure saluted him with rounds of firing from ordnance large and small (Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Nos. lxxv. lxxvii.) Lambert also visited Leven (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. pt. vi. p. 171). Leven's reinstatement in office as general was formally recognised by the Scottish parliament, which met on 4 Jan. 1649, and he entreated the parliament to apply to the repair of the castle of Edinburgh, which he declared was ruinous and insecure, the sum of money that had been voted to him in 1641, but was still unpaid. He received some money, which enabled him to carry out only a portion of his scheme.

When Scotland adopted the cause of Charles II, Leven, in anticipation of an invasion by Cromwell, was asked to superintend the levies for a new army. He again sought to be released from the active duties of his office on account of his infirmities, and formally laid down his baton before the parliament and quitted the house; but he was summoned back and informed that, 'seeing he had so able a depute [in David Leslie], they would be careful to lay no more upon him than he could undergo, and with which his great age might comport' (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 58, 59). When, therefore, Cromwell marched towards Scotland in July 1650, Leven, pursuing the military tactics of former days, laid waste the southern counties and concentrated his army in and around Edinburgh for defensive purposes only. He relied on starvation to weaken the invading force. Prince Charles soon offered to sally forth in person and attack Cromwell, but Leven told him if he did so he would lay down his commission (Whitelocke, p. 468). The plan answered his expectations. After a month's forced inaction Cromwell retired. Leven and his lieutenant, David Leslie, followed and occupied the passes beyond Dunbar, but in the early morning of 3 Sept. Cromwell completely routed the Scottish army. Leven fled to Edinburgh, which he reached at two in the afternoon; but Cromwell was at the gates, and he at once removed, with what remained of the army, towards Stirling. The disaster was laid on all sides

to his charge; there was talk of superseding him at once; the king was for Lord Ruthven and the kirk for Lord Lothian (*ib.* p. 472). In November, when the Scottish parliament, presided over by Charles II in person, met at Perth, Leven, assuming full responsibility, petitioned them 'to take exact tryall of all his cariages in there severall services, and especiallie concerning the late vnhappie bussienes at Dunbar.' The king and the estates in reply exonerated him from all censure 'in relation to all his former imployments and service, with ample approbatione for his fidelitie thairin' (*Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. pt. ii. pp. 609, 618, 624). At the next meeting of the parliament, in March 1651, Leven made one more effort to be relieved of his command, but, as of old, the parliament declined his request (*ib.* vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 651).

In 1650 Leven purchased the estate of Inchmartine in the parish of Errol and Carse of Gowrie, and changed its name to Inchleslie. There in June 1651, while Leven was with the army, his wife died; she was buried at Balgonie (Lamont, *Diary*, p. 31). In August 1651 Leven was with the Scottish committee of estates, and was concerting with them measures for raising a new army to relieve Dundee, which Monck was besieging. On Thursday 28 Aug. the committee met at Elliot in Angus, when Colonel Alured, with his regiment of horse and three troops of dragoons, fell upon them unexpectedly, and made most of them prisoners. Leven was carried to Dundee, and thence by sea to London, where he was placed in the Tower. On 1 Oct. his son-in-law, Ralph Delavall of Seaton Delavall, obtained permission to supply him with some necessaries, while two days later Cromwell himself moved in the English council that the liberty of the Tower should be granted him, and his servant be allowed to wait on him. Delavall shortly afterwards was permitted to carry the earl to his own residence in Northumberland, on furnishing securities in his own person and two relatives for the sum of 20,000*l.* that the earl would confine himself there and twelve miles around, and otherwise carry himself as a true prisoner of parliament (*State Papers*, Dom. 1651 pp. 431, 458, 465, 1651–2 pp. 12, 16, 17). He paid a visit to London in 1652, in order to recover his estates, which had been sequestrated, and he seems on this visit to have been again temporarily incarcerated by mistake in the Tower. Queen Christina of Sweden and her successor, King Charles X, both wrote to Cromwell praying for his freedom. In 1654 he recovered full liberty, his lands were restored, and he was exempted from the fine which had been imposed on the other Scottish nobles. He returned to Balgonie, his Fifeshire seat, on 25 May 1654 (Lamont, *Diary*, p. 72), and spent his remaining years in settling his affairs. He died at Balgonie 4 April 1661, and was buried on the 19th in the church at Markinch.

As a general, Leven's unrivalled experience inspired confidence in his soldiers. But his manner was so unassuming that his superiors felt that they could trust him with almost dictatorial power without fearing that he would abuse it. In person he was little and crooked; but his wise exercise of authority won universal respect. The nobles of Scotland, in spite of their jealousies and haughty temper, 'with ane incredible submission, from the beginning to the end [of the wars in Scotland], gave over themselves to be guided by him as if he had been great Solyman. . . . Yet that was the man's understanding of our Scotts humours that he gave out, not onlie to the nobles, but to verie mean gentlemen, his directions in a verie homelie and simple forme, as if they had been bot the advyces of their neighbour and companion' (Baillie, *Letters*, i. 213, 214). Although in Scotland Leven declined to accept any joint command, he proved himself, at the siege of York and Marston Moor, well able to act in harmonious co-operation with the parliamentary generals Fairfax and the Earl of Manchester. They courteously allowed him to sign their joint despatches first, and designated him 'His Excellency,' a title which he had brought with him from Germany. His influence, even with the English generals, seems to have been similar to that wielded by him among the Scottish nobles. When jealousies sprang up later among the English parliamentary generals on points of precedency, the joint committee bade the rivals take 'as an example the fair and amicable agreement that was between the three generals at Marston Moor and the taking of York, where in all that time they were together there never grew any dispute nor differences about command' (*State Papers*, Dom. 1644, passim).

By his wife, Agnes Renton, he had two sons and five daughters. The daughters were (1) Barbara, who married General Sir John Ruthven of Dinglas; (2) Christian, who married Walter Dundas of Dundas; (3) Anne, who married, first, Hugh, master of Lovat, and secondly, Sir Ralph Delavall of Seaton Delavall; (4) Margaret, who married James Crichton, first viscount of Frendraught [q.v.]; and (5) Mary, who married William, third lord Cranstoun. His two sons both predeceased him, the elder, Gustavus, when young, and the second, Alexander, lord Balgonie, who

married the daughter of the Earl of Rothes, in 1645. Alexander left a son and two daughters, who were taken charge of by their grandfather. The younger daughter, Agnes, died in infancy, and after the marriage of the other daughter, Catherine, to George, fourth lord, afterwards first earl of Melville, Leven settled the whole of his estates upon his grandson and successor, Alexander, who married in 1656 Margaret Howard, sister of Charles, earl of Carlisle. After Cromwell's death, when Leven petitioned the English parliament to extricate his estates from some heavy claims upon them arising out of their sequestration in 1651, Leven referred to his grandson's alliance with an Englishwoman as justifying a favourable treatment of his case (petition printed in Fraser's *Melvilles of Melville*, &c., i. 432).

Leven is improbably said to have married as his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth in Staffordshire, and widow of Sir John Pakington of Westwood in Worcestershire (Collins, *English Baronetage*, i. 396). Neither in his will, which the earl made in 1656, nor in any other document whatever, is any reference made to such a person.

The earldom and estates devolved upon his grandson, Alexander, second earl of Leven, but he and his young countess both died in 1664, within a few weeks of each other, leaving three sickly daughters, none of whom reached womanhood. The eldest, Margaret, succeeded her father as Countess of Leven, and married her cousin, the Hon. Francis Montgomerie, younger brother of Alexander, eighth earl of Eglinton. She died in 1674, in less than a year, and was succeeded by her youngest sister, Catherine, countess of Leven (their second sister, Lady Anna, having died first), who only survived till January 1676. The earldom of Leven was then claimed by George, earl of Melville, for his second son, David Melville, as next heir of entail in the settlement made by the second Earl of Leven; but the chancellor, John, duke of Rothes, whose second son, then deceased, had a prior place in the entail, resisted the claim on the ground that, though he had no sons as yet, he still might have. The judges of the court of session ruled his contention good. Rothes, however, died without a male heir in 1681, when David Melville became third earl of Leven, and as he afterwards also succeeded his father as Earl of Melville, the two titles eventually were conjoined.

[Authorities cited; Fraser's Melvilles of Melville and Leslies of Leven, and authorities there cited.] H. P.

LESLIE, ANDREW properly fifth, but sometimes called fourth, Earl of Rothes (*d.*1611), was the eldest son of George, fourth earl [q. v.], by his wife, Agnes Somerville, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. His elder half-brothers, Norman Leslie [q. v.] and William, whose legitimacy was doubtful, were involved in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and declared rebels. The father consequently redeemed the family estates, which had been settled on Norman, and settled them on Andrew. Andrew Leslie had married Grizel, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart [q. v.], and Buchanan states that the king of France, to secure the support of the Hamiltons for the scheme of marrying the young Princess Mary to his son Francis, secured Andrew's reinstatement in the succession in preference to his brother William. Andrew succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1558, and was served heir on 10 Sept. 1560, apparently because he was really the eldest legitimate son (cf. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1546–80, entries 213 and 1545). The two brothers still claimed the estates, and the dispute was submitted to Queen Mary, who on 15 Jan. 1566 decided that Andrew should enjoy the whole earldom, and that all right and title to it should revert to him on his infefting his brother William in the lands of Cairnie in the Carse of Gowrie. On 3 June 1566 Andrew received a new infeft of the earldom. The earl's claim to succeed his father as sheriff of Fife was opposed by Patrick, lord Lindsay of the Byres, but the Lindsays finally resigned all their claims on 19 April 1575.

Rothes took a prominent part in the proceedings of the lords of the congregation against the queen-regent, Mary of Guise. He was one of those who assembled at Cuparmuir in June 1559 to bar her march to St. Andrews (Knox, i. 351), and he took part in the deliverance of Perth from the French garrison on the 25th of the same month (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1558–9, entry 880). He signed the ratification of the treaty of Berwick (Knox, ii. 53), the contract to 'defend the liberty of the Evangel' (*ib.* p. 63), and the 'Book of Discipline' (*ib.* p. 129). After the return of Queen Mary to Scotland he was chosen a member of the privy council, and in September 1561 the queen stayed for a night at his house at Leslie. Having joined the Earl of Moray and other nobles in opposing the Darnley marriage, he was compelled to take refuge in England. In November 1565 he and others were summoned at the Market Cross of Edinburgh to appear at the parliament in the ensuing February to hear themselves 'decerned of the crime of lese

majestie' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 409). To defeat the purposes of the queen the murder of Rizzio was therefore resolved on, and Rothes was one of those who signed the band for the murder (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 162). He returned to Scotland with the Regent Moray at the time of the murder, and took part in the deliberations held immediately afterwards as to the best methods for restricting the power of the queen (Knox, ii. 523–4). After Mary's escape to Dunbar, he and others broke off from the other lords (Bedford and Randolph to the Council, 27 March 1566, in *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* pt. i. p. 355), and henceforth he was a steadfast supporter of the queen. There is no evidence that he had any connection with the murder of Darnley, but he was a member of the assize which acquitted Bothwell of the murder. He was one of the nobles who assembled at Hamilton in support of Mary after her escape from Lochleven, and fought for her at Langside. It would appear that when Kirkcaldy decided to hold the castle of Edinburgh for her, Rothes proceeded to France to represent her case there; for on 26 March 1570 Sussex informed Cecil that he had returned out of France with assurance of aid from that country (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 775). On 14 Jan. 1571 he was reported to be in the castle with the captain (*ib.* 1505), but in August he was won over to the party of Morton (Calderwood, iii. 135). In December 1572 he offered his services as intermediary with Kirkcaldy of Grange to arrange terms for the surrender of the castle (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1572–4, entry 668). The negotiations proved abortive, and Drury believed that Rothes had rather given them encouragement to hold out than advised them to arrange terms (*ib.* 880); but the privy council on 9 April 1573 declared that in his dealing and treating with the defenders he had throughout acted truly and honourably (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 213). Rothes was concerned in the fall of Morton in 1578, and was one of those who on 15 May 1577–8 waited on him to obtain the delivery of the castle of Edinburgh (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 5). After the agreement of Morton's opponents with Morton at Falkirk, Rothes was nominated with seven other noblemen for the final reconciliation of differences (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 26; Moysie, p. 18). He was one of the assize for the trial of Morton in 1581, and thus incurred the stigma of finding Morton guilty of the murder of Darnley, of which he had formerly found Bothwell innocent. Rothes was one of the noblemen appointed by the king in 1583 to remain with him at St. Andrews after his escape from Falkland (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 576; Moysie, p. 45). At a convention of estates on 7 Dec. he gave in a protest that, although he had with others signed a declaration justifying the raid of Ruthven, he had done so only by the king's command, and not in token of his approbation (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iii. 331; *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 614). He was one of the principal supporters of Arran, and was in the castle of Stirling with the king and Arran in October 1585 when it was seized by the banished nobles. On 27 July 1588 he was appointed a member of a commission for executing the laws against jesuits and papists (*ib.* iv. 300), and on 31 Oct. 1593 was appointed a member of the commission for the trial of the catholic lords for their connection with the 'Spanish treason' (*ib.* v. 103). He died in 1611.

By his first wife, Lady Grizel Hamilton, he had three sons (James, master of Rothes, who predeceased him; Patrick, commendator of Lindores; and Andrew) and two daughters (Euphemia, married to James, seventh lord Lindsay; and Elizabeth, married first to David, son and heir of Sir John Wemyss, and secondly to James, first earl of Findlater). By his second wife, Jean, daughter of Patrick, lord Ruthven, and relict of Henry, second lord Methuen, he had two daughters: Margaret, married to Sir William Cunningham of Caprington; and Mary, to the first Lord Melville of Raith. By his third wife, Janet, daughter of David Durie of Durie, Fifeshire, he had three sons (George of Newton, died without issue, Sir John of Newton, and Robert) and one daughter (Isabella, married to James, master of Sinclair).

[Histories of Knox, Buchanan, Leslie, and Calderwood; Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Lord Herries's Memoirs (Abbotsford Club); Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Cal. State Papers, Scot. Ser. and For. Ser.; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i.–v.; Cal. Hatfield MSS.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep.; Colonel Leslie's Historical Records of the Leslie Family, ii. 74–88; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood).] T. F. H.

LESLIE, CHARLES (1650–1722), nonjuror and controversialist, sixth son of John Leslie, D.D. (1571–1671) [q.v.], by Katherine, daughter of Alexander Cunningham, dean of Raphoe, was born at Dublin on 17 July 1650. Educated at Enniskillen school and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. in 1673, he studied law for some time at the Temple, but took holy orders in 1680, and went to reside with his elder brother, vicar of Donagh, Monaghan, at the family seat of Glaslough. On 13 July 1686 he was pre-

ferred, through the influence of the Earl of Clarendon, to the chancellorship of Connor, a place of more dignity than emolument. In 1687 he held, in answer to the challenge of Patrick Tyrrel, the recently invested Roman catholic bishop of Clogher, public disputations with some of the Roman catholic clergy at Monaghan and Tynan. As chairman of quarter sessions for co. Monaghan he committed for contempt William Barton, the high sheriff nominate, on his refusing to take the oaths of office on the ground that he was 'of the king's religion.' He also tried and committed some military officers for acts of pillage. This appears to be the only colour there is for Burnet's statement that he 'was the first man that began the war in Ireland' (*Own Time*, ii. 538). His loyalty to James II remained unshaken, and on the revolution he refused to take the oaths, was deprived of his chancellorship, and removed to London, where he acted as chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon, and officiated occasionally at Ely House and other places frequented by nonjurors. In 1691 he returned to Glaslough, and wrote his first work, 'An Answer to a Book intituled the State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James's Government' [see KING, WILLIAM, 1650–1729]. It was published without license at London in 1692, 4to, and though anonymous was at once ascribed to Leslie. Written in a strongly partisan spirit, it was treated by the government as a libel, Glaslough was searched, and the manuscript discovered in Leslie's study. He himself, however, could not be found, and the proceedings were allowed to drop. In 1693 he visited St. Germains, and obtained from the Pretender the *congé d'élire* for the consecration of the nonjuring bishops (MACPHERSON, *Orig. Papers*, ii. 383; BOYER, *Polit. State*, xii. 633). On his return to England he published a virulent attack on William III, entitled 'Gallienus Redivivus, or Murther will out, &c. Being a true Account of the De Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney,' &c., Edinburgh, 1695, 4to. The pamphlet revives the old story of William's complicity in the assassination of John de Witt, and insinuates that he was accessory after the fact to the irregular execution of Gafney by Lord Coningsby in 1690 [see CONINGSBY, THOMAS, EARL]. It is, however, one of the principal authorities for the facts of the Glencoe massacre (see MACAULAY, *History of England*, iv. 213 *n.*, 8vo). There is a reprint of it in 'A Collection of Tracts written by the Author of "The Snake in the Grass,"' &c., London, 1730, 4to.

From the king Leslie turned to attack the whig divines. Burnet was found guilty of Socinianism in 'Some Reflections upon the Second of Dr. Burnet's Four Discourses concerning the Divinity and Death of Christ' (1694, 4to), and pilloried as a turncoat in 'Tempora Mutantur; or the great Change from 73–93: in the Travels of a Professor of Theology at Glasgow from the Primitive and Episcopal Loyalty through Italy, Geneva, &c., to the Deposing Doctrine under Papistico-Phanatico-Prelatico Colours at Salisbury,' 1694, 4to (reprinted in 'A Choice Collection of Papers relating to State Affairs,' 1703, i. 176 et seq.) Tillotson, or rather his memory —for he was just dead—was even more bitterly attacked in 'The Charge of Socinianism against Dr. Tillotson considered.' With this tract were reprinted the 'Reflections' upon Burnet, and a 'Supplement' was added 'Upon Occasion of a History of Religion lately published. Supposed to be wrote by Sir R. H——d [Sir Robert Howard (1626–1698), q. v.] Wherein likewise Charles Blount's Great Diana is considered, and both compared with Dr. Tillotson's Sermons,' Edinburgh, 1695, 4to. A funeral sermon on the late queen by Sherlock, whose desertion of the nonjurors Leslie keenly resented, elicited from him a savage diatribe, entitled 'Remarks on some late Sermons, and in particular on Dr. Sherlock's Sermon at the Temple, 30 Dec. 1694,' 1695, 4to. In 1696 he published 'Now or Never: or, The Last Cast for England. Humbly addressed to both Houses of Lords and Commons,' 4to; a plea for peace with France, and the evacuation of England by William's foreign troops.

About this time Leslie lodged with a quaker, whose consumptive wife he afterwards claimed to have converted 'to Christianity' shortly before her death (see *A True and Authentic Account of the Conversion of a Quaker to Christianity, and of her Behaviour on her Deathbed*, London, 1757, 8vo). Here he made the acquaintance of Penn and other leading Friends, but could see nothing in their mystical doctrine of the 'light within' but 'blasphemous pride' and 'idolatry.' Penn, as a Jacobite, he spared, but in 1696 he attacked his co-religionists in 'The Snake in the Grass; or Satan transformed into an Angel of Light,' London, 8vo. At the same time he took up the cudgels for George Keith (1650 ?–1715) [q. v.] against Thomas Ellwood [q. v.], and in anticipation of a promised attack on Keith by George Whitehead, in 'Satan Disrob'd from his Disguise of Light; or the Quakers' Last Shift to cover their Monstrous Heresies laid fully open,' London, 1696, 4to; 2nd edit. 1698, 4to. This he followed up with 'Some Seasonable Reflections upon the Quakers' solemn Protestation against George Keith's Proceedings at Turners' Hall, 29 April 1697,' London, 1697,

4to; and 'Primitive Heresie Revived in the Faith and Practice of the People called Quakers,' with 'A Friendly Expostulation with Wm. Penn upon account of his Primitive Christianity,' London, 1698, 4to (reprinted with the preceding tract in 'Five Discourses by the Author of "The Snake in the Grass,"' London, 1700, 8vo). He also published a new edition of 'The Snake in the Grass,' largely rewritten, with a preface on Madame Bourignon, whose enthusiasm he sought to connect with quakerism, and a supplement in answer to Whitehead's 'Antidote against the Venome of the Snake in the Grass,' &c., London, 1697, 8vo. A third edition, 1698, 8vo, elicited a dignified reply from Joseph Wyeth, 'Anguis Flagellatus; or a Switch for the Snake,' London, 1699, 8vo. Leslie, however, had the last word, and a very long and strong one, in 'A Defence of a Book intituled "The Snake in the Grass,"' London, 1700, 8vo, and 'A Reply to a Book entituled "Anguis Flagellatus" . . . shewing that the Quakers are plainly self-condemn'd in this their last Answer. And therefore it is to be hop'd that this will put an end to that controversy,' London, 1702, 8vo.

All this while Leslie had been skirmishing vigorously in defence of the sacraments. In 1697 he published 'A Discourse proving the Divine Institution of Water Baptism,' London, 4to. In the preface to this tract Leslie boasts that only a year's study of it had sufficed to convert an inveterate male quaker. It was followed by 'A Discourse shewing who they are that are now qualify'd to administer Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Wherein the cause of Episcopacy is briefly treated,' London, 1698, 4to. Both tracts were reprinted in 'Five Discourses by the Author of "The Snake in the Grass,"' London, 1700, 8vo, and the former separately in 1707, London, 4to. Leslie further discussed the matter in 'A Religious Conference between a Minister and Parishioner concerning the Practice of our Orthodox Church of England in Baptism and Confirmation. With a Vindication of the Lawfulness of Godfathers and Godmothers and of the Sacred Order of Bishops,' London, 1698, 8vo; and 'The Case of Sureties in Baptism. In which is shewn that schismaticks ought not to be admitted as Godfathers and Godmothers in the Ministration of the Holy Sacrament,' London, 1701, 4to. The following miscellanea also belong to the same period: 'The History of Sin and Heresie attempted,' London, 1698, 4to; 'A Parallel between the Faith and Doctrine of the present Quakers and that of the chief Hereticks in all ages of the Church,' London, 1700, 4to; 'An Essay concerning the Divine Right of Tythes,' London, 1700; 'The Present State of Quakerism in England. Upon occasion of the relapse of Sam. Crisp [one of Leslie's converts] to Quakerism,' London, 1701.

Nor was Leslie so preoccupied with the quaker as to neglect the deist and the Jew. To a lady friend,' who had been staggered with the arguments of deism even to distraction,' he wrote a letter containing a brief summary of the evidences of Christianity, as he conceived them, 'prevailed with her to copy it in her own hand,' and thus established her in the faith. This argument he published, retaining the epistolary form, but substituting 'sir' for 'madam,' as 'A Short and Easie Method with the Deists, wherein the truth of the Christian Religion is demonstrated by such rules as stand upon the conviction of our outward Senses, and which are incompatible with the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Deities, the Delusions of Mahomet, or any other Imposture whatsoever. In a Letter to a Friend,' London, 1698, 8vo. That such was the origin of this celebrated argument Leslie himself states (*Vindication*, § 1). It has been conjectured that the lady was a sister of Henry Hyde, second earl of Clarendon, Lady Frances Keightley, who went into retreat at Glaslough in 1686, in which case the first draft was probably made while Leslie was still in Ireland; but of this there is no proof [see under KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, 1650?–1719]. Oddly enough, Leslie's own account has been set aside in favour of a tradition which makes the Duke of Leeds the person for whose benefit Leslie wrote (see *A Short and Easy Method with the Deists*, &c., ed. Jones, London, 1799, p. viii, and *A Letter to a Noble Duke on the Incontrovertible Truth of Christianity*, 2nd edition, London, 1808, p. xiii). A companion treatise against the Jews, entitled 'A Short and Easie Method with the Jews. Wherein the certainty of the Christian Religion is demonstrated by infallible proof from the four rules made use of against the Deists,' dated, with dramatic propriety, on Good Friday, appeared the same year, and both were reprinted in one volume, London, 1699, 12mo. The 'Method with the Deists' is nothing if not historical. The miracles are supposed to vouch for the doctrine, and be in their turn vouched for by conformity to four rules of historical evidence, such conformity being assumed sufficient to prove the truth of any alleged 'matter of fact,' however extraordinary. The rules to which the miraculous narratives in the scriptures in Leslie's view conform are: '1. That the matter of fact be such as that men's outward senses, their eyes

and ears, may be judges of it. 2. That it be done publicly in the face of the world. 3. That not only public monuments be kept up in memory of it, but some outward actions to be performed. 4. That such monuments and such actions or observances be instituted, and do commence from the time that the matter of fact was done.' The argument in its original shape is very loosely stated; a few of the Old Testament miracles only are discussed in detail, and the Christian miracles are merely referred to in general terms. He argues in a circle at every turn, and the monumental and ceremonial evidence which he adduces to prove the authenticity of the scriptures really presupposes their authenticity.

The vicious circle latent in the original draft of the 'Method' became patent in a 'Vindication' of it, published in answer to some criticisms by Leclerc and Defoe (see *Bibliothèque Choisie*, viii. 394–6, and *A Detection of the True Meaning and Wicked Design of a Book intitul'd A Plain* [*sic*] *and Easie Method with the Deists*, London, 1711, 8vo). In the 'Vindication' Leslie explicitly assumes the authenticity of the records, and even treats them as the principal part of the 'monumental' evidence. Even so, however, he fails to bring more than a few, and those not the most important, of the miracles under all the four rules. With this important modification, and the addition of the substance of the 'Method with the Jews,' he republished the arguments in the shape of a dialogue, under the title 'The Truth of Christianity demonstrated,' London, 1711, 8vo; 2nd edition, 1726, 8vo. An appended 'Dissertation concerning Private Judgment' is an argument for the *via media*, afterwards expanded in 'The Case stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England,' London, 1713, 8vo (see infra).

Notwithstanding its inconclusiveness, the 'Method with the Deists' sufficed to convert Charles Gildon [q. v.], whom Leslie congratulated upon the event in a letter dated July 1704, and first published in Gildon's 'Deist's Manual' (1705). It has since been reprinted in some of the numerous later editions and abridgments of the 'Method' and 'The Truth of Christianity demonstrated.'

The question of the true relations of church and state, raised in its most acute form by the consecration of the nonjuring bishops, was discussed by Leslie in 'The Case of the Regale and of the Pontificat (*sic*) stated,' New-year's day, 1700. His theory, which marks the culminating point of English sacerdotalism, represents the episcopate and episcopally ordained clergy as a spiritual power co-ordinate with the temporal power, and associated with it in a federal union, the regal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical being treated as a mere derivative from the papal usurpation. It was answered in an anonymous tract entitled 'The Regal Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Affairs asserted,' to which Leslie replied by republishing 'The Case,' with a supplementary defence of it, broaching a project for a union of the Anglican and Gallican churches, and a preface, 'wherein is shewed that there is no Danger in asserting the divine and inherent rights of the Church,' London, 1702, 8vo. 'The Case' thus restated was examined by Matthew Tindal [q. v.] in 'The Rights of the Christian Church,' 1706, to which Leslie rejoined in various numbers of 'The Rehearsal' (Nos. 155 et seq.) During the tractarian movement 'The Case' was reprinted, with the omission of the preface and supplement, London, 1838, 8vo. By way of counterblast to Dennis's reply to Sacheverell's sermon on 'Political Union' [see DENNIS, JOHN], Leslie published 'The New Association of those called Moderate-Church-Man (*sic*) with the Modern Whigs and Fanatics to undermine and blow up the present Church and Government. With a Supplement on occasion of the New Scotch Presbyterian Covenant,' London and Westminster, 1702, 4to; 4th edit. 1705. This violent attack upon the dissenters and their sympathisers helped to bring Defoe into the field with his 'Shortest Way.' Leslie replied in 'The New Associations. Part II.,' London and Westminster, 1703, 4to, in which he denounced as a new 'presbyterian covenant' some resolutions of provincial Scottish synods, reasserting presbyterian principles on occasion of the accession of Queen Anne, and censured Burnet for a passage, which he professed to have seen, in his as yet unpublished 'History of my own Time.' An appendix, entitled 'A Short Account of the Original of Government,' is a first and very rough sketch of Leslie's political philosophy, afterwards elaborated in 'The Rehearsal.' To an anonymous critic who demurred to the doctrine of passive obedience he replied in 'Cassandra (but I hope not) telling what will come of it,' London, 1704, 4to.

Amidst this turmoil of political controversy Leslie still found time to demonstrate the wickedness and disastrous consequences of mixed marriages in 'A Sermon preached in Chester against Marriages in different Communions,' London, 1702, 8vo; to contribute to Samuel Parker's abridged translation of the 'Historia Ecclesiastica' of Eusebius Pamphili (1703) 'A Dissertation concerning the Use and Authority of Ecclesiastical History,' and

to write an elaborate letter to Bossuet on 'The True Notion of the Catholic Church' (dated 26 Sept. 1703), printed in 1705 in 'Several Letters which passed between Dr. George Hickes and a Popish Priest' [see HICKES, GEORGE]. A speech of Burnet in opposition to the bill against occasional conformity drew from him an ironical pamphlet entitled 'The Bishop of Salisbury's proper Defence,' London, 1704, 4to. In support of the bill he wrote 'The Wolf stript of his Shepherd's Cloathing, in answer to a late celebrated Book intituled "Moderation a Vertue" [see OWEN, JAMES, 1654–1706], wherein the Designs of the Dissenters against the Church are laid open. With the case of Occasional Conformity considered,' &c., London, 1704, 4to. He returned to the charge in the following year in 'The Principles of the Dissenters concerning Toleration and Occasional Conformity,' London, 4to.

Meanwhile, in August 1704, he had started, in opposition to Tutchin's 'Observator' and Defoe's 'Review,' a periodical entitled 'The Rehearsal.' It was published at first weekly, on Saturdays, afterwards on Wednesday also, beginning with 10 April 1706. The title was borrowed from the well-known play by the Duke of Buckingham. In form 'The Rehearsal' was a lively dialogue between Rehearser and Observator or Countryman, and, though largely occupied with matters of merely ephemeral interest, afforded Leslie scope for a familiar exposition of his views on serious matters. His criticism of Locke's 'Treatises of Government,' in which he exposes the unhistorical character of their fundamental assumptions, may still be read with interest. His own political philosophy, however, which is developed at great length, is merely a modification of the patriarchal theory of Sir Robert Filmer [q. v.] Tindal's 'Rights of the Church' and the peculiar views of Asgill, Coward, and Dodwell on death and immortality are also discussed in detail. The last number appeared on 26 March 1709, and the entire series was then republished under the pseudonym 'Philalethes' and the title 'Rehearsal. A View of the Times, their Principles and Practices,' London, 1708–9, 4 vols. fol. It was an open secret that Leslie was the author. While still occupied with 'The Rehearsal' Leslie published in 'The Socinian Controversy discuss'd in six Dialogues,' London, 1708, 4to, a reply to Biddle's 'Brief History of the Unitarians,' and recent works of a like tendency. It is a formal defence of Athanasian Trinitarianism, founded principally on the utter incomprehensibility of the divine nature. To strictures by Thomas Emlyn [q. v.] Leslie rejoined in an 'Answer,' which elicited from Emlyn a 'Vindication.' To an 'Examination' by Emlyn of his views on the atonement, and to an accusation of tritheism brought against him in John Clendon's 'Tractatus Philosophico-Theologicus de Persona; or, A Treatise of the Word Person,' Leslie published a joint answer in 1710. Meanwhile he carried on his ecclesiastico-political warfare with hardly abated energy. Benjamin Hoadly's attack on Bishop Blackall's accession-day sermon (8 March 1708–9) 'On the Divine Institution of Government' elicited from him an animated counter-attack entitled 'The Best Answer ever was made. Addressed in a Letter to the said Mr. Hoadly himself. By a Student of the Temple,' London, 1709, 8vo. Hoadly replied in a 'Postscript' to his 'Reply' to Blackall's 'Answer' (HOADLY, *Works*, 1773, ii. 180). Leslie rejoined in 'Best of All. Being the Student's Thanks to Mr. Hoadly,' London, 1709, 8vo. To Higden, on the publication of his 'View of the English Constitution,' he addressed a controversial letter, in which he attempted to wrest the facts of history to the support of the theory that 'God made kings and kings made parliaments.' This he entitled 'The Constitution, Laws, and Government of England vindicated,' London, 1709, 8vo. Incensed by some pointed references to himself in Burnet's speech on the impeachment of Sacheverell (16 March 1710) and his sermon in Salisbury Cathedral on 27 May following, he affected, as on a former occasion, to treat as spurious both speech and sermon while caustically dissecting them, and published 'The Good Old Cause, or Lying in Truth,' London, 1710, 4to. The pamphlet appeared under the pseudonym 'Misodolos,' but its authorship was at once detected by Hoadly, who in 'The Jacobites Hopes Revived,' &c., charged Leslie with maintaining that the queen was a usurper. Leslie replied, somewhat faintly, in 'Beaucoup de Bruit pour une Aumelette; or, Much Ado about Nothing,' London, 1710, 8vo.

A warrant was soon afterwards (July 1710) issued for his apprehension. He found an asylum in a house belonging to Francis Cherry [q. v.] at White Waltham, Berkshire. Here he gave to Higden and Hoadly what he reckoned 'The Finishing Stroke. Being a Vindication of the Patriarchal Scheme of Government in Defence of the Rehearsals, Best Answer, and Best of All. Wherein Mr. Hoadly's Examination of this Scheme in his late Book of the Original and Institution of Civil Government is fully Consider'd. To which are added Remarks on Dr. Higden's late Defence in a Dialogue between three H.'s,' London, 1711, 8vo. This is probably the

most plausible presentation ever made of the older form of the patriarchal theory of the origin of government. In the dialogue, which is humorously described as 'A Battle Royal between Three Cocks of the Game,' Higden and Hoadly are very cleverly played off against each other, and Hottentot, who stands for man in the supposed state of nature, against both. It was also while at White Waltham that Leslie published the 'Vindication of the Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' and 'The Truth of Christianity demonstrated,' which are dated 'from my Tusculum, All Saints, 1710.' He remained there disguised in regimentals until April 1711, when he made his escape to St. Germains, whither he brought a memorial on the state of parties in England and the prospects of the Jacobite cause, which he represented as extremely favourable if an army were at once landed in Scotland. He also advised the Pretender not to dissemble his religion, but to profess himself open to conviction (Secretan, *Life of Robert Nelson*, p. 71; Macpherson, *Orig. Papers*, ii. 210).

Leslie afterwards returned to England, where he passed under the *alias* of Mr. White, and published 'Natural Reflections upon the Present Debates about Peace and War, in Two Letters to a Member of Parliament from his Steward in the Country,' dated respectively December 1711 and March 1711–1712, an argument for peace. He was also supposed to be the author of an address to the queen presented by William Gordon in December 1712, in which she was congratulated upon the security which the change of ministry had brought to the principle of hereditary right (Boyer, *Polit. State*, iv. 337). In August 1713 he repaired to Bar-le-Duc by the invitation of the Pretender, who gave him a place in his household, and promised to listen to his arguments in favour of the Anglican church, a promise which, according to Bolingbroke, he did not keep (*Letter to Sir William Windham*, 2nd edit., 1760, p. 154). Leslie, however, continued to be active in his interest, and, when the expediency of requiring his expulsion from Lorraine and of setting a price upon his head was discussed in parliament, published 'A Letter to a Member of Parliament in London,' dated 23 April 1714, in which he gave the Pretender an excellent character and represented him as ready, in the event of his restoration, to make certain concessions to the Anglican church. He also published two other manifestoes in his favour, viz. a letter to Burnet on his sermon before George I of 31 Oct. 1714 ('Mr. Lesley to the Lord Bishop of Sarum,' dated New-year's day, 1715), and a letter to the Anglican clergy, entitled 'The Church of England's Advice to her Children, and to all Kings, Princes, and Potentates,' dated 26 April 1715.

Leslie also published while at Bar-le-Duc 'The Case Stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England,' London, 1713. This tract has been attributed to Nathaniel Spinckes [q. v.], but internal evidence —the argument is substantially the same as that of the 'Dissertation on Private Judgment and Authority'—points to Leslie as the author. It was examined by an unknown writer, who signed himself 'A. C.' in 'The Case Restated,' to which Leslie rejoined, under the pseudonym of 'Philalethes,' in 'The Case Truly Stated; wherein "The Case Restated" is fully considered,' London, 1714, 8vo. After the suppression of the rebellion Leslie accompanied the Pretender to Avignon and Rome. His last effort in his interest was to procure from him and circulate among the Anglican clergy a letter pledging him, in the event of his restoration, to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the church of England. His last publications were two letters relating to the controversy on the usages initiated by Jeremy Collier [q. v.], viz. 'A Letter from Mr. Leslie to his Friend against Alterations or Additions to the Liturgy of the Church of England,' London, 1718, 4to, and 'A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Charles Leslie concerning the New Separation' (addressed to Mr. B., i.e. William Bowyer [q. v.]), London, 1719, 4to. In the autumn of 1721 he returned to Ireland, and died at Glaslough on 13 April 1722. He was interred in Glaslough churchyard.

Leslie married, soon after his ordination, Jane, daughter of Richard Griffith, dean of Ross, by whom he had two sons, Robert, who succeeded to the Glaslough estate, and Henry. Leslie wrote an easy and lively style, had some learning and wit, and more scurrility, and was adroit at logical fence. He was a most unsparing controversialist. Swift, while professing abhorrence of his political principles, warmly praised his services to the Anglican church. Johnson declared him the only reasoner among the nonjurors, and 'a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against' (Swift, *Works*, ed. Scott, iv. 347–8; Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Birkbeck Hill, iv. 287).

A collective edition of Leslie's 'Theological Works,' published by subscription in 1721 (London, 2 vols. fol.), was reprinted, with a brief sketch of his life and an engraving of his portrait by Vertue, at Oxford in 1832, 7 vols. 8vo. A reprint of the 'Rehearsal,' with 'Cassandra' and some other miscellanea, and an engraving of the portrait by

Vertue, appeared at London in 1750, 6 vols. 8vo. Separate reprints of Leslie's apologetic writings have also appeared from time to time, of which the principal are the following: 'The Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' Edinburgh, 1735, 8vo, London, 1745, 8vo; ed. Randolph in 'Enchiridion Theologicum,' Oxford, 1792, 8vo; in 'The Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Time,' London, 1795, 1800, 1814, 1820, 8vo; ed. Jones, London, 1799, 12mo; ed. Jackson in 'The Christian Armed against Infidelity,' London, 1837, 8vo; ed. Lorimer in 'The Christian's Armour against Infidelity,' Glasgow, 1857, 12mo; 'Deism Refuted; or the Truth of Christianity Demonstrated by Infallible Proof from Four Rules which are incompatible to any Imposture that can possibly be. In a Letter to a Friend,' London, 1755, 8vo, Dublin, 3rd edit. 1758, 12mo; 'The Short and Easy Method with the Deists; together with the Letter from the Author to a Deist [Gildon] upon his Conversion by reading his book and the Truth of Christianity demonstrated,' Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1832, 1865, 12mo; the same (except that only extracts from the 'Letter' are given) with an 'Introductory Essay' by David Russell, Edinburgh, 1838, 12mo. Abridgments of both the 'Method with the Deists' and the 'Truth of Christianity demonstrated,' by Francis Wrangham [q. v.], appeared at York in 1802, and were reprinted separately, and in 'The Pleiad; or a Series of Abridgements of seven Distinguished Writers in Opposition to the Pernicious Doctrines of Deism,' 1820, 8vo, and by the Religious Tract Society, 1830, 12mo. Other abridgments of the 'Short and Easy Method with the Deists' are 'A Letter to a Noble Duke on the Incontrovertible Truth of Christianity. With a dedication to the Duke of Leeds,' 2nd edit. London, 1808, 12mo; 'The Truth of the Scripture History abridged from Mr. Leslie's Short and Easy Method,' London, 1820 (?); 'Leslie's Four Marks. An Extract from that Author's Work entitled "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists. Illustrated by two Diagrams,"' ed. Sir E. Denny, London, 1874, 16mo. An American edition was published about 1724, and reprinted at Windsor, Vermont, in 1812, 12mo. An abridgment appeared in Uzal Ogden's 'Antidote to Deism,' vol. ii. Newark, U.S. 1795. A French translation, with slight variations, was published as a posthumous work of the Abbé Saint-Réal as 'Méthode Courte et Aisée pour combattre les Déistes,' in his 'Œuvres,' ed. 1757, ii. 95 et seq., and long passed in France for the original (see *Biographie Universelle*, 'Saint-Réal;' Hallam, *Lit. of Europe*, ed. 1839, iv. 164). Other French translations are: 'Courte Démonstration de la Vérité du Christianisme,' Paris, 1831, 12mo, and 'Le Déisme réfuté par une Méthode Courte et Facile,' Paris, 1837, 12mo. There is also a version in Spanish, 'La Verdad y la Divinidad de la Religion Cristiana demostradas al alcance de todos, por la Realidad de los Milagros de Moisés y de Jesucristo,' Bogotá, 1858, 8vo, and another entitled, 'Demostracion de la Verdad de la Religion Cristiana,' 1863, 12mo. Of 'The Short and Easy Method with the Jews' reprints appeared at London in 1737 8vo, 1755 12mo, 1758 12mo; in 'The Scholar Armed,' &c., vol. ii. London, 1795 8vo, 1800 8vo; also under the auspices of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, London, 1812, 8vo, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1825, 12mo. A reprint of the 'Case of the Regale and of the Pontificat stated,' with the omission of the preface and supplement, appeared at London in 1838, 8vo. 'The Churchman Armed against the Errors of the Time,' vol. ii. (London, 1814), contains a reprint of 'The Case stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England,' of which an abridgment appeared at Edinburgh in 1835 under the title 'A Short Method with the Romanists.'

[Life prefixed to Oxford edit. of Leslie's Theological Works; R. J. Leslie's Life and Writings of Charles Leslie, 1885; Leslie's Life and Times of the Right Reverend John Leslie, D.D., 1885, p. 288; Colonel Leslie's Hist. Records of the Family of Leslie, iii. 326–8; Hist. Reg. 1722, Chron. Diary, p. 21; Salmon's Chron. Hist. ii. 122; Dublin Graduates; Biog. Brit.; Ware's Writers of Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 282; Noble's Continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, ed. 1806, i. 140; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 847; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hibern. iii. 259, 361; Clarendon and Rochester Corresp. i. 577, ii. 279, 317; Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st Rep. App. 118, 2nd Rep. App. 232, 234, 236, 245, 8th Rep. App. 392; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble (Oxford Hist. Soc.), i. 36, 40, 57, 234, 243, ii. 5, 152, 297, iii. 36, 44, 221; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, vi. 440, 609, 615, 627; Somer's Tracts, viii. 638, 667, 676; Burnet's Own Time, fol. ii. 436; Macpherson's Orig. Papers, ii. 134, 174, 210, 215, 430–1, 445; Tindal's Rapin, ii. 357 *n.*; Boyer's Queen Anne, 1735, p. 697; Stuart Papers, ed. Glover, i. 24 *n.*, 37; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 195, iv. 80; Lathbury's Hist. of the Nonjurors, 246, 283, 365; Secret Memoirs of Bar-le-Duc from the Death of Queen Anne to the Present Time, Dublin, 1716, Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ix. 324, 575; Abbey and Overton's English Church in the Eighteenth Century; Stephen's Hist. of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century; Wilson's Memoirs of the Life and Times of Daniel Defoe.] J. M. R.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT (1794–1859), painter, was the eldest son of American parents. His father, Robert Leslie, a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin, was a clockmaker, of extraordinary ingenuity in mathematics, who in 1793, in order to increase his business connections, came from Philadelphia to London, where Charles was born on 19 Oct. 1794. A sister, Eliza Leslie (1787–1858), who remained in America, was a prolific miscellaneous writer (see APPLETON, *Cyclop. of American Biog.* iii. 696). When Charles was about five years old, his father, in consequence of the death of his partner, Mr. Price, returned with his family to Philadelphia. In the course of the voyage they had a fight with a French privateer, and had to put into Lisbon, where they spent the winter while the ship was being repaired. Robert Leslie died in 1804, with his affairs embarrassed by a lawsuit; but through the kindness of the professors at the university of Pennsylvania, Charles and his brother were able to complete their education. From his childhood Leslie had shown a decided talent for drawing, but his mother was too poor to permit of his training as an artist, and he was apprenticed in 1808 to Messrs. Bradford & Inskeep, publishers in Philadelphia.

A portrait of George Frederick Cooke the actor, drawn by the young apprentice from memory, attracted the attention of Mr. Bradford. It was taken to the Exchange Coffee-house, and in a few hours Leslie's fame was spread among the wealthiest merchants in the city. A subscription, headed by Mr. Bradford, was at once raised to enable Leslie to study painting for two years in Europe. After a few lessons in painting (his first) from a Philadelphian artist named Sully, he sailed from New York with Mr. Inskeep on 11 Nov. 1811, arriving in Liverpool on 3 Dec. He bore with him letters of introduction, and was kindly received by Benjamin West [q. v.], the president of the Royal Academy; he was at once admitted as a student at the Academy, and through West's influence was allowed access to the Elgin marbles, then deposited in a temporary building in the gardens of Burlington House. He and another young American, Morse, who had lodgings with him in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, used to study them from six to eight in the morning, after a bath in the Serpentine. He also studied the Townley marbles in the British Museum, and succeeded in carrying off two silver medals at the Academy schools. He soon became acquainted with Allston and King, two American artists of some standing. From Allston and West he received instruction in painting, and through Allston he made the acquaintance of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose society aided in the rapid development of his mind. He was fond of reading and the theatre, and delighted in the acting of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Bannister. He found congenial fellowship in the society of his fellow-countrymen, Washington Irving and Newton. They had the same circle of acquaintances (chiefly American), and for a time the three generally dined together at the York Chop-house in Wardour Street. John Constable also soon became an intimate friend, and the group, which included Peter Powell, who lived with Leslie at 8 Buckingham Place, Fitzroy Square, formed a merry company.

Leslie's early and natural ambition was to succeed in what was called 'high art,' and after a few portraits he painted 'Saul and the Witch of Endor,' which was rejected at the British Gallery, but was afterwards purchased for one hundred guineas by Sir J. Leicester (Lord de Tabley). The subjects of two other early pictures were 'Timon' and 'Hercules,' but the first which was exhibited at the Royal Academy was called 'Murder' (1813), a terrific scene of an assassin stealing from a cave at midnight holding a drawn sword in one hand and (as he himself describes it) 'his breath with the other.' In 1814 he exhibited a portrait of Mr. J. H. Payne (the American actor and dramatist) in the character of Norval, and in 1816 'The Death of Rutland,' in which the curly-headed young Edwin Landseer [q. v.] figured as Rutland.

In 1817 he went to Paris with Allston and William Collins, and while there painted some portraits of American friends. In 1818 he visited Dawlish and Plymouth, and in the following year exhibited 'Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church,' the first picture in which he showed his special vocation as an artist. It had an immediate success. It was purchased by Mr. Dunlop, a wealthy tobacco merchant (whose constant kindness he owed to his American connection), and a replica was painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne. At this time Leslie was much occupied in illustrating Irving's 'Knickerbocker's History of New York' and 'Sketch-book.' He also, in 1820, painted Irving's portrait. In 1821 he exhibited the well-known picture of 'May Day Revels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth,' which was visited twice in the course of its progress by Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter, to whom he had been introduced in the previous year, suggested the introduction of the archers. In the same year Leslie was elected an associate of the Royal Academy.

His next picture of note was 'Sancho Panza in the Apartment of the Duchess' (ex-

hibited 1824), in which his racy but refined humour first had full scope. It was repeated four times (Mr. Vernon's picture is now in the National Gallery), but the picture of 1824, the first and best, though not the largest, was painted for Lord Egremont, and is now at Petworth, Sussex, with four other pictures by Leslie which were afterwards purchased by the same patron.

In 1824 he went to Scotland with Edwin Landseer and visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. Here he painted Sir Walter's portrait, and shortly afterwards he made six illustrations for the Waverley novels, which were engraved. In 1825 Leslie removed to the house in St. John's Place, Lisson Grove, where B. R. Haydon [q. v.] painted 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' and shortly afterwards he married Miss Harriet Stone, to whom he had been engaged for some years. She had been introduced by him in his first picture of 'Sir Roger de Coverley' as a yeoman's daughter. The next year saw him a father and a Royal Academician, and his life hereafter was one of constant domestic happiness. This year he painted 'Don Quixote doing Penance in the Sierra Morena,' for the Earl of Essex, and about the same time his diploma picture, 'Queen Katherine and her Maid.' In 1829 came his second picture of Addison's famous country squire, which was called 'Sir Roger de Coverley among the Gipsies,' and in 1831 he exhibited his inimitable 'Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman,' 'The Dinner at Mrs. Page's House,' and 'The Taming of the Shrew.' The original of the first picture and replicas of the two others were painted for Mr. Sheepshanks, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. 'The Taming of the Shrew,' or 'Katharine and Petruchio,' was painted for the Earl of Egremont, and chiefly at Petworth, where the artist and his family paid yearly visits in the summer. During its composition he received some valuable hints from Washington Irving. In 1833 Leslie was induced by his brother in America to accept the appointment of teacher of drawing at the Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson River, but after six months' trial at the instance of his wife he returned to England. In 1835 Leslie exhibited 'Gulliver's Introduction to the Queen of Brobdingnag,' painted for the Earl of Egremont, and 'Columbus and the Egg,' painted for Mr. W. Wells. In 1835 came 'Autolycus,' and in 1837 'Perdita,' both painted for Mr. Sheepshanks and now in the South Kensington Museum. In 1838 Leslie was summoned to Windsor to paint 'The Queen receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation,' which was followed by 'The Christening of the Princess Royal,' 1841. The former picture was not exhibited till 1843, the year of the admirable scene from the 'Malade Imaginaire' (now in the South Kensington Museum), and a large picture of the 'fudge' scene from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' the only one he painted in illustration of Goldsmith's masterpiece. In 1844 he exhibited a 'Scene from Comus,' which was afterwards painted in fresco in the pavilion in Buckingham Palace Gardens. In 1845 he published 'The Memoirs of John Constable, R.A.' In 1848 Leslie succeeded Howard as professor of painting at the Royal Academy, and began to deliver the series of lectures which afterwards formed the substance of his excellent 'Handbook for Young Painters,' published in 1855. In 1852 his delicate health obliged him to resign the professorship of painting. In 1855 he exhibited another 'Sancho Panza,' his last picture from 'Don Quixote;' in 1856 'Hermione;' in 1857 'Sir Roger de Coverley in Church;' and in 1859 'Hotspur and Lady Percy,' and 'Jeanie Deans and Queen Caroline.' He died in Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, 5 May 1859, the day after the Academy exhibition was opened. His death was hastened by the shock received by the loss of a daughter (Mrs. A. P. Fletcher) shortly after her marriage.

His 'Autobiographical Recollections,' edited by Tom Taylor [q. v.], were published in 1865, and his 'Life of Reynolds,' which he left unfinished, was completed by the same writer and published in 1865. A collection of thirty of his works was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the winter of 1870.

Leslie occasionally painted a scene from scripture, as 'Martha and Mary' in 1833, and 'Christ and his Disciples at Capernaum' in 1843, repeated for Mr. Henry Vaughan in 1858. His serious scenes from Shakespeare also, like those from 'Henry VIII' and the 'Winter's Tale,' which he painted for I. K. Brunel the engineer, have much merit. But it is as a humorous illustrator that Leslie's special merit as an artist lies. He threw himself so completely into the spirit of his author, whether Cervantes, Sterne, Addison, Shakespeare, or Molière, that we seem to see the very creation of the writer untinged by the personality of the artist. His humour, though hearty, is always refined. Technically, he was an excellent draughtsman, with a vital quality akin to that of Hogarth, with whose works he had been familiar from his youth. He was skilful in composition and deft in execution. His principal defect as a painter was his colour, which, especially in his later works, was harsh.

Among the many portraits which he

painted, besides those already mentioned, were those of Miss Fry, Samuel Gurney, the Marquis of Westminster's family, Lady Lilford (for Lord Holland), the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), Lord Cottenham, Miss (now Lady) Burdett Coutts, Charles Dickens as Bobadil (1846), and John (now Sir John) E. Millais, 1854.

Leslie was genial, sociable, of high principle, happy in his home and welcomed as a guest by high and low. He was a pleasant and able writer; his 'Handbook for Young Painters' (1855) and his 'Life of Constable' (1843, 2nd edit. 1845) are both excellent in their different ways; his letters are natural and full of intelligence, and his appreciation of the work of other artists was sound, generous, and without bias. Though by no means wanting in industry, his production was not large, but this is partly to be accounted for by the popularity of his work, which led to a frequent demand for repetitions of the same subject.

The nation is fortunate in possessing a number of his best works. In the National Gallery are 'Sancho Panza in the Apartment of the Duchess,' 'Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman,' 'Scene from Comus;' and at the South Kensington Museum 'Scene from "The Taming of the Shrew,"' 'The Principal Characters from "The Merry Wives of Windsor,"' 'What can this be?' 'Whom can this be from?' 'Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman' (a replica of the National Gallery picture), 'Florizel and Perdita,' 'Autolycus,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' 'Les Femmes Savantes,' 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' 'Don Quixote and Dorothea,' 'Laura introducing Gil Blas to Arsenia,' 'A Female Head,' 'Queen Katherine and Patience,' 'Amy Robsart,' 'The Two Princes in the Tower,' 'The Toilet,' 'The Princess Royal' (a sketch for 'The Christening'), 'Portia,' 'Griselda,' 'Her Majesty in her Coronation Robes' (sketch for 'The Coronation'), 'A Garden Scene' (portrait of the artist's youngest son when a child), 'Dulcinea Del Toboso,' and 'Sancho Panza.' All the works at South Kensington were given by Mr. Sheepshanks. At the National Portrait Gallery there is a portrait of Lord Holland by Leslie.

Between 1813 and 1839 Leslie exhibited seventy-six works at the Royal Academy and eleven at the British Institution.

[Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections; Cunningham's Lives of Painters (Heaton); Redgraves' Century of Painters; Redgrave's Dict.; Bryan's Dict. (Graves and Armstrong); Graves's Dict.] C. M.

LESLIE, DAVID, first Lord Newark (*d.* 1682), military commander, was the fifth son of Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, Fifeshire, commendator of Lindores, by his wife Lady Jean Stewart, second daughter of Robert, first earl of Orkney. He entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, under whom he became colonel of horse. In the summer of 1640 he was severely wounded in Sweden (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1640, pp. 319, 443), but was convalescent by September, when he and other Scottish colonels serving in Sweden obtained leave to return to Scotland to aid the covenanters (*ib.* 1640–1, p. 101). On 24 Nov. 1643 he was appointed major-general in the Scottish army under Alexander Leslie, earl of Leven [q. v.], which crossed the Tweed on 19 Jan. 1644. The part played by Leslie in the battle of Marston Moor on 2 July has given rise to some dispute, but it seems probable that he is entitled to almost equal credit with Cromwell in gaining the victory. Cromwell himself practically ignores the services of Leslie: 'Our own horse,' he says, 'save a few Scots in our rear, beat all the princes horse' (letter to Colonel Valentine Walton). On the other hand, Robert Baillie asserts that Leslie 'in all places that day was his [Cromwell's] leader' (*Letters and Journal*, ii. 209). One indisputable fact is that Leslie, who commanded three regiments of horse forming the reserve of the left wing commanded by Cromwell, came to Cromwell's assistance at the very instant that his troops showed symptoms of recoiling from the impetuous charge of Rupert. Besides being admirably opportune, Leslie's attack was skilfully delivered, and it practically decided the battle. Probably Leslie also for a short time took command of the whole of the left wing, while Cromwell was getting his wound dressed. He also charged the famous Whitecoats under Newcastle, and annihilated the regiment (see especially Gardiner, *Great Civil War*). After the surrender of York Leslie was sent forward in advance to join the Earl of Callendar in the siege of Newcastle (Rushworth, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 645), but on the arrival of Leven he was despatched to the north-western shores, and defeated the forces of Musgrave and Fletcher in Westmoreland. He then laid siege to Carlisle, which surrendered on 28 June 1645.

While employed in the midland shires in dogging the movements of the king, and thus preventing him from advancing northwards to effect a junction with Montrose in Scotland, he was suddenly summoned to Scotland by the committee of estates that he might, if possible, retrieve the disaster of Kilsyth on 15 Aug., and check the career of the vic-

torious Montrose. At the head of four thousand horse he, on 6 Sept., entered Scotland by Berwick, where he had an interview with the fugitive committee of estates. His original design was to intercept Montrose at the Forth, but learning at Prestonpans that he was still in the south of Scotland, he resolved to attack him there. He was favoured of fortune, but this scarcely lessens the merit of his achievement. By a rapid march southward he surprised Montrose in the early morning of 13 Sept. while the low grounds of Philiphaugh, on which Montrose had encamped, were enveloped in mist, and almost annihilated his forces, Montrose himself, with a few horse, escaping to the mountains. The glory of the victory was sullied by the massacre of the camp-followers, including a large number of Irish women. This apparently was done in retribution for excesses committed by Montrose. After his victory Leslie advanced northwards to the Lothians, and thence convoyed the committee of estates to Glasgow, where his services were rewarded with a gift of 50,000 merks and a chain of gold (Guthry, *Memoirs*, p. 205). He then proceeded to Angus, and for a time made Forfar his headquarters; but when it was discovered that Montrose was no longer dangerous he returned to England, and rejoined the Scots army under Leven at Newark-upon-Trent.

After the surrender of the king to the English in January 1647, the Scots army returned home. It was reduced to six thousand, and, under the command of Leslie with the rank of lieutenant-general, was sent to the north of Scotland to extinguish the embers of insurrection there. After capturing the castles of the Gordons, and chasing Huntly and his followers to their highland fastnesses (Turner, *Memoirs*, p. 44), Leslie passed into Argyllshire, whence he drove the Macdonalds and their Irish allies out of Scotland (*ib.* p. 46; Guthry, p. 243; Baillie, iii. 6). The garrison of one stronghold which had made a strenuous resistance were massacred without mercy after their surrender. In 1648 Leslie was offered the command of the horse in the army of the 'Engagers' for the rescue of the king; but, like the Earl of Leven, he declined to serve on account of the disapproval of the kirk authorities. After the defeat of the 'Engagers' at Preston Leslie took part in modelling the 'Whigamores' as an organised force in support of Oliver Cromwell. The alliance with Cromwell was severed by the execution of Charles I, but the Whigamores only gave a conditional support to Charles II. When Montrose made his appearance in the north of Scotland to effect the restoration of Charles II as an uncovenanted king, Leslie was despatched against him with a large force. As usual, his movements were characterised by great expedition; and in order still further to limit the opportunities of Montrose to collect followers, he sent forward a detachment under Colonel Strachan, which on 27 April totally routed the enemy at Invercarron. Montrose made his escape, but through Macleod of Assynt he was delivered up to Leslie, who conducted him in an ignominious manner to Edinburgh, where he suffered execution.

When Charles II agreed to mount the throne of Scotland as a covenanted king, Leslie became the real commander of the army raised on his behalf, as depute for the old and infirm Earl of Leven. To deal with the emergency Cromwell deemed it necessary to return from Ireland and conduct an invading force into Scotland. Leslie, on the enemy's approach, made no attempt to hold the south of Scotland, but devastated the open country between Berwick and Edinburgh. Outside Edinburgh he awaited Cromwell's arrival behind a line of defence selected and fortified with such skill that it was practically impregnable. Finding it equally impossible to cut off his supplies or entice him from his lines of defence, Cromwell was ultimately compelled from lack of provisions to withdraw to Dunbar. Keeping the high grounds to the west, Leslie closely attended his retreat, and while pushing forward a detachment to seize the pass of Cockburnspath, and to thus cut off his escape to England, drew up the main body of his forces on the slopes of the Lammermuirs. Cromwell was undoubtedly outmanœuvred. He himself practically acknowledged that his case was desperate. It has been generally supposed that, had Leslie been left to his uncontrolled judgment, he would have maintained his attitude of masterly inactivity. For this the chief direct evidence is the statement of Burnet that Leslie told the committee of estates that by 'lying there all was sure, but that by engaging with gallant and desperate men all might be lost' (*Own Time*, ed. 1839, p. 36). Leslie also declined to accept responsibility for the defeat on the ground that he 'had not the absolute command' (letter in Thurloe, i. 69); but he nevertheless attributed his defeat simply to the failure of his men, after moving down from the hills, to stand to their arms during the night, and of the officers to stay by their troops and regiments (letter quoted from *Lothian Papers* in Burton, *Hist. of Scotland*, vii. 26). He also affirms that, had they followed his counsel, Cromwell would have

been defeated as completely as Montrose was at Philiphaugh. In any case, he was anticipated by Cromwell, who at the break of day of 3 Sept. gave the order to advance before the Scots under Leslie were drawn up in line. Thus, though the more disciplined troops made at first a desperate resistance, the case of the Scots was from the beginning hopeless, and, to use the words of Cromwell, they soon 'became as stubble' to his horsemen. No fewer than three thousand were slain almost where they stood, and over ten thousand taken prisoners. Leslie escaped and reached Edinburgh by nine o'clock; but no attempt was made to hold it, and the committee of estates ordered a rendezvous of the army under his command to be held at Stirling. From Stirling Leslie marched to Perth, and thence by Dundee to Aberdeen, in order to make final arrangements with the northern loyalists, who had taken independent action on behalf of the king. On 24 Oct. a letter was sent him by Middleton, the general of the loyalists, desiring a union against the common foe (Balfour, iv. 131–132), and on the 26th a band was subscribed by Huntly, Atholl, and other lords, acknowledging the league and covenant (*ib.* pp. 129–130). On the 29th an act of indemnity was therefore proclaimed at Perth, and on 4 Nov. the loyalists laid down their arms and accepted the act by a treaty with Leslie at Strathbogie (*ib.* p. 160). This was followed by the coronation of the king at Scone on 1 Jan. Leslie had already, on 23 Dec., been exonerated 'of all imputation anent the miscarriage at Dunbar' (*ib.* p. 214), and on his return from the north he took up a position at Torwood, between Stirling and Falkirk, to prevent the passage of Cromwell northward. It was so well chosen, and so well defended by entrenchments, that when Cromwell, whose operations had been delayed by illness, arrived before it in June, he regarded an attack on it as hopeless. He, however, succeeded in forcing a passage into Fife, and on 2 Aug. occupied Perth, thus threatening both to cut off Leslie's supplies and to take him in the rear. The country to the south of Leslie had necessarily, however, been left open, and the Scots therefore resolved to pass into England and march on London. The manœuvre might have been successful had the royalists in England shown more alacrity in utilising their opportunity, or had Cromwell shown less promptitude in dealing with the crisis. The endeavour to introduce Charles to the English as a covenanted king was, moreover, in itself a hopeless error. It caused dissension even among his Scottish supporters, and it scared away the English royalists from his banner. That in such circumstances Cromwell would triumph was a foregone conclusion, and Leslie seems to have foreseen that defeat was inevitable. Clarendon states that Leslie told the king that he was 'melancholy indeed, for he well knew that the army, how well soever it looked, would not fight' (iii. 540). Clarendon attributes the detention of the Scots army at Worcester to the fatigue caused by the long march, but probably it rather indicated the presence of doubt and despair in the counsels of the leaders. Insufficient energy was shown in strengthening its defences against Cromwell's arrival. 'There was,' says Clarendon, 'no good understanding between the officers of the army. David Leslie appeared dispirited and confounded, gave and revoked his orders, and sometimes contradicted them. He did not love Middleton, and was very jealous that all the officers loved him so well.' He also affirms that only on 'that part where Middleton was' was resistance made (iii. 550); but this may have been mere royalist prejudice and calumny, for Cromwell himself describes the battle as 'as stiff a contest for four or five hours as ever I have seen.' It would appear that when all was practically lost the king desired to make a charge with the horse, and then probably it was that David Leslie was seen riding 'up and down as one amazed or seeking to fly' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651, p. 437). Leslie does not seem to have shown greater alacrity in flight than Middleton. They made their escape together with a considerable body of horse, the number, according to Clarendon, reaching four thousand (*Hist.* p. 551). They appear to have lost considerable numbers from panic on their journey, but, had it not been for dissensions and recriminations, might have reached Scotland in safety. In Yorkshire, however, Leslie and Middleton separated themselves, either accidentally or designedly, from their discontented followers, and were taken prisoners at Chester on 17 Sept. On 24 Oct. Leslie was committed to the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651-2, p. 273). By Cromwell's Act of Grace he was fined 11,000*l.*, subsequently reduced to one-third of that sum. Latterly he obtained some relaxation of his imprisonment, but he was not granted his liberty till 1660.

After the Restoration Leslie was, 3 Aug. 1661, in recognition of his services to the royal cause, created Lord Newark by patent to him and heirs male of his body. A pension of 500*l.* a year was also bestowed on him. On 10 June 1667 the king sent him a letter assuring him of his continued confi-

dence in his loyalty. He died of an apoplexy in 1682.

By his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Yorke, he had three sons (David, who succeeded him; Charles, who died young; and James, who became a colonel) and five daughters (Helen, who died young; Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Cullean; Mary, married first to James Kinloch of Gilmerton, and secondly to Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen; Margaret, married to Colonel James Campbell, fourth son of Archibald, ninth earl of Argyll; Anne, who died young; and Jane, who died young). His portrait after George Jamesone is engraved in Pinkerton's 'Scottish Gallery,' and after Vandyke by Vandergucht in Clarendon's 'History.'

[Burnet's Own Time; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Turner's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Guthry's Memoirs; Rushworth's Historical Collections; Thurloe State Papers; Whitelocke's Memorials; Sir James Balfour's Annals; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., period of the Commonwealth; Montrose totally routed at Tividale in Scotland by Lieutenant-general Lesley, London, 1645; General Leslie's Speech in the Parliament of Scotland, 23 Oct. 1647, in defence of himself against certain Slanders, London, 1647; Victory obtained by Lieutenant-General David Lesley in the North of Scotland against Colonel Hurry and his Forces, London, 1650; Colonel Leslie's Historical Records of the Leslie Family, ii. 198–203; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 304–5.]

T. F. H.

LESLIE, FRANK (1821–1880), journalist. [See CARTER, HENRY.]

LESLIE, GEORGE, usually called third, but properly fourth, EARL OF ROTHES (*d.* 1558), was the second son of William Leslie or Lesley, properly third earl of Rothes, the brother of George, second earl of Rothes, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhannie. Wood states that both his uncle George, second earl, and his father were killed at Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, but in the act of parliament dated 31 March 1513, and other documents previous to the date of the battle of Flodden, the death of the second earl is already mentioned. On account, however, of some unexplained difficulty, the estates had not been conveyed to his brother William, and after Flodden, George, fourth earl, was served heir to both. On 2 March 1528–9 he was named sheriff of Fife (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513–46, entry 798), and 7 Dec. 1540 the office was made hereditary in the family, and bestowed on his son, Norman Leslie [q. v.], for life, the father having personally resigned it (*ib.* 2227). Rothes was one of the nobles present in Paris in 1536 at the marriage of James V. On 1 July 1541 he was made a lord of session. After the death of James V he fell under the suspicion of Arran and Cardinal Beaton, who, Sadler writes on 13 Nov. 1543, had gone into Fife and Angus to win over Rothes, Lord Gray, and others, to their party (SADLER, *Papers*, i. 340). Rothes and his friends were then at Castle Huntly, Perthshire, and, suspecting a hostile purpose on the part of the cardinal, collected a force to resist him, but on the governor expressing a special wish to reconcile them with Beaton, they were induced to come to a conference at Perth, where they were immediately apprehended, and sent prisoners to Blackness Castle (KNOX, i. 114–16). Rothes is said to have afterwards given a pledge of personal service to the cardinal (CALDERWOOD, i. 170). On 7 Nov. 1544 he was made a lord of the articles. Although other members of his family, including especially his brother John and his son Norman, were among the principal contrivers of the murder of the cardinal, 29 May 1546, Rothes himself held nominally aloof from it. A commission having been issued on 12 July 1547 to call and accuse him of the murder, an assize was formed for his trial on 15 July, while he was present with the Scottish army near the river Yarrow, Selkirkshire; but on his appearing and denying his complicity in the murder, he was acquitted without further inquiry (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 504; LINDSAY OF PITSCOTTIE, p. 488; CALDERWOOD, i. 239). In June 1550 he was sent ambassador to Denmark. With eight other commissioners he was appointed on 20 June 1558 to be present at the nuptials of Queen Mary and the dauphin of France, and he was one of those who were seized with a sudden illness, suspected to have been caused by poison, on the way home. He died at Dieppe on 28 Nov.

Rothes contracted an alliance with Lady Margaret Crichton—the widow of, first, William Todrick, burgess of Edinburgh, and secondly George Halkerton, burgess of Edinburgh—daughter of William, third lord Crichton of Frendraught, by Lady Margaret Stewart, second daughter of James III. In a charter of 1 April 1517 she is termed 'ejus sponsa affidata per verba de futuro cum carnali copula inde secuta.' No ceremony seems to have taken place, and on 27 Jan. 1520 the marriage was declared by the rector of Flisk, Fifeshire, to have been invalid from the beginning, on account of consanguinity. The issue were Norman and William, who were both implicated in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and a daughter Elizabeth. In Colonel Leslie's 'Historical Records of the Leslie

Family' (ii. 64) Rothes is said to have married subsequently Elizabeth Gray, widow of the Earl of Huntly, but in the charter referred to in proof (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513–46, entry 315) she is not described as Countess of Rothes. Some time between 18 Dec. 1526 (*ib.* 409) and 29 Jan. 1529–30 (*ib.* 895) Rothes married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, and widow of John, second lord Fleming. By this marriage he had four sons—Andrew, fifth earl [q. v.], Peter, James, ancestor of the Leslies of Ballybay in Ireland, and John, for some time a prisoner in Ireland—and two daughters, Janet, married to Crichton of Naughton, Fifeshire, or Cockburn of Langton, and Helen to Mark Kerr [q. v.], commendator of Newbottle. In various charters granted while he was married to Agnes Somerville his obligations to Margaret Crichton are recognised, and after the death of Agnes Somerville he married her canonically before 31 May 1542 (*ib.* entry 2679). He had subsequently by her one son, Robert, ancestor of the Leslies of Findrassie, and four daughters—Agnes, married to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven; Beatrix to Beaton of Creich; Euphemia to Learmonth of Balwearie; and Margaret to Archibald, eighth earl of Angus. After her death he married Isobel Lundy, daughter of Lundy of Lundy, and widow of David, seventh earl of Crawford, but by her he had no issue. He is said to have had an illegitimate son, Walter, and an illegitimate daughter, who married Lord Kelly.

[Histories of Buchanan, Lesley, Lindsay, Knox, and Calderwood; Sadler's State Papers; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep.; Colonel Leslie's Historical Records of the Leslie Family, 1869, ii. 46–68; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 477–8.] T. F. H.

LESLIE or **LESLEY, GEORGE** (*d.* 1637), Capuchin friar, known as FATHER ARCHANGEL, was son of James Leslie of Peterstone, Aberdeenshire, and his wife, Jane Wood, who afterwards married John Leslie, laird of Belcairn. He was brought up in the reformed faith, but he was converted to catholicism, was enrolled in 1608 as a scholar in the Scots College at Rome, and afterwards became a Capuchin friar. Dempster, writing before 1625, describes him briefly as an eminent preacher, mentions that he had just gone to Scotland, and names a book, 'De potestate papæ in principes sæculares, et in rebus fidei definiendis,' which Leslie had written and was preparing to publish. Leslie was in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen towards the end of 1624, when catholic manifestos or pasquils were stuck on the church door in Aberdeen, some of them probably being by Father Archangel, who certainly wrote some controversial works. One of these was noticed by Andrew Logie, parson of Rayne, in his work entitled 'Cum bono deo. Raine from the clouds upon a Choicke [*sic*] Angel, or a returned answer to the common quæritur of our adversaries, "Where was your Church before Luther?"' Aberdeen, 1624. In March 1626 Leslie complained to Propaganda that catholics attended protestant sermons, and failed to provide for the missionaries; he suggested that the congregation should give to certain priests an allowance of two hundred florins (BELLESHEIM, *Hist. of the Catholic Church in Scotland*, iii. 77). Afterwards he fled from Scotland in consequence of the persecution, and sought refuge in France. In a letter dated Paris, 20 Jan. 1629–30, and addressed to Colonel Sempill at Valladolid, he mentions that he intended to go to Italy to exculpate himself from some calumnies which had been imputed to him before the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. His case came before the Propaganda on 22 April 1631, when on the petition of Father Leonard of Paris, 'prefect of the mission of the East and of England,' and on the testimony of Scottish catholics, he was acquitted, and allowed to return to the Scottish mission. He remained in Scotland till his death in 1637. Father William Christie, a jesuit, who became superior of the Scots College at Douay, says 'he died in his mother's poor house, just over the river Dee, against the mill of Aboyne, and, I believe, was buried in ane old ruinous church in the way betwixt that and Kanakyle or Hunthall.'

Although no further authentic facts have been ascertained respecting Lesley's career, many marvellous incidents appear in the biographies of him which have been circulated in many languages throughout Christendom. Leslie is stated to have told John Baptist Rinuccini, archbishop of Fermo, who made his acquaintance in 1631, and employed him in preaching and other ministerial work in his diocese, a romantic story of his conversion and adventures. Rinuccini printed the story for the edification of the faithful, under the title of 'Il Cappucino Scozzese di Monsignor Gio. Battista Rinuccini, Arcivescovo e Principe di Fermo,' Macerata, 1644. The dedication, with a short preface to 'Illustrissimo Sig. Cavalier Tomasso Rinuccini,' is signed by Pompeo Tomassini. According to this work Leslie's mother was a lady of great wealth and the owner of Monymusk House, Aberdeenshire, in and around which place the principal scenes of the narrative are laid. The work passed through many Italian editions, and was republished in French, Spanish,

Latin, Dutch, German, and Portuguese translations. The alleged facts are almost entirely fictitious. Monymusk was never in the possession of any of the Leslie family. In the fourth French edition (Rouen, 1660), dedicated to the Earl of Bristol, with a preface by Francis Clifton, an exiled English royalist, there are a number of additions and changes for which no authority is given. No English version was printed in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The jesuit Father Christie declared that 'all those in our country, Catholics and heretics, who did know him, were scandalised at that first Book.' The biography has been reproduced within the last thirty years almost as often and in as many different quarters as during the first thirty years of its existence. It was reissued at Modena in 1862. Rocco da Cesinale, in his 'History of the Capuchin Missions,' 1872, reprints the life; Dr. Raess, bishop of Strasburg, in his work on 'Famous Converts to the Roman Church since the Reformation,' 1873, gives thirty closely printed pages to Leslie, and the Père Richard has devoted to the same subject a handsome volume printed at Lille about 1883. The biography, in its fullest form, made its appearance for the first time in England in 'The Annals of the Franciscans,' 1879–81, and it was published in the United States under the title of 'Count Leslie; or the Triumph of Filial Piety,' Philadelphia, 1864. More recently Canon Bellesheim, in his 'Geschichte der katholischen Kirche in Schottland,' and Father Hunter Blair, his translator, have celebrated 'a life distinguished, even in those troublous times, by trials of no ordinary kind.' This 'Legend' was completely demolished in an article contributed to the 'Scottish Review' in July 1891 by Mr. Thomas Graves Law, who soon afterwards communicated to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society a description of the numerous editions of 'Il Cappucino Scozzese.' A drama composed on the basis of the biography by a Capuchin father was published at Rome in 1763, under the title of 'Il Cappucino Scozzese in Scena.' The scene is laid at Monymusk, and, after the style of the old miracle plays, Beelzebub and other devils figure in the representation.

An interesting engraved portrait of Leslie is prefixed to most of the editions of his biography.

[Information from Thomas Graves Law, esq., librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh; Scottish Review, xviii. 77; Leslie's Historical Records of the Family of Leslie, 1869, iii. 415; Scots Mag. lxiv. 189; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1835; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 573.] T. C.

LESLIE, HENRY (1580–1661), bishop of Down and Connor, eldest son of James Leslie and his wife, Jean Hamilton of Evandale, was born at Leslie Fife in 1580. The father, who appears to have been a Roman catholic, was the second surviving son of George, fourth earl of Rothes, by his wife, Agnes Somerville. Henry Leslie was educated at Aberdeen, and went to Ireland in 1614, where he was ordained priest 8 April 1617. He became prebendary of Connor in 1619, and rector of Muckamore in 1622, in which year he was selected by Primate Hampton to preach at Drogheda on Whit Sunday before the royal commissioners. This sermon was printed next year at Hampton's request, as 'a treatise tending to unity.' Leslie dedicates it to the archbishop as 'the first-fruits of my weak engine.' Leslie here proposed that no one should be allowed to go beyond seas for education, and that no popish schoolmaster should be allowed at home; as to the sectaries, Ireland was not much troubled with them. Even in 1698, when presbyterianism was well rooted in Ulster, South almost repeated this latter statement (*Sermons*, ii. 228). Leslie did curate's duty at Drogheda from 1622 to 1626. He preached before Charles I at Windsor on 9 July 1625, and at Oxford the same year; and on 30 Oct., being then one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, he delivered 'a warning to Israel' in Christ Church, Dublin. The latter sermon is dedicated to Lord-deputy Falkland. In 1627 Leslie again preached before the king at Woking, and in the same year he was made dean of Down. In 1628 he was made precentor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, three other livings being added to the dignity (*Liber Munerum*, pt. v.), and in 1632 he became treasurer also (Cotton, ii. 124, iii. 225), and he seems to have held all these preferments in addition to his deanery.

In the Irish convocation of 1634 Leslie was prolocutor of the Lower House, and came into immediate contact with Lord-deputy Wentworth, whose high-handed proceedings about the articles and canons were probably not disagreeable to him. It is clear that in Irish church politics he belonged to the party of Bramhall rather than to that of Ussher. The chief practical result of the struggle in convocation was that the Thirty-nine Articles were adopted in Ireland, and that the more Calvinistic Irish articles of 1615 were tacitly repealed. Leslie was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, on 4 Oct. 1635, when he resigned his other preferments, except the prebend of Mullaghbrack in Armagh.

During the six years which elapsed between his consecration and the beginning of the great rebellion, Leslie was chiefly engaged in warfare with the Ulster presbyterians of Scottish race, becoming a member of the high commission court in February 1636. In May he preached at Newtownards on the death of the first Viscount Montgomery, and in July he held his primary visitation at Lisburn. Five ministers, including Lord Clandeboye's nephew, James Hamilton, there refused subscription to the new canons. Being urged by Bramhall to extreme measures, he preached at Belfast on 10 Aug. on the significant text, 'If he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican.' This sermon, in defence of Anglican orders and of kneeling at the communion, was printed in the following year as 'A Treatise of the Authority of the Church.' It is dedicated in a panegyrical strain to Wentworth, who is called 'Instaurator Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ.' Leslie says that presbyterianism made most progress among women. On the day after the sermon a disputation in strict syllogistic form took place between the bishop and Hamilton as spokesman for his brethren. Leslie, unlike Bramhall, played his part like a gentleman. The result was that the five ministers were deposed, the bishop expressing his sorrow at having to proceed so far (Reid, i. App. iv.) Leslie was now regarded as a champion of Laudian episcopacy, and works by John Corbet (1603–1641) [q. v.] were attributed to him.

The outbreak in Scotland gave great confidence to the presbyterians of Ulster, and on 26 Sept. 1638 Leslie preached at Lisburn against the solemn league and covenant. A Latin version of this sermon, entitled 'Examen Conjurationis Scoticæ,' was published by his chaplain, James Portus, in 1639. Along with his namesake, John Leslie (1571–1671) [q. v.], Leslie was one of those who signed the petition resulting in the proclamation of 1639. This imposed the black oath, by which every Scot, of either sex and of any age over sixteen, might be made to renounce the covenant and to swear unquestioning obedience to all the king's commands (Strafford, *Letters*, ii. 345). The bishop was active in the proceedings against Robert Adair of Ballymena, who had subscribed the covenant as a Scottish laird, and whose Irish estate was confiscated by Wentworth (*ib.* ii. 219, 226). Leslie complains that his communications with Scotland were interrupted, that the very churchwardens had joined the general league against him, and that the contemners of his jurisdiction were 'more in number than would fill all the gaols in Ireland.' He even believed his life to be in danger. A viceregal commission giving him summary power of imprisoning those who refused to appear in his court furnished the ninth article of Strafford's impeachment.

At the beginning of 1640 Leslie had a long illness from which he hardly expected to recover, and was unable to attend the parliament which met on 16 March; but even from his sick bed he wrote a memorandum for Strafford as to the best means of increasing the royal revenue in Ulster (*ib.* ii. 392). In the following month Strafford left Ireland for ever, and the system which he had laboriously built up soon began to crumble away.

The rising of the Irish catholics followed. On 23 Oct. 1641 Leslie was at Lisburn, whence he wrote two letters to Lord Montgomery for help. At six in the evening he reported that Charlemont had fallen, and that Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.] and his horde were at Tanderagee. Four hours later he had heard that Newry was taken (*Aphorismical Discovery*, i. 364). Lisburn at once became the chief refuge of the Antrim protestants, and fifteen hundred men were soon assembled in and about the bishop's house (Reid, i. 319). He did not take the field himself, but his sons James and William both led companies. In June 1643 he deposed to the total loss of his property by the war, and he withdrew to England; for north-east Ulster had escaped O'Neill only to fall into the hands of the covenanters. He preached at Oxford on the Fast-day 9 Feb. 1644, before a great many members of the House of Commons, and again on 27 March before some peers and many of the lower house. Afterwards he joined Ormonde in Dublin, and was one of eight Anglican prelates who, on 2 Aug. 1645, there refused to forego the power of the keys over Roman catholics (*Irish Confederation*, v. 40). Just twelve months later he was one of thirteen bishops who, with seventy-seven other clergymen, presented an address of gratitude to the lord-lieutenant (Appendix to Carte, No. 471). Ormonde surrendered Dublin to the parliament in 1647, and Leslie went abroad either before or just after the king's execution. In June 1649 he preached at Breda on the royal martyrdom before Charles II and the Princess of Orange. This sermon was printed at the Hague and translated into Dutch, and there is an instructive English reprint of eighteenth-century date. In drawing an elaborate parallel between Charles I and Jesus, Leslie compares presbyterianism and independency to the two thieves between whom Christ was crucified.

The next ten years were doubtless spent

in poverty and obscurity. He had an Irish pension of 120*l.* in 1654 and 1655, which would not have been given to an absentee (Reid, ii. 120). Evelyn says that in May 1656 he persuaded Jeremy Taylor to present a young French proselyte for ordination to the Bishop of Meath, whose great poverty he himself relieved by the fees. Meath was vacant, but it is at least probable that Leslie had a promise of it, and it is likely that the exiled hierarchy made some attempt to keep all sees nominally full. Leslie was in Ireland for some time before the Restoration, for he preached in 1659 at Hillsborough in his own diocese. This sermon, on praying with the spirit and the understanding, was printed, and the title-page describes the preacher as 'maugre all anti-Christian opposition, Bishop of Down and Connor.' There is a prefatory letter by Jeremy Taylor, who says: 'You preached in a family in which the public liturgy of the Church is greatly valued and diligently used, but in a country where most of the inhabitants are strangers to the thing and enemies to the name.' The sermon itself condemns the extempore prayers of those whom Leslie had learned to call 'our dissenting brethren.' He was translated to Meath in January 1661, his friend Taylor succeeding him in Down, but he died in Dublin on 9 April, and was buried in Christchurch.

Leslie married Jane Swinton of Swinton, Peebles. Their eldest son, Robert, was successively bishop of Dromore, Raphoe, and Clogher, and died 10 Aug. 1672. From James, the second son, who was taken prisoner fighting for Charles II at Worcester, descends that family of the Leslies which has long been settled at Ballybay in Monaghan. Lord Belmore is descended through a daughter from the third son, William, who was also a royalist officer. Many valuable books brought from Scotland by the bishop, and attested by his signature, are preserved at Ballybay. They are chiefly theological, but a Petrarch with a history attached to it is among them. There is a Bible believed to have been bought abroad, and containing many entries of genealogical interest. A portrait, probably painted in Holland, is also in his descendant's possession.

[Strafford's Letters and Despatches; Lascelles's Liber Munerum Public. Hiberniæ; Aphorismical Discovery, and History of Irish Confederation, ed. Gilbert; Carte's Ormonde; Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, ed. Killen; Robert Baillie's Letters, ed. Laing; Historical Records of the Leslie Family; Lowry's Hamilton MSS.; Ware's Bishops and Writers, ed. Harris; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ; Ninian Wallis's Britannia Libera; Vesey's Life of Bramhall; Rushworth's Trial of Strafford; Evelyn's Diary; Mant's Church of Ireland; the bishop's known writings, all of which are mentioned above; information from Dr. Reeves, formerly bishop of Down, and from Mr. Robert Charles Leslie, the bishop's lineal descendant.]

R. B–L.

LESLIE or **LESLEY, JOHN** (1527–1596), bishop of Ross, was the eldest son of Gavin Lesley, rector of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, the great grandson of Andrew Lesley of Balquhain, and commissary of the diocese of Moray. His mother was daughter of Ruthin, the laird of Gormack. He is termed by Knox a 'priest's gett' (bastard), and a dispensation was granted him 19 July 1538, while a scholar of the province of Moray, rendering him capable, notwithstanding his illegitimacy, of taking priest's orders. From the fact that his epitaph at Brussels gives his age at the time of his death as seventy, some authorities make 1526 the year of his birth; but in the contemporary life (see Anderson, *Collections*, i. 1) the date given is 29 Sept. 1527, and the authority quoted for it is the registers of baptism in Scotland. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. It is improbable that he is identical with a John Leslie who in 1544 was made organist and master of a song school in Aberdeen. On 15 June 1546 he was admitted an acolyte in the cathedral church, and in the twentieth year of his age he was inducted to a canonry. In 1549 he proceeded to Paris, and after studying there for some time theology, Greek, and Hebrew, he removed to the university of Poictiers, where, according to his own account, his studies embraced a complete course of canon and civil law, extending over about four years (discourse, *ib.* iii. 6). He spent another year in Paris studying law in the schools there, and returned to Scotland in April 1554 (*ib.*) In 1553 he had been appointed canonist in King's College, Aberdeen (*Fasti Aberd.* p. lxxxi). In April 1558 he was admitted to holy orders, and nominated official of the diocese of Aberdeen, and on 2 July 1559 he was inducted to the parsonage, canonry, and prebend of Oyne. He and other learned men of Aberdeen were summoned in January 1561 to a convention of the nobility in Edinburgh, to dispute with Knox and other reformers regarding the mass and similar controversial matters. Knox represents Leslie as timidly declining to commit himself to any opinion, and affirming that he knew nothing but *nolumus* and *volumus* (Knox, *Works*, ii. 141). Leslie himself, however, affirms that he and the other doctors strenuously contended for the ancient doctrine and usages (*De Origine*,

p. 574). They were for some time detained in Edinburgh, so that they might listen to the preaching of the reformers, and, according to another account by Leslie, were even kept in prison, and were not set free till they gave sureties that they would appear for trial when called upon (*History*, Bannatyne Club ed. p. 293).

On the death of Queen Mary's husband, Francis II, Leslie was commissioned by Huntly and other catholic nobles in the north to visit her in France, and to invite her in their name to return to Scotland by way of Aberdeen, where a force of twenty thousand catholics would be at her disposal to enable her to mount the throne as a catholic sovereign (Leslie, *De Origine*, p. 575; *Hist.* Bannatyne Club ed. p. 294). On 15 April he had an interview with Mary at Vitry in Champagne, and, although she declined to adopt his suggestions, she commanded him to remain near her person. While in France Leslie unsuccessfully endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the pope, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and others in behalf of the Scottish catholics. In 1562 he was named professor of canon law in King's College and university of Aberdeen, and on 19 Jan. 1564–5 he was made an ordinary judge of the court of session. In 1565 he was chosen a member of the privy council, making his first appearance at the council meeting on 18 Oct. (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 380). According to Knox, it was on the advice of Leslie and others that the queen evaded the proposal of the reformed party that, previous to her marriage to Darnley, she should hold a convention at Perth to 'take a final order for religion' (*Works*, ii. 481). In February following Leslie obtained the abbacy of Lindores after receiving a dispensation to hold it from the pope on the 24th (Laing in Appendix to Knox, ii. 601). On the death of Henry Sinclair, bishop of Ross, he was promoted to that see, and the appointment was confirmed in April 1566.

On the night of Rizzio's murder the bishop was in attendance on the queen in Holyrood, but immediately afterwards obtained leave from Darnley to 'go where he would' (*Cal. Hatfield MSS.* i. 334). On the queen's flight to Dunbar he met her there to consult as to the steps which should be taken for her defence and the avenging of the murder (Knox, ii. 525). From the time of the Darnley marriage Leslie had been the queen's chief adviser in her ecclesiastical policy, and he now, according to rumour, won also the goodwill of Bothwell by his ability to 'take a cup too many' (Randolph to Cecil, 20 June 1566, on the authority of the parson of Fliske, Sir James Balfour; *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 508). It was chiefly through Leslie's advice that in this year the queen appointed a commission to revive and publish the laws of Scotland, the result being the publication in the same year of the 'Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland from the Reigne of James I.' The bishop states that when the time of the birth of her child drew near Mary sent for him, and gave him her entire confidence, entrusting to him her will and the inventory of her jewels (Leslie's 'Narrative of the Progress of Events in Scotland,' in Forbes-Leith, *Narrative of Scottish Catholics*, p. 113).

The bishop was one of the members of the privy council who on 20 May 1567 gave instructions for the trial of Bothwell for Darnley's murder. Buchanan credits him with suggesting the seizure of the queen by Bothwell (*Hist. Scotl.* bk. xviii.) After the seizure he joined Mary and Bothwell in Dunbar (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8 entry 1161), and he was present at the meetings of the privy council on her return with Bothwell to Edinburgh (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 510 et seq.) He, however, affirms that he entirely disapproved of Mary's marriage to Bothwell, and used his utmost persuasions to prevent it ('Narrative' in Forbes-Leith, p. 123). He also states that after the marriage Mary came to him in great distress, and expressed sincere repentance and regret (*ib.*) Leslie continued faithful to her cause. On 12 June he was received by Sir James Balfour into the castle of Edinburgh (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 1289); but when Balfour, after Carberry Hill, arranged to deliver it to the king's party, he and others were let out by a postern gate (Calderwood, ii. 362). He joined those who, on 29 June, met at Dumbarton to plan measures for the queen's deliverance; but afterwards, 'all being full of tumult,' he withdrew to his diocese (*Discourse*, p. 9). There he remained engrossed in his ecclesiastical duties till Mary, on her escape from Lochleven, summoned him to meet her at Hamilton. He hastened to obey her, but before his arrival her cause had been lost at Langside, and she had fled to England. When Elizabeth agreed to a conference at York with the Scottish commissioners in reference to the charges against their queen, Leslie was summoned by Mary to Bolton to consult about the steps to be taken in her defence. He arrived on 18 Sept., and was appointed her principal commissioner at the conference. His difficult duties were discharged with consummate ability and to the queen's entire satisfaction. The scheme for the Norfolk marriage [see Howard, Thomas, III, fourth Duke of Nor-

FOLK] seems to have originally been set on foot by him and William Maitland of Lethington [q. v.], in order to introduce a disturbing element into the negotiations.

After the conclusion of the abortive proceedings at York and Westminster, Leslie, in February 1569, joined Mary at Tutbury Castle; but shortly after his arrival he and Lord Boyd were arrested and placed in ward in Burton-on-Trent, where he remained till the end of April (*Discourse*, p. 43). During his absence in England he was deprived of the revenues of his bishopric. Elizabeth at his request desired the regent Moray to permit the bishop's officers to collect the revenues of the bishopric (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 312); but the request was not complied with, and the bishop was for some time in extreme want, till through the intermediation of Queen Mary he received a grant of money from Spain (*Discourse*, p. 76). Shortly after being set at liberty from Burton-on-Trent, the bishop was appointed by Mary her ambassador to the queen of England, with the special object of arranging conditions by which she might be set at liberty and restored to her crown; but his secret commission extended much beyond this. He was the chief means of communication between Mary and her supporters in Scotland, and largely engaged in intrigues on her behalf, both with the Scottish nobles and with foreign powers. He also found opportunity to publish under an assumed name at London his 'Defence of the Honour of Queen Mary,' in which her original right to the succession to the English throne was maintained.

On Norfolk's first committal to the Tower in October 1569 Leslie was interrogated at length by the council as to his connection with the Norfolk marriage scheme (HAYNES, *State Papers*, pp. 543–4; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* p. 432). In his reply he gave a minute account of the negotiations, but added that nothing further had passed between Mary and Norfolk since the previous June than 'an inclination of favour and goodwill in Mary to agree to what might be most acceptable to her majesty,' and that no contract existed between them (HAYNES, pp. 544–7; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* i. 434). On 19 Jan. 1569–70 the regent Moray charged the bishop with being concerned in the rebellion of the north of England (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–1571, entry 629). On the 30th Hunsdon wrote to a similar effect (*ib.* entry 655). He was consequently arrested and confined within the Bishop of London's house in the city for four months (*Discourse*, p. 84). In March, six weeks after his arrest, he was brought before the council at Hampton Court, when he strenuously denied all connection with the rising. The hope of foreign assistance by which it was encouraged was undoubtedly fed by him, but no definite evidence against him was forthcoming, and he was set at liberty in May. He still continued negotiations for Queen Mary's restoration, and on the second invasion of Scotland by the English forces he contrived to have the papal bull deposing Elizabeth nailed against the Bishop of London's door [see FELTON, JOHN, *d.* 1570]. On the final failure in March 1571 of negotiations for Mary's restoration, he endeavoured to enlist the military aid of the king of Spain (letter of the Bishop of Ross, Simancas MS., quoted in FROUDE, *History*, ix. 387–9). The papal agent, Ridolfi, was also employed by him to entice the Duke of Norfolk into the scheme on the promise of Mary's hand (the Duke of Alva to Philip II, 7 May 1571, in TEULET, v. 77–88); but the conspiracy was cut short by the capture in April of Ridolfi's messenger, Charles Baillie [q. v.], at Dover, with copies of the bishop's book in defence of the queen, and with compromising letters to Norfolk, Leslie, and the Spanish ambassador. Baillie managed with the connivance of Lord Cobham to convey the suspected papers secretly to the bishop, who with the aid of the Spanish ambassador hastily replaced them with a set of concocted documents of a faintly compromising kind to be laid before Lord Burghley. Although a full confession of the deception was ultimately wrung from Baillie on 5 May 1571 (letter of Baillie to Lord Burghley in MURDIN'S *State Papers*, pp. 11–12; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* pt. i. pp. 498–9), Baillie found means of warning the bishop, who at once 'put in order' all his papers (*Discourse*, p. 185). Meantime the bishop had become prostrated by his anxieties, and was confined to bed; but his malady did not prevent his severe interrogation by four members of the council, who entered his house on 13 May. To their demand for explanations (see Articles for the Bishop of Ross in MURDIN, p. 13) the bishop, while declining as ambassador to regard himself as accountable to any but his royal mistress, assured them that the utterances of Ridolfi were 'nothing but an Italian discourse of no moment, nor yet to be taken heed unto' (*Discourse*, p. 166; MURDIN, pp. 14–15). Notwithstanding his protestations he was carried next day to the house of the Bishop of Ely in Holborn, and was sent to the bishop's country residence in the Isle of Ely on 17 Aug., after the confessions to Barker, Higford, Banister, and others had exposed

the whole conspiracy. On 3 Oct. Norfolk was again sent to the Tower, and on the 19th Leslie was taken back to London, where he was at first detained in the house of the lord mayor. His plea of privilege as an ambassador was overruled (document in *ib.* p. 18). After being brought before the council on 24 Oct. he was sent to the Tower, where he was kept a close prisoner.

On 26 Oct. he made a confession of the main outlines of the conspiracy (*ib.* pp. 19–32), and on the 31st gave minute explanations of all its main particulars (*ib.* pp. 32–8; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* pp. 555–7). These were supplemented by still further explanations on 2 Nov. (Murdin, pp. 38–40) and 3 and 6 Nov. (*ib.* pp. 41–55). He himself states that he 'cunningly extenuated' the 'crimes of the other conspirators' (case of the Bishop of Ross, *Harleian Miscellany*, ii. 482); but it was nevertheless chiefly on his evidence that the Duke of Norfolk was executed. On 3 Nov. he succeeded in despatching a letter to Queen Mary, which, however, was intercepted, advising that she should write to Elizabeth bidding her reject the statements of her enemies (Murdin, pp. 44–6; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* p. 561). Having on 6 Nov. asked permission to write to Mary (*Discourse*, p. 227), he on 8 Nov. informed her of his confession, and expressed the opinion that the discovery of these designs was intended by God's special providence to warn her and her friends against employing like means for her relief in the future (Murdin, pp. 54–7; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* pp. 563–4). On the same day he gave Dr. Thomas Wilson the impression that he was glad 'that these practices had been brought to light,' and that he held the worst opinion of Mary's character (Murdin, p. 57). His severe attack on the queen has been accepted by Mr. Froude and others as serious evidence against her, but it is plain that it was mainly made with the aim of securing his liberty. Possibly it produced some impression on Cecil, but he was still retained a prisoner even after Norfolk's execution. In May 1572 an endeavour was made by the king's party in Scotland, who regarded him with bitterest hostility, to obtain his delivery to them in exchange for the Earl of Northumberland (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. pp. 350, 353), and on 13 June the Earl of Mar made similar application on the ground of certain treaties and contracts of peace (*ib.* p. 356). About the same time, however, the Duke of Montmorency, on behalf of the king of France, was endeavouring to secure his liberty, and Elizabeth compromised the matter by removing him from the Tower to Farnham Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Winchester. (Regarding an inscription by Leslie in the Bloody Tower, see *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. v. 174, 266, 372.) In October 1573 he pleaded for his release in a Latin oration, which he sent to Elizabeth. Elizabeth seems to have been favourably inclined to him, and this delicate compliment to her learning did not lessen her esteem. On 11 Nov. he was brought to London, and on the 16th it was intimated to him by the council that he might have his liberty on condition that he left England. In January 1574 he landed in France and proceeded to Paris, where on 24 Feb. he wrote a letter on behalf of Queen Mary to the king of Spain (Teulet, v. 120–1). On the 12th of the same month the Scottish privy council published a declaration against supplying him and other traitors beyond seas with 'money, finance, counsel, or other aid' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 334). After remaining about a year in Paris, Leslie went to Rome specially to represent the interests of Mary at the papal court. The scheme of capturing the young king and conveying him to a catholic country to be educated, the combination against Morton in 1578 (see especially on this Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, ed. 1864, iv. 19, 20), the mission of Esme Stuart to Scotland, and the consequent accusation and execution of Morton, were more or less traceable to him. His leisure was occupied in writing his Latin history of Scotland, which was published at Rome in 1578. Towards the close of that year he was sent by the pope to visit certain catholic princes of the empire in the interests of Mary Queen of Scots, and also to secure the restoration of certain Scottish monasteries to Scottish monks (letter of the Bishop of Ross to the king of Spain, 8 Feb. 1579, in Teulet, v. 182–3). On the borders of Lorraine he was captured by a protestant noble, and was kept in captivity for twenty-four days, in the belief that he was the archbishop of Rossano, a papal legate (the Duke Don Juan de Vergas to Philip II, 21 Jan. 1579, *ib.* v. 176–7). He went on to Paris by order of the pope, so as to watch more narrowly the progress of events in Scotland (Bishop of Ross to Philip II, 8 Feb. 1579, *ib.* p. 182). According to the Archbishop of Glasgow, he had a commission to treat with the Dukes of Lorraine and Guise for receiving the young king of Scotland, and himself had permission to go to Scotland should he think it desirable (*ib.* pp. 184–6). The death of Atholl on 24 April 1579 for a time shattered the hopes of the catholics. Not long afterwards Leslie was appointed suffragan and vicar-general of the diocese of Rouen.

In June 1587 he was admitted to the

benefit of the Act of Pacification in Scotland, but did not comply with the condition requiring a confession of his faith; and on 29 May 1589 an act was passed putting in force former acts against him and others notwithstanding recent remissions (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 388). Nevertheless, on 23 June 1591 an act was passed declaring the tacks and disposition made out of the bishopric of Ross by the exiled bishop since his restitution and the act of 1587 to be valid, all intermediate acts to the contrary notwithstanding (*ib.* pp. 641–2). During the civil war in France he exerted his influence with great effect in encouraging the citizens of Rouen to hold out against the besiegers in 1591, and as a reward for his services he was appointed by Clement VIII to the bishopric of Constance in Normandy. On account, however, of the unsettled condition of the country, it was impossible for him to proceed to his diocese, and ultimately he took up his residence in a monastery of Augustinian canons at Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died 30 May 1596. Leslie had a daughter, Janet, married to Andrew, fifth laird of New Leslie, and he is also said to have had a second daughter married to Richard Irvine, and a third married to Cruickshank of Tillymorgan. He founded a Scottish college at Paris, and left money to found a college at Douay. There are some old engravings of Leslie. An engraving from an old portrait is prefixed to the Bannatyne edition of his 'History.' His portrait is also included in Pinkerton's gallery.

As a catholic political disputant and historian Leslie occupies a somewhat similar position to that of George Buchanan among the reformed party. If not endowed with such brilliant rhetorical gifts as Buchanan, and if destitute of his skill in bitter invective, he was at least his equal in dialectics; he excelled him in legal learning, he was as accomplished an historian, and as a politician and man of affairs he was greatly his superior. His principal work, the 'History of Scotland,' was originally written in part in the Scottish language during 1568–70, while he was resident in England, for the perusal of Queen Mary, to whom it was presented in 1571. This Scottish version bears the title, 'History of Scotland from the death of King James I in the year MCCCCXXXVI to the year MDLXI.' It remained unpublished till 1830, when it was printed by the Bannatyne Club from a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Melville. The Latin edition of the history extends from the earliest times to the end of the period embraced in the Scottish edition. It bears the title, 'De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum libri decem: e quibus septem veterum Scotorum res in primis memorabiles contractius, reliqui vero tres posteriorum Regum ad nostra tempora historiam, quæ hucusque desiderabatur, fusius explicant. Accessit nova et accurata Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ, cum vera ejusdem tabula topographica, Descriptio. Authore Joanne Leslæo, Scoto, Episcopo Rossensi. Romæ, in ædibus populi Romani, 1578.' Copies of the original edition are rare; two are in the library of the British Museum (one with the arms of J. A. de Thou), and one is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It was republished in 1675, the old title-page being kept, with the addition 'Nunc denuo recus. Anno Domini 1675.' Irving (*Lives of Scotish Writers*, p. 145) states that this latter edition, 'said to have been printed in London, contains a dedication to the Earl of Rothes subscribed by a George Lesley.' There is, however, no evidence that the work was printed in London, nor is the dedication referred to contained in all the copies (the copy in the British Museum does not contain it), and the probability is that the dedication was inserted only in a few copies intended for circulation in Scotland. The earlier part of the work is an epitome of Major and Boece; the description of the counties and islands is, however, to a considerable extent founded on independent observation and information; the latter portion, treating of the period from 1436 to 1562, is not a mere Latin translation of the Scottish version presented to Queen Mary, various corrections, additions, and suppressions being made. It is much more detailed than the earlier part of the work, and is of great value as a catholic account of the events with which the bishop was himself personally acquainted. A Scottish translation of the Latin version by Father James Dalrymple, of the Scottish cloister of Regensburg, dated in 1596, has been printed by the Scottish Text Society, 1884–91, under the editorship of Father E. G. Cody, O.S.B., from a manuscript in St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus. In the archives of the Vatican there is a Latin manuscript of Leslie containing a meagre narrative of events from 1562 to 1571, and an English translation of this is published in Forbes-Leith's 'Narrative of Scottish Catholics' (1885), pp. 84–126. The latter portion (1436–1562) of the Latin version of the history is republished in Jebb's 'Collections,' i. 148–236. Other works of Leslie are: 1. 'A Defence of the Honour of the Right Highe, Mightye, and Noble Princesse Marie, Queene of Scotlande and Dowager of France; with a Declaration as well of her Right, Title, and Interest to the

Succession of the Crowne of Englande, as that the Regimente of Women ys conformable to the Lawe of God and Nature. Imprinted at London in Flete Strete, at the signe of Justice Royall against the Blacke Bell, by Eusebius Dicæophile, Anno Dom. 1569,' 8vo. This work was almost immediately suppressed, and copies are very rare. It was 'set forth' after he obtained his liberty from Burton-on-Trent (*Discourse*, p. 67). It was reprinted in 1571 under the title, 'A Treatise concerning the Defence of the Honour,' &c., made by Morgan Philippes, Bachelar of Divinity, an. 1570. Leodii [Liège] apud Gualterum Morberium, 1571.' The portion dealing with the succession is described as partly a result of 'the advice of Antonie Broune, knight, one of the Justices of the Common Place, an. 1567.' Copies of this edition were seized on Charles Baillie. They are scarce, but there is one in the British Museum, and one in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It is reprinted in Anderson's 'Collections,' vol. i. This edition varies considerably from the original one, especially in the references to Elizabeth. According to James Maitland, the first part of this treatise was published in French under the title, 'Sommaire du livre de Guillaume Stewart, augmenté par Andre Mophat. Monstrant toutes les rebellions commises depuis seize ans et ça en Ecosse avoir este faictes par le feu Conte de Morray pour refaire Roy,' &c.; and the later part 'on the Lawfulness of the Regiment of Women' under the title 'Discours sur les Affairs d'Escosse,' &c. Leslie himself published a Latin translation of the part relating to the succession, under his acknowledged authorship. It bore the title, 'De Titulo et Jure serenissimæ Principis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ quo Regni Angliæ Successionem sibi juste vindicat, Libellus,' &c., Rheims, 1580, 4to. This version is republished in Jebb's 'Collections,' i. 38–124. An English edition, translated from the Latin, was published in 1584 under the title, 'A Treatise touching the Right, Title, and Interest of the Most Excellent Princess Marie Queen of Scotland, and of her most noble King James, her Grace's son,' &c. The addition of King James's name indicated a new attitude of the catholics towards James. Subsequently a French translation by Leslie was published under the title, 'Du Droict et Tiltre de la serenissime Princesse, Marie Royne d'Escosse, et de tres illustre Prince Iacques VI, Roy d'Ecosse son fils,' &c., Rouen, 1587, 8vo. The tractate was also published in Spanish. The tract on the 'Regiment of Women' was translated into Latin under the title, 'De Illustrium Fœminarum in Republica administranda, ac ferendis legibus authoritate, Libellus,' Rheims, 1580, 4to, with a dedication to Catherine de Médicis. 2. 'Joannis Leslæi Scoti, Episopi Rossen., pro Libertate impetranda, Oratio, ad serenissimam Elizabetham Angliæ Reginam,' Paris, 1574, 8vo. This oration was sent to Elizabeth in October 1573. It is reprinted in Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth,' vol. iii. 3. 'Joannis Leslæi Scoti, Episcopi Rossen., libri duo: quorum uno, Piæ afflicti Animi Consolationes, divinaque Remedia; altero, Animi tranquilli Munimentum et Conservatio, continentur. Ad serenissimam Principem D. Mariam Scotorum Reginam. His adjecimus ejusdem Principis Epistolam ad Rossensem Episcopum, et Versus item Gallicos Latino carmine translatos, pias etiam aliquot Preces,' &c., Paris, 1574, 8vo. The first of these was written while Leslie was in the Tower; the second, written after he received the letter and French verses from the queen, was sent to her on 1 Oct. 1573. The volume was translated by Leslie into French under the title, 'Les devotes Consolations et divins remedes de l'esprit affligé. Livre premier. Et le Rampart et preservatif de l'esprit tranquille. Liv. 2. Par R. P. en Dieu, Messire Jean de Lesselie Escossois, evesque de Rosse,' &c., Rouen, 1590, small 12mo. There is added 'Prieres convenables à tous vrays chrestiens estans en affliction, durant le temps turbulent et calamiteux.' It contains also a dedication to Charles X of France [cardinal of Bourbon], dated from the 'Palais Archiépiscopal de Rouen, le 5 Mars, 1590' (Francisque-Michel, *Les Écossais en France*, i. 146). 4. 'Congratulatio serenissimo Principi et illustrissimo Cardinali Alberto Archiduci Austriæ, &c. Per R. in Christo P. Joan. Leslæum, Episcopum Rossensem, Scotum. Subjicitur series continua vitæ suæ per attestationem complurimorum præclarorum et aliorum: Rotomagi, primùm publicâ authoritate in ordinem digesta et ad S. D. M. Clementem Octavum missa anno 1593. Deinde instanti serenissimo principe Ernesto Archiduce Austriæ Belgii gubernatore renovata, et ejus mandato ad sacram Catholicam Majestatem Philippi regis Hispaniarum delata, mense Januario 1595, ut eidem Episcopo in Belgio provideatur,' Brussels, 1596, 8vo. Reprinted in Anderson's 'Collections,' vol. i., and a translation of the life also included in vol. iii. 5. 'A Discourse contenyinge a perfect Accompt given to the most vertuous and excellente Princesse, Marie Queen of Scots and her Nobility, by John Lesley, Bishop of Rosse, Ambassador for her Highnes toward the Queene of England; of his whole Charge

and Proceedings during the time of his Ambassage, from his entrie in England in Septembre 1568 to the 20th March 1572.' It is dated 'from the prison called the Bloody-toure within the Toure of London,' 26 March 1572, and was first published in Anderson's 'Collections,' vol. iii. The language was anglicised by Dr. Good, and the probable intention of the bishop was to publish it. 6. 'Commentaria Diurna Joannis Leslie, Episcopi Rossensis, Legati serenissimæ Marie Scotorum Reginæ in Anglia.' Published in the 'Bannatyne Miscellany,' ii. 117–56, from a Cottonian manuscript in the British Museum (Calig. C. iii. art. 1). 7. 'The Case of the Bishop of Ross, Resident of the Queen of Scots, who was seized and committed to the Tower,' &c. Published in 'Somers Tracts,' 'Harleian Society's Miscellany,' ii. 480–2.

James Maitland, son of William Maitland of Lethington, in 'An Apologie for William Maitland against the lies and calumnies of Jhone Leslie, Bishop of Ross, George Buchanan, and William Camden as authors' (*Addit. MS.* Brit. Mus. 32092, f. 230; see also *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. pp. 429–31), attributes to Leslie among other publications: 1. 'A little pamphlet in Spanish: Relacion de las casas de Schozia,' published 'without any name or date.' 2. 'The Copie of a Letter written out of Schotland by an English Gentleman of credit and worship serving ther unto a Friend and Kinsman of his that desyred to be informed of the Trueth and Circumstances of the Slanderous and Infamous Reports maide of the Q. of Schotland at that tyme restreined in manner of Prisone in England,' published 'without any name of author, printer, date, or suprascript.' 3. 'L'Innocence de la très illustre, très chaste & debonnaire Princess Madam Marie Reyne d'Escosse,' 1572, republished in Jebb's 'Collections,' i. 38–124. Maitland states that all these three were written by Leslie while in England. He also attributes to Leslie 'Martyre de la Royne d'Escosse, Douairiere de France,' 1588, usually ascribed to Adam Blackwood [q. v.]

[Life, republished in Anderson's Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland, vols. i. and iii.; Discourse, &c., in vol. iii.; Histories of Knox, Calderwood, Buchanan, and Leslie himself; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., Reign of Elizabeth; Cal. State Papers, Scot. Ser.; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i–iv.; Cal. Hatfield MSS. parts i. and ii. Haynes's State Papers; Murdin's State Papers; Teulet's Relations Politiques; Letters of Marie Stuart, ed. Labanoff; Lord Herries's Memoirs (Abbotsford Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Froude's Hist. of England; Histories of Scotland by Hill Burton and Tytler; Life in David Irving's Lives of Scotish Writers; Francisque-Michel's Les Écossais en France, ii. 145–9; Introduction by Father E. G. Cody to Leslie's History of Scotland printed by Scottish Text Soc.] T. F. H.

LESLIE, JOHN, sixth EARL OF ROTHES (1600–1641), one of the leaders of the covenanting party, born in 1600, was the only son of James, master of Rothes, who died in March 1607, by Catherine Drummond, his second wife. In 1621 he was served heir to his grandfather, Andrew, fifth earl [q. v.], who died in 1611. Rothes was one of the commissioners at the parliament of 1621 who voted against the five articles of Perth (CALDERWOOD, vii. 488, 498). In 1626 he was sent to London, along with other commissioners, to petition against the Act of Revocation of 12 Oct. 1625, by which church property in the hands of laymen reverted to the crown. At first the king 'stormed at the petition as of too high a strain from petitioners and subjects' (BALFOUR, *Annals*, ii. 153), but ultimately commissioners were appointed by which a compromise was arrived at. At the opening of parliament on the visit of Charles to Scotland in 1633, Rothes bore the sceptre (SPALDING, *Memorialls*, i. 37). But the opposition of the Scots to the king's ecclesiastical policy was greatly strengthened by the ability, eloquence, and resolution of Rothes. He denounced as unwarrantable the act which conjoined an acknowledgment of the royal prerogative with an acknowledgment of the king's authority to determine the apparel of the judges, magistrates, and the clergy. The clause referring to the 'apparel of kirkmen' he regarded as an encroachment on the ecclesiastical prerogatives of the kirk. The king, however, refused to have the bill divided. A majority of the votes declared in its favour, and Rothes's attempt to challenge the correctness of the numbers was overruled by Charles. At the closing of parliament on 20 June 1633, the Earl of Glencairn took the place of Rothes in bearing the sceptre (*ib.* i. 40). Clarendon states that Charles, who entertained a hearty dislike for Rothes and his friends, treated them with the utmost coldness (*Hist. of Rebellion*, ed. 1819, i. 138).

Rothes headed the opposition to the proposed introduction of the prayer-book into the services of the kirk in 1638, and was the chief organiser of the movement against episcopacy, of which Argyll became the leader [see CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, 1598–1661]. According to Spalding, Rothes and others drew up, before 1638, a secret band 'to overthrow the bishops' (*Memorialls*, i. 76). Early in that year he addressed

a circular letter to the noblemen and gentlemen who had hitherto held aloof, urging them to take a firm stand on behalf of the liberties of the kirk. Along with Loudoun and Balmerino he also undertook the revision of the new version of the covenant drawn up by Johnstone of Warriston and Alexander Henderson (Rothes, *Relation*, p. 69). He was one of the deputation appointed to meet the Marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner to the assembly, on his arrival in Scotland, and gave him warning of the attitude of the covenanters towards the king's proposals (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 68; Spalding, *Memorialls*, i. 89). At the assembly he is said to have 'spoken more than all the ministers, except the moderator' (Gordon, ii. 38), and when the assembly was dissolved by the commissioner he presented a protest against its dissolution. In case of the rejection of the king's demands, Hamilton had threatened that Charles would march north to Scotland in person with forty thousand men (*Short Relation*, p. 135), and Rothes straightway joined his kinsman, Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven [q. v.], in preparing for armed resistance. Leslie drilled Rothes's dependents and followers in Fife. Rothes advised the purchase of arms and accoutrements in Holland, and the recall of the experienced Scottish officers serving in foreign countries (Spalding, i. 130). On 22 March Rothes and other nobles, with one thousand musketeers, went to the palace of Lord-treasurer Traquair at Dalkeith, seized much ammunition and arms, and brought the royal ensigns of the kingdom —the crown, sword, and sceptre—to the castle of Edinburgh (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 322, cf. 323). On 7 April the king issued a proclamation excepting nineteen leaders of the covenanters, including Rothes, from pardon. Rothes accompanied the army of General Leslie in June to Dunse Law, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king. When the king's declaration was read by the herald on 24 June at Edinburgh, Rothes and other covenanting noblemen gave notice that they adhered to the assembly of Glasgow, but the herald refused to accept their protestation (*ib.* ii. 333). The covenanters were slow to disband their forces, and their leaders were again summoned to confer with Charles at Berwick. Rothes was the principal spokesman of the opposition, and his high tone led the king to denounce him angrily as an equivocator and liar (*Hamilton Papers*, Camden Soc., p. 98). At the parliament held in Edinburgh in the following September Rothes was chosen a lord of the articles (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 360). Rothes and the covenanting noblemen sent a letter to the king of France, asking his aid against England, but it was intercepted in April, and was sent to the king (letter printed in Spalding's *Memorialls*, i. 266). Thereupon Charles summoned the Short parliament, in order to raise supplies for an invasion of Scotland. The House of Commons proving refractory was soon dissolved, and the Scots anticipated Charles by invading England. On 27 Aug. 1640 Rothes, in command of a regiment, and as one of the committee of the estates, accompanied Leslie's army across the Tweed (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 382). According to Burnet, the Scots were induced to take this bold step by a band of the principal English nobility sent by Savile, and confided to three persons, Rothes, Argyll, and Johnstone of Warriston (*Own Time*, ed. 1839, p. 15). After the occupation of Newcastle Rothes was one of the commissioners sent to London in November to conclude the negotiations for a treaty which had been begun at Ripon, and after the pacification was arranged he remained in England at the court of Charles.

Rothes had never been a fanatical puritan; he was a politician and a patriot rather than a kirkman. Burnet states that 'there was much levity in his temper, and too much liberty in his course of life' (*ib.* p. 15); and Clarendon describes him as 'pleasant in conversation, very free and amorous, and unrestrained in his discourse by any scruples of religion, which he only put on when the part he was to act required it, and then no man could appear more conscientiously transported' (*History*, i. 278). The gaiety of the English court was congenial to him. His 'affairs were low,' and he hoped through the king's mediation to obtain office in the royal household, and the hand of the Countess of Devonshire, with an income of 4,000*l.* a year (Burnet, *Own Time*, p. 15). He was in August 1641 to have accompanied Charles into Scotland, the king, according to Clarendon, expecting 'by his help and interest to have gained such a party in Scotland as would have been more tender of his honour than they after expressed themselves' (*History*, i. 394); but he was seized with a rapid consumption, and died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 23rd of the same month. He was buried at Leslie, Fifeshire, on 21 Nov. (*Diary of Sir Thomas Hope*, p. 155).

Rothes was the author of a 'Short Relation of Proceedings concerning the Affairs of Scotland from August 1637 to July 1638,' printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1830. Prefixed to the volume is an engraving by Lizars of a portrait of the earl by G. Jamesone. By his wife, Lady Anne Erskine, second daughter of John, earl of Mar, he

had one son (John, seventh earl and first duke of Rothes [q. v.]) and two daughters (Margaret, married, first, to Alexander Leslie, lord Balgony, secondly to Francis, second earl of Buccleuch, and thirdly to David, second earl of Wemyss; and Mary, wife of Hugh Montgomerie, third earl of Eglinton).

[Sir James Balfour's Annals; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Spalding's Memorialls (Spalding Club); Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Burnet's Lives of the Hamiltons; Burnet's Own Time; Balcanquhall's Large Declaration; Hamilton Papers (Camden Soc.); Rothes's Relation (Bannatyne Club); Sir Thomas Hope's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Cal. Hamilton MSS. in Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. pt. vi.; Hardwicke State Papers; Burton's Hist. of Scotland; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Colonel Leslie's Records of the Leslie Family, ii. 92–105; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 431.]

T. F. H.

LESLIE, JOHN (1571–1671), bishop of Clogher, and distinguished from mitred namesakes as 'the fighting bishop,' the eldest son of George Leslie and Marjory, his wife, was born at Crichie in Aberdeenshire, 14 Oct. 1571. He was educated at Aberdeen and afterwards in France, but his connection with Oxford is rather shadowy. He was admitted to read in the Bodleian, 10 Oct. 1618, when he was just forty-seven (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. pt. i. p. 280). His son Charles told Wood that he was an Oxford doctor both of divinity and laws, but the great antiquary was unable to verify this; he is called S.T.P. in 1628. Wood says he was abroad for twenty-two years in Italy, Germany, Spain, and France, but chiefly in the latter country. He spoke French, Spanish, and Italian fluently, and his Latinity was so much admired that the Spaniards said 'solus Lesleius Latine loquitur.' Not only was he famous for abstruse knowledge, but his practice as a courtier gave a peculiarly graceful character to his preaching. He was in favour with James I, who made him a privy councillor in Scotland, and with Charles I, who gave him the same rank in Ireland, and this he retained after the Restoration. He was with Buckingham at Rhé in 1627. His first preferment seems to have been in London to the church of St. Martins-in-the-Vintry (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 422), and he was promoted to be bishop of the Scotch Isles in 1628. In June 1633 he was translated to Raphoe. Here he found many of the mensal lands in the hands of lay usurpers, but recovered enough by a costly lawsuit to increase the value of his see by one-third. In 1635 he had a dispute with one John Hamilton, in which Bramhall, at Wentworth's request, undertook to arbitrate. The episcopalian clergy in Scotland regarded him as a patron several years after his removal to Ireland (Letter of David Mitchell, 19 March 1838, in Baillie). He spent 3,500*l.* in building a fortified palace at Raphoe, where there had been hitherto no episcopal mansion, and the outbreak of the rebellion in 1641 tested its strength within four years of its completion. The bishop, who raised a company of foot for the king, distinguished himself as a partisan leader, and conveyed ammunition through the most disturbed districts from Dublin to Londonderry, whose defenders were reduced to a few barrels of powder (*Aphorismical Discovery*, ed. Gilbert, i. 424). He relieved Sir Ralph Gore, who was hard beset at Magherabeg, near Donegal. It was on this march that he is said to have knelt down by the roadside and offered the famous prayer—'Almighty God . . . if we be sinners, they are not saints; though, then, thou vouchsafest not to be with us, be not against us, but stand neuter this day, and let the arm of flesh decide it.' Leslie is said to have gone to Scotland about midsummer 1642, all the other bishops having previously left Ireland, but he returned after the king's execution, defended Raphoe against the Cromwellians as he had done against the Irish, and was one of the last royalists to submit.

Leslie was the only Anglican bishop who remained at his post in Ireland during the interregnum, using the liturgy in his family, confirming children in Dublin, and even ordaining clergymen. Wood says that Archbishop Vesey of Tuam, who was alive when he wrote, was one of those so ordained, but he can hardly have attained the canonical age. Leslie's courteous manners endeared him to Henry Cromwell, who was disposed to cherish all protestants, and he was for a time at least in receipt of a pension of 160*l.* (document printed by Reid, ii. 560). Leslie's royalism was nevertheless of the most vivid hue, and he himself has recorded his belief that the great rebellion was the devil's special work, and that the murdered king was the most pious and clement of English sovereigns (Shirley, *Monaghan*, p. 144). In his anxiety to do homage at the Restoration, Leslie, then nearly ninety, is said to have ridden from Chester to London in twenty-four hours. He was allowed to hold the deanery of Raphoe along with his bishopric, but resigned it on being translated to Clogher in June 1661. Leslie was never greedy for money, though he well knew how to use it, and might have had richer preferment but that he refused to

leave the people among whom he had worked so long. He has recorded that he found the restored church of Ireland torn by schism, the Scriptures ousted by merely human words; papists raging on one side and puritans on the other (*ib.* p. 144). The bishop was recommended by Charles II to the special consideration of the Irish House of Commons, and 2,000*l.* were voted to him. In returning thanks he hoped 'that whatever the house hath given to a prophet in the name of a prophet may receive a prophet's reward.' It may have been this grant which enabled him to buy Glasslough in Monaghan, where his descendants are still seated. It was one of the many forfeited estates which had been granted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, and several families seem to have acquired interests in the lands (*ib.* p. 137; *Rawdon Papers*, Nos. 14 and 29). Among these, perhaps, were the Cunninghams, for the Leslie family historian says that the bishop's wife was heiress of Glasslough. At all events it became his property, and the town was long known as Castle-Leslie. Many improvements were made by him, and at his death on 8 Sept. 1671, he transmitted the estate to his children. He was buried there in the church of St. Saviour, which he had founded. The slab which covered his remains has been preserved; it records that the bishop died a centenarian, that he was a doctor of divinity and laws, and that he was a privy councillor to three kings. Bishop Maxwell of Kilmore composed an epitaph which notes the chief points of his career (*ib.* pp. 145, 296).

In 1638, when he was near seventy, the bishop was married very happily, as he himself records (*ib.* p. 144), to Catherine, daughter of Alexander Cunningham, dean of Raphoe. The lady was only eighteen. They had ten children, of whom John, the eldest surviving son, was dean of Dromore. The sixth son was Charles [q. v.], the famous nonjuror. Bishop Leslie wrote an unpublished treatise on 'Memory,' but his library and collections perished in the Jacobite civil war. Some relics are still preserved at Glasslough, including a few books, which are theological with one exception—Rabelais.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. and Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss; Historical Records of the Leslie Family; Shirley's History of Monaghan; Ware's Bishops ed. Harris; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ; Ninian Wallis's Britannia Libera; Berwick's Rawdon Papers; Bramhall's Works, Oxford edit.; Charles Leslie's Works, Oxford edit.; Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, ed. Killen; Robert Baillie's Letters, ed. Laing; information from Sir John Leslie, the bishop's lineal descendant.] R. B–L.

LESLIE, JOHN, seventh Earl and first Duke of Rothes (1630–1681), eldest son of John, sixth earl [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Anne Erskine, was born in 1630. His mother died when he was ten, and on his father's death in the following year he succeeded to the peerage. He was placed under the care of John, earl of Crawford [see Lindsay, John, tenth Lord Lindsay and seventeenth Earl of Crawford], to whose daughter he was betrothed. On account of the wars his education was much neglected. 'He had,' says Burnet, 'no advantage of education, no sort of literature; nor had he travelled abroad; all in him was mere nature' (*Own Time*, ed. 1839, p. 71). He was one of the first noblemen to wait on Charles II on his arrival from Breda in 1650, and on 20 Dec. was appointed colonel of one of the Fife regiments of horse (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 210). At the coronation of the king at Scone he carried the sword of state. In command of his regiment he accompanied the Scots army under David Leslie into England, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester on 3 Sept. 1651. On the 18th he was committed to the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651, p. 432). On 18 July 1652 his liberty was extended to ten miles from the city of London (*ib.* 1651–2, p. 349). On 14 Dec. 1652 he was permitted, on heavy security, to go to Scotland on business for three months (*ib.* 1652–3, p. 25); similar permission was granted in 1653 and 1654; in 1654–5 he was permitted to stay six months at Newcastle. On 8 Jan. 1656–7 he obtained leave, owing, it is said, to the influence of Elizabeth Murray, countess of Dysart, to visit Scotland again (*ib.* 1656–7, p. 238). In January 1658 he was, however, committed to the castle of Edinburgh by Cromwell, to prevent a duel between him and Viscount Morpeth, who was jealous of the attentions which Rothes paid his wife; he was released in the following December.

Rothes crossed over to visit the king at Breda in 1660, and accompanied him on his return to England. When the new ministry was formed in Scotland, he was appointed president of the council 'by the joint consent,' according to Sir George Mackenzie, 'of all the opposite parties' (*Memoirs*, p. 8). For some years he enjoyed the king's special confidence, and faithfully executed the king's orders. Notwithstanding his imperfect education he possessed a 'ready dexterity in the management of affairs' (Burnet, *Own Time*, p. 20), and, according to Mackenzie, 'the subtlety of his wit obliged all to court his friendship' (*Memoirs*, p. 8). On 1 June 1661 he was named a lord of session and ap-

pointed a commissioner of the exchequer. In 1662 he went to London to justify the proceedings of the Earl of Middleton and to press for the immediate establishment of episcopacy (Burnet, p. 81); and when the synod of Fife was engaged the same year in preparing an address for an act establishing their government, he, in the king's name, dissolved the synod and commanded the ministers, under pain of treason, to retire (*ib.*) On the fall of Middleton in 1663 he was appointed to succeed him as lord high commissioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh on 18 June, but Lauderdale, who accompanied him, was supposed to be the person in whom the real authority was vested. In the same year he succeeded his father-in-law as lord high treasurer, was sworn a privy councillor of England, and was appointed captain of the troop of lifeguards and general of the forces in Scotland. On the death of the Earl of Glencairn in the following year he was, on the recommendation of Archbishop Sharp, also appointed the keeper of the privy seal 'till the king should pitch on a proper person' (*ib.* p. 142). On 14 Oct. of this year he was nominated commissioner to a proposed national synod, which, however, never met (Wodrow, *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, i. 419). In November of the following year he made a tour in the west country with great pomp, the king's guard attending him, in order to enforce the persecuting measures against the covenanters (*ib.* p. 428). Gradually, according to Burnet, he allowed matters to be directed by Sharp, and 'abandoned himself to pleasure' (*Own Time*, p. 143). He caused considerable scandal by taking his mistress, Lady Anne, sister of the Duke of Gordon, along with him in his progresses through the country. Ultimately he was, through the intervention of Lauderdale, deprived on 16 April 1667 of all his offices, but in October was consoled by being made lord chancellor for life. Through the intervention of the Duke of York he was on 29 May 1680 created Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballenbreich, Earl of Leslie, Viscount of Lugton, Lord Auchmutie and Caskiebery, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. His intemperate habits—which had been confirmed by his extraordinary power of withstanding the immediate effects of liquor—had, however, completely undermined his constitution, and he died of jaundice at Holyrood House 27 July 1681. He was buried at night with great splendour in the cathedral church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, but subsequently the body was removed to Leslie, Fifeshire. The funeral pageant is the subject of an engraving. Rothes had two daughters: Margaret, married to Charles, fifth earl of Haddington, and Christian. The former became at his death countess of Rothes.

[Burnet's Own Time; Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs; Sir James Balfour's Annals; Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notices; Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., during the Commonwealth and reign of Charles II; Col. Leslie's Historical Records of the Leslie Family, ii. 105–10; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 431–2; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 223–6.] T. F. H.

LESLIE, JOHN, eighth Earl of Rothes (1679–1722), the eldest son of Charles (Hamilton), fifth earl of Haddington, was born in August 1679, and baptised at Tynninghame on the 21st of that month. His mother, Lady Margaret Leslie, being the elder daughter of John Leslie, duke of Rothes [q.v.], succeeded her father as Countess of Rothes, and John, her eldest son, in terms of the marriage contract of his parents made in 1674, inherited her earldom of Rothes with the surname of Leslie, the title of Haddington passing to his next brother. He was brought up at Leslie, where his parents resided after the death of the Duke of Rothes, and, assuming the surname and arms of Leslie, he succeeded on the death of his mother (20 Aug. 1700) as eighth Earl of Rothes. Thereafter, the better to effect the separation of the two earldoms of Rothes and Haddington, he made formal resignation of the latter in favour of his younger brother (Fraser, *Earls of Haddington*, i. 221–41, ii. 315).

Having taken the oaths and his seat in parliament, Rothes proved a steady friend to the revolution interest. He was, says Macky, the court spy, 'a warm assertor of the liberties of the people and in great esteem, also of vigilant application for the service of his country' (*Memoirs*, p. 229). The Jacobites thought him false to them, for they claimed that he promised them fair, but fell away at the first temptation (*Lockhart Papers*, i. 94). He was one of three commissioners chosen at a meeting of the Duke of Hamilton's party to proceed to the court of Queen Anne in February 1704, and to request that certain charges made against her Scottish subjects of being plotters against her government should be fully tried, and that her Scottish troops should not be paid with English money (Fraser, *Earls of Cromartie*, i. 218). That year, on 17 Oct., he was appointed lord privy seal, with the annual pension of 1,000*l.* sterling, but he held the office only for a year.

Rothes zealously aided the union of 1707 (*Marchmont Papers*, iii. 320), and was chosen one of the sixteen representative

peers of Scotland. He continued to serve in parliament until his death (*Home Office Papers*, 1760-5, p. 43). On the accession of George I in 1714 he received the appointment of vice-admiral of Scotland, and in the following year, and successively until 1721, was lord high commissioner for his majesty to the general assembly of the church of Scotland (Crichton, *Life of Col. Blackadder*, p. 457; *Cal. of Treasury Papers*, 1714–19, under date 14 April 1716).

Rothes also took an active part against the Pretender and his forces on the outbreak of the rebellion in 1715. He attempted to seize Perth in advance of the rebels, but by a sudden dash they forestalled him. On a party of Jacobites attempting to proclaim the Pretender at Kinross, he, sword in hand, and followed by a troop of the grey dragoons, entered the town, scattered the rebels, and carried Sir Thomas Bruce of Kinross prisoner to Stirling. At the battle of Sheriffmuir he led a body of sixty gentlemen volunteers, and rendered good service. He also raised the Fifeshire militia, and when Rob Roy garrisoned Falkland, and made the palace his headquarters for raiding the neighbourhood, Rothes turned his own house of Leslie into a royal garrison, and with some troops and a few Swiss kept the highlanders in check (Rae, *History of the Rebellion*, pp. 219, 232, 300, 329, 340). For the activity he thus displayed his lands suffered severely at the hands of the rebels, and as some acknowledgment the king conferred upon him in 1716 the governorship of the castle of Stirling, an appointment which he retained till his death. Through the good offices of Lord Townshend, then secretary of state, he also received a commission in that year as chamberlain of Fife and Strathearn, to which office attached a yearly salary of 320*l.* sterling (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. iv. pp. 183–6; *Cal. of Treasury Papers*, 1720–8, vol. ccxxxix. No. 3, vol. ccxlvii. No. 20). He was also lord-lieutenant of the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen, and was heritable sheriff of Fife. He died on 9 May 1722 (Lindsay, *Retours*) at Leslie House, and the scene at his deathbed is described by Colonel Blackadder, his deputy at Stirling Castle, who was present (Crichton, *Life of Col. Blackadder*, pp. 523–6). He married, on 29 April 1697, Lady Jean Hay, daughter of John, second marquis of Tweeddale, who survived him until 4 Sept. 1731. They had issue eight sons and four daughters. He was succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, John, ninth earl [q. v.]

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), ii. 433, 434.] H. P.

LESLIE, JOHN, ninth Earl of Rothes (1698?–1767), born about 1698, was the eldest son of John, eighth earl [q. v.] Making choice of a military career, he had command of a troop of dragoons as early as 1715, was promoted to the command of a company of footguards two years later; and in 1719 was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of foot. He succeeded as Earl of Rothes on the death of his father in May 1722, and retained his father's post as governor of the castle of Stirling. In the following year he was chosen as a representative peer for Scotland, and was re-elected in 1727, 1747, 1754, and 1761. Under the Heritable Jurisdictions Act he in 1747 disposed of the hereditary sheriffdom of Fife, which had long been held by the Rothes family, to the government, receiving in compensation the sum of 6,268*l.* 16*s.*, though he claimed 10,000*l.* In June 1744 he was appointed to the office of chamberlain of Fife and Strathearn (Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, i. 372).

Continuing in the army, he, on 25 May 1732, was appointed to the command of the 25th regiment of foot; was promoted to the rank of major-general 26 Feb. 1743, and acted in this rank at the battle of Dettingen. He received a commission as colonel of the 2nd troop of grenadier horse-guards on 25 April 1745, and took part in the battle of Rocoux in October of the following year, gallantly heading the charge of the first line of cavalry. In 1750 (16 Jan.) he was appointed colonel of the 2nd regiment of dragoons, and in April following took command of the 3rd regiment of foot-guards. During his later years he was attached to the Irish military staff, on which in the last-mentioned year he held the rank of lieutenant-general. On 3 March 1753 he was created a knight of the order of the Thistle, and became a full general in 1765. He rose to be commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, was governor of Duncannon Fort, and a member of the Irish privy council (*Home Office Papers*, 1760–5 pp. 88, 134, 1766–9 p. 203). He died on 10 Dec. 1767 (Lindsay, *Retours*) at Leslie House, which during his time was destroyed by fire and rebuilt.

Leslie was twice married: first, on 25 May 1741, at London, to Hannah, second daughter and coheiress of Matthew Howard of Thorpe, Norfolk, who died at Dublin on 26 April 1761; and secondly, on 27 June 1763, at Tynninghame to Mary Lloyd, daughter of Mary, countess of Haddington, by a previous marriage. He left issue, by his first marriage only, two sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son succeeded him as tenth earl. The Countess

of Rothes remarried Bennet Langton [q. v.]' the friend of Dr. Johnson.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), ii. 434.] H. P.

LESLIE, Sir JOHN (1766–1832), mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Largo in Fifeshire, on 16 April 1766, was youngest child of a joiner and cabinet-maker, by his wife Anne Carstairs. In spite of delicate health and scanty opportunities, his education was sufficiently advanced in his thirteenth year for him to be sent to the university of St. Andrews. After his first session Thomas Hay, eighth earl of Kinnoull [q. v.], chancellor of the university, offered to pay the expenses of his education there, with a view to his qualifying himself for the church. Leslie remained at St. Andrews till 1783 or 1784, when he entered at Edinburgh as a student of divinity. James (afterwards Sir James) Ivory [q. v.] was his fellow-student, and for some time shared rooms with him. Leslie soon found that he preferred scientific to theological studies, and in 1787, on the death of his patron, the Earl of Kinnoull, abandoned his intention of entering the church. He remained at Edinburgh till 1787 and took pupils, through one of whom he made the acquaintance of Adam Smith. In 1788 his paper 'On the Resolution of Indeterminate Problems' was communicated by Playfair to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and published in its 'Transactions.' The year 1789 he spent in Virginia, as tutor to two young Americans named Randolph. On his return he went to London in search of fortune. He had planned a course of lectures on natural philosophy, but finding that 'rational lectures would not succeed,' he wrote articles for the 'Monthly Review' and for his countryman, Dr. William Thomson. From this employment he obtained release through an invitation of the Wedgwoods, who had been his fellow-students at Edinburgh, to reside with them and superintend their studies. Accordingly from April 1790 to the end of 1792 he lived at Etruria, Staffordshire. Here he translated Buffon's 'Natural History of Birds' for a London bookseller, and wrote his first physical paper, 'Observations on Electrical Theories.' Indignant at the delay of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society in publishing it, he recalled it, and it appeared thirty-three years later in the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal' (vol. xi.)

His engagement at Etruria ended, Leslie spent a few months in Holland, and then, returning to Largo, devoted ten years to study and experimental research. He invented several instruments for use in the sciences of heat and meteorology, of which the differential thermometer may be taken as the type. His life at Largo was diversified by visits to London and by continental travel. In 1796 a tour through the north of Germany and Switzerland, in company with Thomas Wedgwood, gave him opportunities for observing the Swiss glaciers. In 1799 he made a circuit of the capitals of northern Europe. In his later life hardly a year passed without a visit to the continent.

The result of his researches appeared in 1804 in his 'Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat,' dedicated to his friend Thomas Wedgwood. It is an important contribution to the scientific study of the subject; the experimental methods and results were sound and fruitful, and at the same time attractively simple; and his hypotheses based thereon, though proved inadequate by later discoveries, were nevertheless a substantial advance on those current at the time. It is by his discoveries in relation to the radiation of heat, first announced in this volume, that the name of Leslie is now most widely known. His work obtained speedy recognition from the Royal Society of London, which awarded him the Rumford medal in 1805. In the same year Professor Playfair exchanged the chair of mathematics at Edinburgh for that of natural philosophy, and Leslie was elected to the vacant chair in March 1805, in spite of the united opposition of the ministers of Edinburgh, who, on the ground that he had quoted with approval in his book some of Hume's remarks on causation, professed to see in him a champion of freethought. The controversy was angrily continued till the end of May, when a general assembly of the national church put an end to it (cf. *A Summons of Awakening, or the Evil Tendency and Danger of Speculative Philosophy exemplified in Mr. Leslie's Inquiry into the Nature of Heat and Mr. Malthus' Essay on Population, and in that speculative System of Common Law which is at present administered in these Kingdoms*, anon., Hawick, 1807).

Leslie justified his election to a chair of pure mathematics by publishing at intervals parts of what he at first intended to be a complete course of mathematical study. In 1809 appeared 'Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis and Plane Trigonometry,' a work conspicuous for freshness and originality of treatment, though not always happy in its departure from traditional methods. It attracted considerable attention, was translated into French and German, reached a fourth edition in 1820, and had an article (from the pen of Playfair) devoted to it in

the 'Edinburgh Review' (vol. xx.) In 1813 appeared his 'Geometry of Curve Lines.' A volume on 'Descriptive Geometry and the Theory of Solids,' which was to have completed this part of the course, was never published. In 1817 he produced a treatise on the 'Philosophy of Arithmetic,' containing an elaborate discussion of fundamental principles and much interesting information on the history of the subject.

Meanwhile he continued his researches on heat. In 1810 he successfully applied the absorbent powers of sulphuric acid to freeze water under the receiver of the air-pump. This is the first recorded achievement of artificial congelation. The fact that the principle on which it is based had been stated by Nairne in the 'Philosophical Transactions' as far back as 1777 does not deprive Leslie of the honour of the discovery. 'A Short Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relations of Air to Heat and Moisture,' published at Edinburgh in 1813, contains a description of this experiment, and is full of important and original work. In 1814 he published, under the pseudonym of 'Philotechnus,' 'Remarks for a Series of Years on Barometrical Scales.' As a physicist he appears to least advantage in his communication to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, dated 1818, 'On Certain Impressions of Cold transmitted from the Higher Atmosphere.' The true theory of the formation of dew had already been accurately worked out by Dr. Wells. Leslie expressly dissents from his conclusions, rejecting Wells's idea of heat radiations from the earth's surface in favour of his own notion of a 'continual darting of cold pulsations by day and night from an azure sky.' Leslie clung with curious tenacity to his theory that cold had an objective existence distinct from heat. In 1809 he began to write for the 'Edinburgh Review,' to which he contributed articles on 'The Physical and Chemical Memoirs of the Society of Arcueil' (vol. xv.); on 'The History of the Barometer' (vol. xx.); on Delambre's work on 'The Arithmetic of the Greeks' (vol. xviii.); on 'Von Buch's Travels' (vol. xxii.); on Humboldt's 'Physical View of the Equatorial Regions,' and on his 'Travels' (vols. xvi. xxv.); and on 'The Attempts to Discover a North-West Passage' (vol. xxx.) To the supplement to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' begun in 1815 and finished in 1824, he contributed articles on Achromatic Glasses, Acoustics, Aeronautics, Andes, Angle, Trisection of Angle, Arithmetic (Palpable and Figurate), Atmometer, Barometer, Barometrical Measurements, Climate, Cold and Congelation, Dew, Interpolation, Meteorology.

In 1819 the death of Playfair was followed by Leslie's election to the chair of natural philosophy at Edinburgh without opposition. He devoted himself to improving the experimental equipment of the physical laboratory, and to the work of teaching his favourite science, but he is said to have been wanting, like so many original workers, in the power of lucid exposition. Of all his 'great and varied gifts, none was more remarkable than the delicacy and success with which he performed the most delicate experiments, excepting perhaps his intuitive sagacity in instantly detecting the cause of an accidental failure.'

In 1820 he was made a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and published a 'Description of Instruments for Extending and Improving Meteorological Observations.' In 1823 he published 'Elements of Natural Philosophy,' vol. i. including mechanics and hydrostatics. In reference to hydrostatics Leslie had in 1802 (*Phil. Mag.* xiv. 193) given 'the first correct explanation of the rise of a liquid in a tube by considering the effect of the attraction of the solid on the very thin stratum of liquid in contact with it' (Maxwell, art. 'Capillary Action,' *Encycl. Brit.*, 9th edition).

In the preface to the second edition of his work on 'Natural Philosophy' (1828) he says: 'I had designed the second volume of this work to appear at the same time, but have since thought it better to wait for the results of a series of experiments projected on the constitution and power of steam.' He appears to have been unacquainted with Carnot's work on this subject, published in 1824. This second volume never appeared.

On 22 July 1822 Leslie instituted proceedings against the proprietor of 'Blackwood's Magazine' for certain libels accusing him of having claimed as his own other men's discoveries, and he obtained a verdict for 100*l.* damages on two out of the four counts. A report of the trial was published.

To the first volume of the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed a 'Discourse on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science during the 18th Century,' a work for which the extent of his knowledge and the ripeness of his judgment peculiarly fitted him. This was his last important work. He was knighted early in 1832, on the recommendation of Lord Brougham, and died unmarried on 3 Nov. in the same year, at Coates in Fifeshire, where he had purchased a small estate.

Other writings by Leslie not mentioned above are: 'Tracts, Historical and Philosophical,' 2 vols. Edinb. 1806; 'Rudiments of Plane Geometry, including Geometrical Analysis

and Plane Trigonometry, designed chiefly for Professional Men,' 1828; chapter on 'Climate' in Hugh Murray's 'Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Regions;' 'Mathematical Treatises,' 1838.

A bust of Leslie was executed by Samuel Joseph [q. v.]; a copy by Jonn Rhind is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Memoir by Macvey Napier in Encycl. Brit. 7th edit. vol. xiii.; article by Professor Napier in Caledonian Mercury, summarised in Gent. Mag. 1833, i. 85–6; Leslie's works.] C. P.

LESLIE, NORMAN, Master of Rothes (*d.* 1554), the leader of the party who assassinated Cardinal Beaton, was the eldest son of George, fourth earl of Rothes [q. v.], by Margaret, only daughter of William, third lord Crichton, denominated, 1 April 1517, his 'sponsa affidata' (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* 1513–46, entry 148). No marriage ceremony is recorded to have taken place, and the marriage was in 1520 declared null and void. Norman seems to have been regarded as illegitimate (cf. *ib.* 1546–80, entries 213 and 1545). The notices in the 'Lord Treasurer's Accounts' in 1537 and 1539 of dresses furnished to him indicate that he at this time held some office at court. On 7 Dec. 1541 the office of sheriff of Fife, then made hereditary in the Rothes family, was bestowed on him for life, his father personally resigning it (*ib.* 1513–46, entry 2227). He is described by Buchanan as a young man of such accomplishments that he had not his equal in all Scotland (*History of Scotland*, bk. xvi.) He fought at Solway Moss in 1542 and was taken prisoner, but received his liberty as the result of the bond signed by the captive Scottish nobles to promote the interests of Henry VIII in Scotland. To this is perhaps partly traceable his zeal against Cardinal Beaton, but it was at least quickened by an act passed, 12 Dec. 1543, at the instance of the cardinal, restoring to Sir James Colville the lands of Castle Wemyss, which on the forfeiture of Colville had been bestowed by James V on the Rothes family. On 17 April 1544 Henry VIII received information that the Master of Rothes and others were willing to undertake the slaughter of the cardinal as he passed through Fife, on condition that they had the assurance of Henry's protection afterwards (*State Papers*, Henry VIII, v. 377). Obtaining no satisfactory answer they did not take advantage of the supposed opportunity, and subsequently, with his father, Norman appears to have given a pledge of personal service to the cardinal. He actively supported Charteris, the nominee of Beaton, against Lord Ruthven, in their contest for the provostship of Perth (Knox, *Works*, i. 112–14; *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 34). He also fought against the English at the battle of Ancrum Muir, 12 Feb. 1545, when his opportune arrival with three hundred spearmen from Fife, and with the news that the Scotts of Buccleugh were following on his heels, decided the Scots to risk the battle. Negotiations for the murder of the cardinal were, with or without the sanction of Leslie, resumed with Henry on 30 May 1545 (*State Papers*, Henry VIII, v. 449), and were continued till at least 20 Oct. following (*ib.* p. 551). How much longer a blank in Henry's Scottish correspondence renders it impossible to state. The execution of Wishart at the instance of the cardinal, 1 March 1546, was apparently rather an opportune pretext for the cardinal's assassination than the direct cause of it. The statement of contemporary writers that Norman Leslie had not long before the murder a violent personal quarrel with Beaton seems probable. Norman Leslie was the leader of the conspirators. The castle of St. Andrews, where Beaton lived, was seized by men under his command, but he took no personal part in the act of assassination on 29 May 1546, and John Leslie, his uncle, struck the fatal blow, after the cardinal had requested that Norman, whom he called his friend, should come to him. A dagger erroneously reputed to have been used by Norman is preserved in Leslie House, Fifeshire (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 492; cf. Knox, *Works*, i. 176).

After the murder Norman and his associates took refuge in the cardinal's stronghold. They were summoned to answer for the murder, and, failing to do so, were on 30 July denounced as rebels (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 33). On the same day the castle was surrendered to the French, and a condition having been made that the lives of all within it should be spared, its principal defenders were carried captives to France. Norman probably made his escape from France at the same time as Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange [q. v.], but there is no direct information on the point. After his release, he, according to Spotiswood, returned to Scotland, but on search being made for him he escaped by sea to Denmark. Thence he crossed over to England, where for some time he was in the enjoyment of a pension from Edward VI. The accession of Queen Mary in 1553 compelled him to leave England, and he went to France, where he entered into the service of Henry II. He was mortally wounded in an action before the stronghold of Renti, near Cambray, on 14 Aug. 1554. At the head of thirty Scots he heroically charged

sixty horsemen armed with culverins, unhorsing five of them with his spear before it broke. He made his way back to the constable of France, his horse dropping down dead at the constable's feet. He was brought into the king's tent, and died of his wounds on 29 Aug., fifteen days afterwards (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, pp. 25–6). His bravery and the manner of his death so impressed the French king that he used his influence with the queen-regent and the estates to obtain for the other confederates against Beaton the reversion of their lands.

Leslie was married to Isobel Lindsay, daughter of John, fourth lord Lindsay of the Byres, but left no issue.

[Histories of Knox, Buchanan, Lindsay of Pitscottie, Leslie, and Spotiswood; Sir James Melville's Memoirs; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vol. i.; State Papers, Henry VIII; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 428; Colonel Leslie's Historical Records of the Family of Leslie, ii. 68–74.] T. F. H.

LESLIE, THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE (1827?–1882), political economist, second son of Edward Leslie, prebendary and treasurer of Dromore and rector of Annahilt, co. Down, a descendant of Charles Leslie [q. v.] the nonjuror, was born in the county of Wexford about 1827. His mother was Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas E. Higginson of Lisburne. He was at first educated by his father, and afterwards at King William's College in the Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took a classical scholarship in 1845, and graduated B.A. with a senior moderatorship and gold medal in ethics and logic in 1847. He proceeded LL.B. in 1851, and was afterwards created hon. LL.D. In 1853 he was elected to the chair of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast. He had entered Lincoln's Inn on 12 Jan. 1848, and his professorial duties permitting of his residing for the greater part of each year in London, he qualified himself for the practice of the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Easter term 1857. He was also called to the Irish bar, but never practised. He attended the lectures of Sir Henry Sumner Maine [q. v.], and studied the philosophy of Auguste Comte. Maine taught him the value in jurisprudence of the historical and comparative method, and he inferred the need of a similar treatment of economics. Comte taught him to regard economics as a fragment of the as yet inchoate science of sociology, though he never became a Comtist.

Leslie's first publication was a professorial lecture, delivered 14 Dec. 1855, on 'The Military Systems of Europe economically considered,' Belfast, 1856, 8vo. Soon afterwards he began to contribute to 'Fraser's,' 'Macmillan's,' and other magazines and reviews. In these early papers, most of which are reprinted in his 'Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy,' Dublin, 1879, 8vo (2nd edit., with some additions and omissions, entitled 'Essays in Political Philosophy,' 1888, 8vo), he appeals from the then dominant Ricardian school to Adam Smith, whom he represents as a far more philosophical thinker than any of his successors. An article on 'The Distribution and Value of the Precious Metals in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries' (*Macmillan's Magazine*, August 1864), in which he showed that the depreciation of the currency by the discovery of new mines in the two centuries under consideration had been far less general and uniform than had been commonly supposed, attracted the notice and secured him the friendship of J. S. Mill. Following the lead of W. T. Thornton, who had already attacked the generally received theory of wages in the 'Fortnightly Review' (May 1867), he published in 'Fraser's Magazine' for July 1868 an article on 'Political Economy and the Rate of Wages,' in which he not only demolished the 'wages fund' theory, but impugned with less success the doctrine that competition tends to equalise wages. Two autumn holidays (1868 and 1869) passed with Léonce de Lavergne at his country seat, Peyrusse in La Creuse, and some tours in Belgium, Westphalia, and other parts of the continent, furnished Leslie with materials for a series of articles on continental land tenures and methods of cultivation, which formed the basis of a volume of essays entitled 'Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries,' published in 1870, London, 8vo. This work was highly praised by Mill in the 'Fortnightly Review' for June 1870. An article by him on 'French Land Tenures' appeared in 'Essays on Land Tenures' (Cobden Club, 1870). In an article in 'Hermathena' in 1876 'On the Philosophical Method of Political Economy' he severely criticised the cardinal doctrines of the deductive economics, and ended by declaring the entire system to be 'an idol of the tribe,' owing its attractive simplicity and symmetry to its remoteness from actual fact. In 1878 he contributed an introduction to Mr. Marriott's translation of M. Emile de Laveleye's work on 'Primitive Property,' London, 8vo. Leslie died unmarried at Belfast on 27 Jan. 1882.

The fragmentary nature of Leslie's work is attributable partly to chronic ill-health, partly to a natural preponderance of the

critical over the constructive faculty, partly to the loss, while travelling in France in 1872, of the manuscript of a work which he was preparing on the economic and legal history of England. An essay on 'The History and Future of Interest and Profit,' published originally in the 'Fortnightly Review' for November 1881, and reprinted in 'Essays in Political Philosophy,' is understood to represent the substance of a chapter of the lost manuscript. His critical work has led to some important modifications of economic doctrines, but has by no means produced the effect which he desired.

[Times, 30 Jan. 1882; Ann. Reg. 1882, pt. ii. p. 113; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hibern. iii. 302; Foster's Alumni Oxon., 'Leslie, Edward;' Foster's Baronetage, 'Leslie, Sir John;' Dublin Univ. Cal. 1845 p. 127, 1847 pp. 76, 124; Inns of Court Cal. 1878, p. 431; Athenæum, 1882, i. 158; Revue des Deux Mondes, 3me Période, tom. xlix. 621 et seq.; Westminster Review, cxx. 470 et seq.; Encycl. Brit. For more detailed criticisms of Leslie's work see Sidgwick's Principles of Political Economy; Marshall's Principles of Economics; and Keynes's Scope and Method of Political Economy.] J. M. R.

LESLIE, WALTER, COUNT LESLIE (1606–1667), soldier of fortune and diplomatist, second son of John Leslie of Balquhain, by his third wife, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, and sister of Thomas, first earl of Kellie, was born in Scotland in 1606. His family, which bore the motto 'Grip Fast,' was among the proudest and the poorest of the nobility of Aberdeenshire, and Leslie as a younger son went abroad to push his fortunes. Though bred a Calvinist he entered the imperial service, received his baptism of fire in Flanders, and fought his way to an ensign's commission in Italy, during the war of the Mantuan succession, in 1630. He afterwards served with distinction in Germany, and in 1632 held the rank of major in one of Count Terzka's musketeer regiments. This corps, composed largely of Scotchmen, and commanded by a Scotchman, Lieutenant-colonel John Gordon, bore an honourable part in the campaign by which the Saxons were driven out of Bohemia, and in the subsequent operations round Nürnberg displayed extraordinary gallantry in the defence against numerical odds of a difficult position on the road to Freystadt 8 Aug. (N.S.) 1632. On this occasion Leslie was taken prisoner, but was released without ransom and with a handsome compliment by Gustavus Adolphus. After the battle of Lützen, 16 Nov. (N.S.) 1632, he was quartered with his regiment in the fortress of Eger, on the western frontier of Bohemia, where Wallenstein arrived on 24 Feb. (N.S.) 1634, soon after he had been deposed from the office of commander-in-chief by the emperor, and while he was engaged in treasonable intrigues. In the measures taken to defeat them Leslie took an active part [see BUTLER, WALTER, COUNT]. On the morning of 25 Feb. Count Ilow, Wallenstein's adherent, tendered in Wallenstein's name an oath of allegiance to Leslie, Butler, and other officers at Eger. From motives of policy they evaded rather than refused to take it. At the same time Ilow issued orders to Leslie to summon for the following morning a meeting of the burgomaster and town council for the administration of a similar oath to them.

It was immediately after this overt act of rebellion that Leslie met the officers whom Wallenstein had not gained to his side in a council of war, and on Leslie's motion it was then resolved for the first time to 'kill the traitors' (cf. *Apologia* of Leslie and his brother officers, issued at Eger, 6 March 1634). Leslie gave the signal for the commencement of the bloody work, which resulted in the slaughter of Wallenstein and his friends. He maintained order in the town during the anxious interval between the assassination of the suite and that of their chief, and rode to Vienna with the news. His fidelity and energy were at once rewarded with the office of imperial chamberlain, the command of two regiments, a captaincy in the king of Hungary's bodyguard, a seat in the imperial council of war, and the lordship of Neustadt on the Mettau, formerly Count Terzka's; in 1637 the title of count was awarded him by a patent couched in unusually honorific terms.

Leslie fought at the siege of Ratisbon, and after its fall, at the decisive battle of Nördlingen (7 Sept. N.S. 1634), when his desperate valour was rewarded by the Cardinal Infant Ferdinand with a liberal largesse and ownership of a regiment of foot, to which the king of Hungary added another of dragoons. He served under Savelli before Rheinfelden and Breisach in 1638, and in the campaign of the following year in Bohemia and Saxony. In July 1640 he was the bearer of an imperial rescript to Neustadt in Franconia, and a year later in the same capacity he passed through Eger on his way to Ratisbon. In 1645 he was employed in negotiating loans for the emperor in Rome and Naples, in 1646 he was made master of the ordnance, in 1650 vice-president of the council of war, and warden of the Sclavonian marches, with the rank of field-marshal, and in 1655 he was sworn of the privy council. Ten years later he was invested with the order of the

Golden Fleece, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte for the purpose of completing the treaty of Vasmar by the formal exchange of ratifications at Constantinople. He left Vienna on 25 May (N.S.) 1665, with a large and splendidly equipped retinue, and accompanied by his friend, Lord Henry Howard, afterwards sixth duke of Norfolk [q. v.] A flotilla of six-and-thirty gaily decorated barges of state bore the party down the Danube to Belgrade. The rest of the journey was performed in coaches. Constantinople was reached early in September, and the imperial cortège was met outside the gate by the train of the English ambassador, Heneage Finch, second earl of Winchilsea [q. v.], and the principal English merchants. During his stay at Constantinople Leslie was treated by the sultan with great distinction. He left about Christmas, and arrived at Vienna loaded with presents, with sixty liberated prisoners in his train, and a quartain ague on his person, on 27 March (N.S.) 1666. He died in the Roman catholic faith, which he had adopted after the assassination of Wallenstein, on 3 March (N.S.) 1667, and was buried with great pomp in the Scottish Benedictine Abbey at Vienna.

Leslie married in 1640 Anna Francesca, daughter of Maximilian, prince of Dietrichstein, by whom he had no issue. He amassed a considerable fortune, out of which he made remittances to his brothers in Scotland to help them to clear off incumbrances on the family estates. The rest, with his landed estate, he devised to his nephew, Colonel (afterwards General) Leslie, who by an imperial patent of 31 May (N.S.) 1662 inherited his title.

[Antiq. of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club), i. 528–9; Maurice's Le Blason des Armoiries de tous les Chevaliers de l'ordre de la Toison d'Or, No. cccl.; Colonel Leslie's Records of the Family of Leslie, iii. 241 et seq.; Grant's Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, pp. 188–90; Apologia und Verantwortungs-Schrift auss hohen wichtigen und fürdringenden Ursachen von etlichen redlich und getrewen Käys. Kriegs Obristen und Cavaliren, &c., 1634, 4to; Aussführl. und Gründtl. Bericht der vorgewesst. Fridtländtsch. und sein. Adhaerent. abschewl. Prodition, Vienna, 1634, 4to; Alberti Fridlandi Perduellionis Chaos sive Ingrati Animi Abyssus, 1634, 4to; The Relation of the Death of that great Generalissimo (of his Imperial Majesty) the Duke of Meckleburg (*sic*), Fridland, Sagan, Glogaw, &c., London, 1634, 4to; Archivio Storico Italiano (nuova serie), iii. 99, 101; Abelin's Theatr. Europ. iii. 183 et seq. iv. 369, 613, vol. v. pt. i. p. 575; Khevenhüller's Ann. Ferd. xii. 1156 et seq.; Chemnitz's Königl. Schwedisch. in Teutschland geführt. Kriegs Th. ii. 329, 532; Förster's Albrechts von Wallenstein ungedruckte Briefe (Berlin, 1828–1829), iii. 308 et seq.; Burbury's Relation of a Journey of the Right Hon. Lord Henry Howard and his Brother, the Hon. Edward Howard, from London to Vienna, London, 1671; Tafferner's Cæsarea Legatio quam mandante . . . Leopoldo I ad Portam Ottomannicam suscepit perfecitque . . . Walterus S. R. I. Comes de Leslie, Vienna, 1672; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 23125, f. 134; Rycaut's State of the Ottoman Empire, 3rd ed., Epist. Dedicat.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England; also authorities cited under Butler, Walter, Count. Recent writers who have endeavoured to rehabilitate Wallenstein's character, and have consequently sought to prove Leslie and his associates at Eger in 1634 as hired assassins, are Hallwich, Wallenstein's Ende, Leipzig, 1879, 8vo, and Schebek, Lösung der Wallensteinfrage, Berlin, 1881. Cf. also Hallwich's article on Leslie in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie. Ranke justifies Leslie's act.] J. M. R.

LESLIE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1654?), principal of King's College, Aberdeen, belonged to the family of Leslie of Aikenway or Aiknavy in Banffshire. Bishop Keith erroneously calls him a brother of John Leslie, bishop successively of the Isles and Raphoe, the father of Charles Leslie (1650–1722) [q. v.] Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, he became humanist there in 1603, regent in 1617, sub-principal in 1623, and on the presentation of Bishop Patrick Forbes (1564–1635) [q. v.], whose patronage was a testimony to his piety and learning, principal in 1632. On the attempt of John Durie to unite the Lutherans and the reformed churches, Archbishop Spotiswood requested the theological faculty of Aberdeen to give their judgment in the matter, and Leslie was one of six doctors (the others being John Forbes (1593–1648) [q. v.], Robert Baron (1593?–1639) [q. v.], Alexander Scroggie, James Sibbald, and Alexander Ross) who, 'drawing a distinction between absolute consent in every thing, and agreement in essential points, declared that both the Lutherans and the Reformed, rightly understood, agreed in those matters of faith as to which the ancient church had been of one opinion,' whereupon Samuel Rutherford, then in banishment at Aberdeen, wrote that 'a reconciliation with popery was intended.'

At the royal visitation of the university in April 1638, Leslie was 'found to have been defective and negligent in his office,' but as he 'was known to be ane man of gude literature, lyff, and conversation,' the commissioners were content to admonish him to attend better to his administrative duties and teach less, confining him to one lecture in theology and one in Hebrew in the week. By this time the national covenant had been

promulgated, and was being enthusiastically signed throughout Scotland. But at Aberdeen the townsmen would have none of it; the theological faculty condemned it; and when 'the tables' sent commissioners (among whom were Montrose and Henderson, Cant and Dickson) to advocate the cause, the Aberdeen doctors met them with a series of questions regarding the lawfulness of the covenant and the authority by which it was imposed. They received the thanks of the king for their firmness, and on 25 March 1639, on the approach of the covenanting army to Aberdeen, Leslie, with Sibbald and Baron and some sixty cavaliers, sailed for England. Charles was unable to protect them, Leslie and Sibbald returned home in the autumn, and in July 1640 the general assembly which met in Aberdeen deposed him from the ministry, and deprived him of his principalship, on general charges of laziness, negligence, drunkenness, and his refusal to subscribe the covenant. Writers of the other party explain the laziness as bookishness, and a 'retired monastic way of living;' they indignantly deny the drunkenness, describing him as 'sober and abstemious above his accusers.' His meekness was certainly remarkable. He 'was never heard to speak against his enemies or their procedure, but suffered all things with great patience, attending God's will'—firm, however, in his refusal of the covenant, 'saying he would not hurt his conscience for worldly means.' For a time he occupied a chamber in the college which he hitherto had ruled. Later, he was the guest of the Marquis of Huntly at Gordon Castle, but that refuge also failed him, and he went to live with his kinsman, Alexander Douglas of Spynie, Elginshire, son of a former bishop of Moray, at whose house he died of cancer about 1654.

Leslie's contemporaries are loud and unanimous in their praise of his great learning and instructive conversation, but nothing remains of his writings except two short Latin elegies on his patron Bishop Patrick Forbes, contained in the 'Funerals' of that prelate, and a fragment on the writings of Cassiodorus preserved by Dr. George Garden [q. v.] in his edition of the works of John Forbes.

[Fasti Aberdonenses (Spalding Club); Family of Leslie; Garden's Opera Joanni Forbesii; Spalding's History of the Troubles; Gordon's Scots Affairs; Bishop Forbes's Funerals (Spottiswoode Society), &c.] J. C.

LESLIE, WILLIAM (1657–1727), bishop of Laybach in Styria, born in 1657, was the second son of William Leslie, fifth laird of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Anne, daughter of James Elphinstone of Glack, and grand-niece of William Elphinstone [q. v.], bishop of Aberdeen. He went at the age of eleven with his elder brother to King's College, Aberdeen, and on leaving the university he was for a time parish schoolmaster of Chapel of Garioch, near his father's property. In 1684 he removed to Padua for purposes of study. There he became a Roman catholic and took holy orders. Cardinal Barbarigo appointed him professor of theology at Padua. He had relatives in Austria, the Counts Leslie, and he went to help them in the management of their affairs. Through their influence he became in 1716 bishop of Waitzen in Hungary. He soon won high favour with the emperor, who in 1718 procured his translation to the more important see of Laybach, an appointment which carried with it the dignities of metropolitan of Carniola and prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He was also a privy councillor to the emperor. In 1725 he sent home to Scotland, to his brother, his portrait and his diploma from the university of Padua, relics still preserved at Warthill, along with some interesting letters describing his prosperity. In one of these (July 1725) he speaks of Scotland as 'the Land of Cakes.' He died in 1727.

[Leslie's Hist. Records of the Family of Leslie (1869); Fasti Aberdonenses.] J. C.

LESLY, GEORGE (*d.* 1701), divine and poet, a native of Scotland, was instituted to the rectory of Wittering in Northamptonshire in 1681, was presented to the vicarage of Olney, 1 Nov. 1687, and was buried in Olney Church on 17 March 1701 (manuscript note in *Israel's Troubles*; Lipscomb, *Bucks*, iv. 307).

Lesly wrote: 1. 'Fire and Brimstone, or the Destruction of Sodom' [1675], 8vo. 2. 'Abraham's Faith,' n.d. A morality, or, as the writer calls it, a 'Tragi-Comedy,' which 'pleased myself and friends.

But if it please not others, let them cast
It out of doors, perhaps 't may be the last.'—*Ep.*

The characters include the Devil, a Midwife, Faith, Flesh and Despair. The two reprinted with additions in 3. 'Divine Dialogues, viz. Dives's Doom, Sodom's Flames and Abraham's Faith . . . to which is added Joseph Reviv'd . . . the second edition,' London, 1684. A dedication to Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, dated 14 June 1676, describes the work as 'the frozen conception of one born in a cold climate.' Hunter says he saw a first edition dated 1678. Together with this work is bound up in the British Museum copy 'The Universal Medicine, a Sermon, together with four more,' 2nd edit. 1684. 4. 'Israel's Troubles and Triumph, or the History of the Dangers in and Deliverance out of

Egypt . . . turned into English verse,' 1699 (Jolley, *Cat.* iii. 1001). With the exception of No. 4, all these rare volumes are in the British Museum.

[Add. MS. 24492, f. 182 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Notes and Queries, 5th ser. xii. 308; Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 451; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1343.] T. S.

LESPEC, WALTER (*d.* 1153), founder of Rievaulx Abbey. [See Espec.]

LESSE, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1550), religious writer, is described by Tanner as a citizen and merchant of London. There is no evidence in support of this statement, except that Lesse's books were published in London. He was a friend of Bishop Bale, who encouraged him in his literary enterprises. His only original work is the 'Apologie of the Worde of God, declarynge how necessarye it is to be in all men's hands, the want whereof is the cause of al vngodliness' [London, 1547, 8vo]. This work is appended to his translation of Melanchthon's 'Justification of Man by Faith only,' likewise published in 1547. He also translated the following works: 1. 'The Minde and Judgement of Maister F. Lambert of Auenna, of the wyll of Man,' London [1548], 8vo. 2. 'The Censure and Judgement of the famous Clark Erasmus, of Roterodam, whether Dyuorsemente . . . standeth with the Lawe of God,' London [1550], 8vo. 3. St. Augustine's 'Twelfe Steppes of Abuses,' London, 1550, 8vo. 4. St. Augustine's 'Predestination of Saints, and Vertue of Perseveraunce to thend,' London, 1550, 8vo. According to Tanner's unsupported statement, he also translated Luther's 'Commentaries on the two Epistles of St. Peter,' Polydore Vergil's 'De Inventoribus Rerum,' and Æpinus on certain 'Psalms.'

[Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, 1748, p. 478; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.] C. W–h.

LESTER, FREDERICK PARKINSON (1795–1858), major-general, Bombay artillery, third son of John Lester, merchant, of Racquet Court, Fleet Street, and his wife, Elizabeth Parkinson, born on 3 Feb. 1795, was educated at Mr. Jephson's academy at Camberwell and at Addiscombe. He qualified for a commission on 22 April 1811. His commissions, all regimental ones in the Bombay artillery, were dated, second lieutenant 25 Oct. 1811, lieutenant 3 Sept. 1815, captain 1 Sept. 1818, major 14 May 1836, lieutenant-colonel 9 Aug. 1840 (*Bombay G. O.* 8 Sept. 1840), brevet-colonel 15 March 1851 (*G. O.* 3 June 1851), major-general 28 Nov. 1854. Of his forty-five years of service thirty-seven were passed in India, chiefly as acting commissary of ordnance, commissary of stores, secretary to, and afterwards ordinary member of the military board. A system of book-keeping by double entry, introduced by him, was ordered to be generally adopted in the ordnance department (*Mil. Com.* 21 May 1834, No. 2484). As an ordinary member of the military board he was 'specially thanked for his zealous and efficient services' by the governor of Bombay (*G. O.* 7 April 1847). Lester was a man of deep religious convictions, and his leaving a mess breakfast-table at which Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane [q. v.] was present, in protest against the profane tone of the conversation, placed him long under an official cloud. In April 1858 he was appointed to the command of the southern division of the Bombay army, with headquarters at Belgaum, and assumed command there on 12 May 1857. His wise measures during the months of May to September 1857 were believed by Sir George Le Grand Jacob [q. v.] 'in all probability to have prevented an explosion at Belgaum' (*Western India*, p. 218). These measures, of which there is a memorandum in possession of the family, consisted chiefly of the repair of the fort, the removal of the powder and ammunition within the fort, night patrols, chiefly of civilian volunteers, deportation of suspected sepoys, removal of guns, gun-carriages, horses, &c., from the exterior to the interior of the fort; removal of the depot of H.M. 64th, with its four hundred European women and children, into the fort; vetoing the proposal of the commanding officer of the 29th Bombay native infantry, backed by the political agent, Mr. Seton-Karr, to disarm the regiment as mutineers, on the ground of the inadequacy of any European force for the task, and the certainty of a failure, ending in disaster; the holding of courts-martial and execution and punishment of rebels on the arrival of British troops (10 Aug. 1857) (see Stuart, *Reminiscences*). One of these courts-martial consisted entirely of native non-commissioned officers. The measures were preventive only, but they were among the measures which prevented the flame of insurrection spreading to Western India, and Lester has hardly been given the credit justly due to him in respect of them. He was found dead in his bed of heart disease at 7 a.m. on 3 July 1858, at Belgaum.

Lester married first, in 1828, at St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, Helen Elizabeth Honner, by whom he had two children, who died in infancy; and secondly, in 1840, at Mahableshwur, Charlotte Pratt, daughter of the Rev. Charles Fyvie; by her he had five children, two of whom survive.

[Information supplied by the India office and by Lester's younger surviving son, Mr. H. F. Lester, barrister-at-law; W. K. Stuart's Reminiscences of a Soldier, ii. 292–5; Le Grand Jacob's Western India, pp. 213 et seq.; Gent. Mag. 1858, pt. ii. p. 243.] H. M. C.

LESTOCK, RICHARD (1679?–1746), admiral, was the second son of Richard Lestock, captain in the navy and magistrate for the county of Middlesex. It is said that the father belonged to the family of Lestocq, formerly owning large estates in Picardy (information from M. Witasse of Amiens), but the exact relationship is doubtful; the arms on his monument, which are not recognised by Burke (*General Armoury*), are not those of Lestocq (*Nobiliaire de Picardie*), and the circumstances of his family's settlement in England are unknown. It seems more probable that he was 'of an obscure family in the parish of Stepney' (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vi. 453). As early as 1667 the elder Lestock commanded the Gabriel fireship (Charnock, i. 294). He afterwards had employment in the mercantile marine, and with other commanders of merchant ships was called before the board of admiralty on 26 Dec. 1690, and, declaring himself willing to serve in the navy, was appointed on 6 Jan. 1690–1 to be captain of the Cambridge, and took post from that day (*Admiralty Minute-book*). He died at Ashton in Northamptonshire, in his seventy-first year, in May 1713 (Baker, *Hist. of Northampton*, ii. 128).

The younger Richard is said (Add. MS. 24436, f. 52 *b*) to have been born on 22 Feb. 1679; it is more probable that he was born some years earlier. There is no record of his earliest service in the navy. In April 1701 he was appointed third lieutenant of the Cambridge, in November lieutenant of the Solebay, in January 1701–2 of the Exeter, in February 1703–4 of the Barfleur, flagship of Sir Clowdisley Shovell [q. v.] in the battle of Malaga. In the following year he was again with Shovell in the Britannia, and was promoted to command the Fowey on 29 April 1706, from which date he took post. After the capture of Alicante [see Leake, Sir John] he was sent home with despatches, and returning to the Mediterranean was employed with good success against the enemy's privateers in the Straits of Gibraltar; but on 14 April 1709, on her passage from Alicante to Lisbon, the Fowey fell in with two of the enemy's 40-gun frigates, and was captured after a running fight of several hours. Lestock was shortly afterwards exchanged, and on his return to England was tried by court-martial for the loss of his ship and fully acquitted 31 Aug. 1709 (*Minutes of the Court-martial*). In 1710 he commanded the Weymouth in the West Indies with Commodore James Littleton [q. v.]; in 1717 he commanded the Panther in the Baltic with Sir George Byng [q. v.]; and in 1718 he was second captain of the Barfleur, Sir George Byng's flagship, in the battle off Cape Passaro, and in the subsequent operations in Sicilian waters. In 1728 he was appointed to the Princess Amelia, and in 1729 to the Royal Oak, in the fleet under Sir Charles Wager [q. v.] On 21 Feb. 1732 he was moved into the Kingston, to go out to the West Indies as commander-in-chief at Jamaica. On 6 April he received his instructions and an order to wear a red broad pennant. He was directed to sail at once, but touching at Plymouth, contrary winds detained him there till the end of the month; he did not sail till the 29th. But on 19 May Sir Chaloner Ogle (*d.* 1750) [q. v.] was appointed 'commander-in-chief of the ships at Jamaica, in the room of Commodore Lestock' (*Admiralty Minute-book*). On 15 June a letter was written to Lestock by the lords themselves, ordering him to strike his flag and return to England. In this, the only official letter on the subject, no reason is assigned; but Lestock, writing from Port Royal on 21 Nov., reporting the arrangements he had made for his passage, adds: 'My affair being without precedent I cannot say much, but such a fate as I have met with is far worse than death, many particulars of which I doubt not will be heard from me when I shall be able to present myself to my lords of the admiralty' (*Captains' Letters*, L. vol. vii.) Without any further official explanation or investigation he was appointed on 22 Feb. 1733–4 to be captain of the Somerset, one of twenty-nine ships commissioned on the same day as a precautionary measure, on account of the war of the Polish succession (Beatson, i. 23, iii. 8; *Admiralty Minute-book*).

The Somerset was stationed as guardship at Chatham and in the Medway, and in her Lestock continued till April 1738, when he was turned over to the Grafton, employed on the same service. In August 1739 he was moved to the Boyne, one of the ships which in the following year went out to the West Indies with Sir Chaloner Ogle. As a captain, Lestock was senior to the Earl of Granard and four others, including Nicholas Haddock [q. v.] and Ogle, who were all promoted to flag rank before him; Granard and Haddock in May 1734. The date suggests that Lestock was passed over for the same mysterious reasons which led to his recall from Jamaica. Charnock (*Biog. Nav.*

iii. 338) wrongly asserts that he retired from the service between 1731 and 1740. He was actually in command of a ship during the whole time.

In the West Indies Lestock was authorised to fly a broad pennant as commodore and third in command of the fleet under Vice-admiral Edward Vernon (1684–1757) [q. v.], and took part in the operations against Cartagena, actually commanding in the attack on Fort San Luis on 23 March, when the Boyne suffered severely and had to be warped out of action. On the return of the fleet to Jamaica Lestock was ordered home, with most of the larger ships. With his broad pennant in the Royal Caroline he arrived in England in the end of August, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the Neptune, to command a large reinforcement going out to the Mediterranean. His sailing was, however, delayed for several weeks, and he did not join Haddock till the end of January 1742, and then with the ships so shattered by bad weather, and the crews so disabled by sickness and death, that the long-expected reinforcement was of no immediate use (Walpole, *Letters*, Cunningham's ed., i. 95; see Haddock, Nicholas). 'The Neptune arrived with a jury foremast and bowsprit, 250 people sick on board, and had buried 54 in the passage' (Haddock to Duke of Newcastle, 1 Feb. 1741–2). On 13 March 1741–2 Lestock was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white. When, a couple of months later, Haddock was compelled by his weak health to return to England, Lestock succeeded temporarily to the command, and he both hoped and expected to be appointed to it from England. Other officers—notably Vernon and Mathews—who had been passed over for their flag, had been restored with their original seniority; he applied to have the same favour shown to him (Lestock to Duke of Newcastle, 8 May 1742), and was bitterly disappointed when he learned that Mathews was on his way out to supersede him [see Mathews, Thomas].

It has been said that between Lestock and Mathews there was a quarrel of long standing, and that Mathews, in accepting the command, had stipulated that Lestock should be recalled (Beatson, i. 153). On their first meeting, when Lestock went on board Mathews's flagship, he was publicly reprimanded in a very blunt manner for not having sent a frigate to meet the admiral at Gibraltar (*ib.*) During the next eighteen months, however, the two were seldom together, Mathews being much occupied by his diplomatic duties away from the fleet, though from time to time he wrote complaining of the responsibility which Lestock's bad health threw on him (Mathews to Duke of Newcastle, 2 Aug.–1 Oct. 1743). Honest and hearty co-operation between the two seemed impossible. Accordingly in the action off Toulon on 11 Feb. 1743–4, when Lestock, who on 29 Nov. 1743 had been promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, commanded the rear of the fleet, he was determined to do nothing to help Mathews, whose orders were confused and signals faulty. He obeyed the letter of the signals and of the 'Fighting Instructions,' careless, it would seem, of the disgrace which fell on the British flag. On the night of the 10th the rear division was a long way astern and to windward of its station; but when Mathews made the signal to 'bring to' for the night, Lestock, ignoring the signal for the line of battle, at once brought to, and, allowing his squadron to drift, was at daybreak on the 11th some five or six miles astern. Repeated signals were made to him to close the line; he could not or would not obey them, and remained astern during the whole day. When Mathews made the signal to engage, he argued that, as the signal for the line was still flying, he was bound primarily to keep the line, and to engage only when he could do so in the line. After the action, Mathews, dissatisfied with his conduct and his explanation of it, suspended him from his command and sent him to England, where, on the request of the House of Commons, he was tried by court-martial in May 1746. The trial lasted through the whole month, and ended in a unanimous acquittal. The finding has often been spoken of as a gross miscarriage of justice; the meaning of the signals was clear, and in presence of the enemy, when battle was once joined, it was the duty of every ship to be alongside one of the enemy's. But the court, considering the regulations in force at the time, could come to no other decision on the technical, as distinct from the moral question.

Two days after his acquittal Lestock was promoted to be admiral of the blue, 5 June 1746, and appointed to command a squadron destined, in the first instance, to operate against Quebec, but diverted from that end to an expedition against Lorient. This proved a miserable failure, and the troops were brought back after an ignominious repulse (*Vie privée de Louis XV*, ii. 290; Troude, i. 308; *Gent. Mag.* 1746, p. 601). But beyond convoying them there and back again the fleet had little share in the work, and it does not appear that Lestock was responsible for this fiasco. On his return to Portsmouth he was ordered to strike his flag, which he did, meekly protest-

ing and hoping to be employed in the following spring (*Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford*, i. 177); but he had no further chance, dying of gout in the stomach, 13 Dec. 1746.

Nothing in Lestock's official conduct or correspondence warrants the reputation for remarkable ability which is often assigned him, principally on the ground of the successful issue to which he brought his court-martial and his quarrel with Mathews (Walpole, *Letters*, i. 350). There are many indications of his being, in reality, a confused, puzzle-headed man, quite unable to clear himself in a difficult situation like that in which he was placed at the battle of Toulon.

Lestock married and had issue. The wife, Sarah, who died 12 Sept. 1744, described herself in her will, dated 4 Feb. 1741–2, as formerly of Chigwell Row in Essex, and now of Portsmouth (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. vi. 287). A Richard Lestock, baptised at Chigwell, 14 July 1723 (Lysons, *Environs*, iv. 126), may thus probably have been her son. If so, he presumably died young. James Peers, who was promoted by Lestock, 26 Aug. 1732, to be captain of the Kingston at Jamaica, is spoken of as his son-in-law (Captain Windham to Lestock, 25 Aug. 1732); the promotion, however, was not confirmed; Peers did not get post rank till 1741 and died in November 1746. In Sarah's will no child is mentioned except Elizabeth, who proved the will 9 Jan. 1746–7. This daughter married James Peacock, a purser in the navy; had two sons, Lestock and James. Mrs. Lestock seems to have been on bad terms with her husband. Lestock in his will, dated 17 July 1746, left absolutely all his property to William Monke of London, apothecary, with the exception of 200*l.* to 'my honoured friend Henry Fox, now secretary-at-war, to buy a' memento. During Lestock's later years he is said to have been 'under the shameful direction of a woman he carried with him,' to whose evil influence the failure at Lorient is attributed (Tindal, *Continuation of Rapin's History of England*, ix. (of the continuation) 271). His portrait is in Holland House (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vi. 452).

[The memoir of Lestock in Charnock's Biog. Nav. iii. 336 is very imperfect. Official documents in the Public Record Office throw much light on the possible causes of his misconduct. The minutes of the court-martials on Lestock and Mathews are important and curious. The charge, the defence, and the finding of the court have been published. Among the many pamphlets on the subject the only one that deserves notice is A Narrative of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean and the combined Fleets of France and Spain, from the Year 1741 to March 1744, including an accurate Account of the late Fight near Toulon, and the Causes of our Miscarriage. By a Sea Officer (8vo, 1744). It has been attributed to Lestock himself, but was more probably inspired by him.] J. K. L.

L'ESTRANGE, HAMON (1605–1660), theologian and historian, baptised at Sedgeford, Norfolk, 29 Aug. 1605 (par. reg.), was second son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt., of Hunstanton, Norfolk, and was brother of Sir Nicholas [q. v.] the first baronet, and of Sir Roger [q. v.] The father, great-grandson of Sir Nicholas le Strange [see under Le Strange, Sir Thomas], born in 1583, was knighted by James I at the Tower of London on 13 March 1603–4; was sheriff of Norfolk in 1609, and M.P. for the county in 1630; was royalist governor of Lynn in 1643, suffered much for his loyalty to the king, and died at Hunstanton 31 May 1654. Sir Hamon was author of a work (often erroneously attributed to his son) entitled 'Americans no Jews, or improbabilities that the Americans are of that Race,' London, 1652 (? October 1651). On p. 72 the author, who is described as a knight on the title-page, says: 'About forty years I adventured for the discovery of the north-west passage,' and on p. 77, 'This short discourse of Taprobene I wrote many years since, as also a far longer one of Solomon's ophir.' The book was written in answer to 'Jews in America; or, Probabilities that the Americans are Jews,' by T. Thorowgood, B.D., 1650.

Hamon was admitted to Gray's Inn 12 Aug. 1617, but does not appear to have been called to the bar. His life was passed, according to his own assertion, 'in the vales of rural recess,' and was mainly devoted to theological study, in which he sought to reconcile his own Calvinistic sentiment with an hereditary reverence for the church of England. On the outbreak of the civil wars he made a careful and impartial study of the constitutional and religious questions in agitation, and resolved, like other members of his family, to throw in his lot with the king (see his *Alliance*, Pref.) He was accordingly soon sent for as a delinquent for affronting the parliamentary committee of the county of Norfolk (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 884). With his father and brother he was embroiled in the attempted delivery of Lynn to the royal forces (August 1643; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 39, 7th Rep. p. 559), and he is also stated to have been at a little later period a colonel in the royal army (*Clar. State Papers*, No. 2188). In the preface to the 'Alliance' he speaks of having undergone an eight years' sequestration, apparently

between 1643 and 1651 (see *Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*, p. 482; *Lords' Journals*, vii. 315). He displayed in the event a more yielding disposition than his father or brother Roger. Writing to the Earl of Manchester, 31 Aug. 1644, he craved the assistance of the earl, 'having referred himself to a strict soliloquy and reconciled his opinion to the sense of the parliament.' From 1651 onwards he probably lived undisturbed and in comparative comfort at Ringstead and elsewhere. He died 7 Aug. 1660, and was buried at Pakenham, Suffolk.

He married, first, Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Edmund Laverick of Upwell, Norfolk; secondly, Judith, daughter of Bagnall of London, and had issue five sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Hamon, who died 4 May 1717, aged 80, and was buried at Holm-by-the-Sea, married thrice, and left a large family. His father's works have been occasionally assigned to him in error.

His works are: 1. 'God's Sabbath before and under the Law and under the Gospel, briefly vindicated from novell and heterodox assertions,' Cambridge, 1641; an attempt to prove the Sabbath a divine and immutable institution, dedicated both to the parliament and to his father, Sir Hamon L'Estrange. 2. 'An Answer to the Marquis of Worcester's last Paper to the late King, representing in their true posture and discussing briefly the main Controversies between the English and Romish Church,' together with some considerations upon Dr. Bayly's parenthetical interlocution relating to the church's power in deciding controversies of scripture (London, 1651), in which L'Estrange argues against the claim of the Catholic church to be the sole judge of the meaning of scripture in controversies; dedicated by L'Estrange to his sister-in-law, the Lady Anne L'Estrange, wife of Sir Nicholas. 3. 'Smectymnuo-mastix, or Short Animadversions upon Smectymnuus their Answer and Vindication of that Answer to the humble Remonstrance in the cause of Liturgie,' London, 1651 (appended to No. 2, but paged separately); a defence of the Liturgy of the Church of England against the Reply of Smectymnuus to the Remonstrance for the honour of the Liturgy. 4. 'The Reign of King Charles, an History faithfully and impartially delivered and disposed into Annals,' 1st edit. (anon.), London, 1655; 2nd edit. (by H. L., esq.), London, 1656, revised and somewhat enlarged, 'with a reply to some late observations upon that History.' This work, which Fuller described as 'an handsome history likely to prove as acceptable to posterity as it hath done to the present age,' ends with the execution of Strafford. It is written in an impartial spirit, which led to Peter Heylyn's attack on it in 'Observations on the History of King Charles,' 1656. In reply to Heylyn L'Estrange wrote: 5. 'The Observator observed, or Animadversions upon the Observations on the History of King Charles, wherein that History is vindicated, partly illustrated, and several other things tending to the rectification of some public mistakes are inserted,' London, 1656. Heylyn wrote in answer the 'Observator's Rejoinder' and 'Extraneus Vapulans,' 1656. In the latter he characterised L'Estrange as 'stiffly principled in the Puritan tenets, a semi-presbiterian at the least in the form of church government, a nonconformist in matter of ceremony, and a rigid sabbatarian in point of doctrine.' To these charges L'Estrange replied in his great work: 6. 'The Alliance of Divine Offices, exhibiting all the Liturgies of the Church of England since the Reformation, as also the late Scotch Service Book, with all their respective variations, and upon them all annotations; vindicating the Book of Common Prayer from the main objections of its adversaries, explicating many parcels thereof not hitherto understood, showing the conformity it beareth with the Primitive Practice, and giving a fair prospect into the Usages of the Ancient Church,' dedicated to Christopher, lord Hatton, 1st edit. London, 1659; 2nd edit. London, 1690; 3rd edit. London, 1699, with six additional offices prefixed; reissued at Oxford in 1846, in the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

[Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. pp. 247, 272, 8th Rep. pp. 59, 61; Calendars of State Papers; Clarendon State Papers; Journals of House of Commons and House of Lords: Fuller's Worthies; Blomefield's Norfolk; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Gray's Inn Register; information kindly furnished by Hamon L'Estrange, esq., of Hunstanton; Carthew's Hundred of Launditch, pt. ii. 446–7.] W. A. S.

L'ESTRANGE, HAMON (1674–1769), author, was son of Hamon L'Estrange of Pakenham, Suffolk, by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Edward Bullock of Faulkbourn, Essex, and grandson of Hamon L'Estrange [q. v.] He was baptised at Pakenham 9 April 1674, and was for sixty-five years on the commission of the peace. He died at Bury St. Edmunds 11 Aug. 1767, and was buried at Holm. By his wife Christian Isabella Harvey, of Cockfield, Suffolk, he had three daughters, two of whom survived him.

L'Estrange published 'The Justices' Law; being an Abstract of the Acts wherein Justices of the Peace have the power of acting,' London, 1720, 12mo, and the following theo-

logical works: 1. 'Some Important Duties and Doctrines of Religion prov'd from the Sacred Scriptures. With some occasional Thoughts on Deism,' Bury St. Edmunds, 1739, 8vo. 2. 'Essays on the Being of a God, his Governing and Preserving Providence,' London, 1753, 8vo. 3. 'No Way more delightful than the Conjugal,' London, 1753, 8vo. 4. 'A Legacy to the World, or Essays to Promote Practical Christianity. By a Civil Magistrate,' London, 1762, 8vo; 2nd edition entitled 'A Friendly and Charitable Legacy to the World . . . with some Remarks on a late Pamphlet intitled "Justification by Faith alone"' [by John Berridge, q. v.], Bury, 1767, 8vo.

[Carthew's Hundred of Launditch, pt. ii. 447-8; Addit. MS. 19166, f. 163; L'Estrange Pedigree in Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. Parkin, x. 314–15; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

LE STRANGE, HENRY L'ESTRANGE STYLEMAN (1815–1862), art amateur and decorative painter, born on 25 Jan. 1815, was only son of Henry Styleman of Snettisham and Hunstanton, Norfolk, by Emilia, daughter of Benjamin Preedy, his wife. His father was grandson of Nicholas Styleman, who married Armine, elder daughter of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, fourth baronet, and coheiress of her brother, Sir Henry L'Estrange, sixth baronet, of Hunstanton [see under L'Estrange, Sir Nicholas]. Styleman was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1837), and on leaving Oxford travelled in Portugal, Spain, and Egypt. In 1839 he assumed by royal license the old family name of Le Strange, in addition to that of Styleman, and in the same year married Jamesina Joyce Ellen, daughter of John Stewart of Belladrum, Inverness-shire. In 1839 also he was declared by the House of Lords coheir of the barony of Camoys, and in 1841 coheir to that of Hastings. In 1847 he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter parliament for West Norfolk. Styleman le Strange was an amateur of art and practised painting. In 1853 he drew a design for the decoration of the tower of Ely Cathedral, which was accepted in 1854, and completed by him in 1855. In July 1856 he was invited by the dean and chapter to give a design for the decoration of the roof of the nave. After two years' research and study Le Strange commenced painting the roof in 1858, and worked on it for four years. In 1860 he was invited to co-operate with Mr. Butterfield, the architect, in the decoration of St. Alban's, Holborn, and spent two years in making and completing the cartoons for this work. In February 1862 he was nominated a member of the royal commission appointed to examine into the state of fresco-painting in England. Le Strange died suddenly of heart disease in London on 27 July 1862, and was buried at Hunstanton. He had only completed half the length of the roof in Ely Cathedral, and his designs for St. Alban's, Holborn, on which he had not commenced work, were carried out by his cousin, Frederick Preedy. His designs were the fruits of much learned study and great religious enthusiasm. He left three sons and three daughters. Of the latter Alice was married to Laurence Oliphant [q. v.] A portrait of Le Strange is at Hunstanton.

[Information from Mr. Hamon Le Strange.] L. C.

LE STRANGE, JOHN (*d.* 1269), lord marcher, third in descent from Roland le Strange (who occurs as a witness in 1112), held extensive estates in Shropshire and Norfolk, including Knokyn in the former, and Hunstanton in the latter county. He served in 1214 under King John in Poitou, and between 1233 and 1240 was successively appointed by Henry III constable of the castles of Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Chester. He spent a long life in defending the Welsh border as a lord marcher, and during the rebellion of Simon de Montfort stood fast to the crown. One of his daughters, Hawise, married Griffin, prince of Powys; his younger son, Hamon, accompanied Prince Edward on the crusade of 1270, and in 1272 married at Cyprus Isabelle d'Ibelin, widow of Hugh II, king of Cyprus. Another son, Robert, was ancestor of the Lords Strange of Blackmere. John le Strange died in 1269, and was succeeded by his son John (*d.* 1275), who by his marriage with Joan de Someri, co-heiress of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, added much to the influence and wealth of his family. His grandson, John, sixth baron of Knokyn (*d.* 1311), gave in 1310 his manor of Hunstanton to his younger brother, Hamon, from whom the Norfolk Le Stranges come in direct descent.

[Eyton's History of Shropshire, x. 259; Carthew's History of Launditch, i. 139; Assises de Jérusalem, ii. 449, Paris, 1843; Historiens des Croisades, ii. 462.] H. le S.

L'ESTRANGE, JOHN (1836–1877), Norfolk antiquary, born at Norwich on 18 Jan. 1836, became a clerk in the stamp office at Norwich, and, though much tied by his occupation there, found time to make very large collections for the history of the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich. He died, at the comparatively early age of forty-one, on 13 Oct. 1877, and was buried in the

Norwich cemetery. He was a Roman catholic. He married, on 4 June 1858, Mary Maris of Bacton, Norfolk. He left six children, three of whom have since died.

Most of L'Estrange's manuscripts passed on his death into the collection of the present writer. Among them may be named 'A List of the Freemen and Apprentices of Norwich from Edward IV to Edward VI,' containing many thousand names, which has been published since his death, edited by the writer of this notice (1888). He also made voluminous extracts from the court books of the city of Norwich and the book of St. George's guild, and transcribed no less than four of the early churchwardens' books of the city of Norwich. His most useful work, however, is found in his collections from the wills at the Norwich registry, now bound in four volumes fol.: they throw immense light on the history of the fabric of the Norfolk churches and the lives of their incumbents. He was editor of the 'Eastern Counties Collectanea,' which he conducted with success for twenty-four numbers (Jan. 1872 to Dec. 1873), but his only published work was one on 'The Church Bells of Norfolk,' Norwich, 1874, which for erudition, ability, and research is certainly unequalled by any other book on campanology.

[Personal information.] W. R.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir NICHOLAS (*d.* 1655), collector of anecdotes, was eldest son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange (1583–1654), and was brother of Hamon L'Estrange [q. v.] and of Sir Roger L'Estrange [q. v.] He was created a baronet 1 June 1629. His father, according to a memorandum in his handwriting in the muniment room at Hunstanton, purchased the honour for him for 300*l.*, besides paying in charges 100*l.* He seems to have shared the royalist sentiments of his family, and dying at Hunstanton, Norfolk, on 24 July 1655, was buried there.

L'Estrange compiled a curious collection of anecdotes, which he entitled 'Merry Passages and Jests.' The manuscript is now in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 6395), and although L'Estrange does not avow himself the author, his identity is established by his mention by name of very many members of his own or his wife's families as the persons from whom he derived his anecdotes. Stories moreover which are given on the authority of the writer's own knowledge are invariably marked with the initials S. N. L., i.e. S[ir] N[icholas] L[estrange]. The anecdotes deal with domestic, historical, and biographical topics, but the majority are remarkable for their coarseness. They number more than six hundred in all; 141 of the more decent of them were printed by the Camden Society in 1839, under the editorship of W. J. Thoms, in the volume entitled 'Anecdotes and Traditions.'

L'Estrange's portrait is at Hunstanton Hall. He married in 1630 Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, Suffolk. Born in 1612, she survived her husband until 15 July 1663, and was mother of eight sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, Hamon, became second baronet, and died unmarried eight months after his father on 15 Feb. 1655–6, aged 24. He was succeeded as third baronet by his next brother, Nicholas, who died on 13 Dec. 1669, having married, first, Mary, daughter of John Coke of Holkham, Norfolk, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Justinian Isham [q. v.] of Lamport. The second wife was buried in Westminster Abbey on 6 Aug. 1689 (Chester, *Westminster Abbey Reg.* p. 224). A son Nicholas (of the first marriage) became fourth baronet (*d.* 1725), and helped to relieve the distresses of his grand-uncle, Sir Roger L'Estrange [q. v.], in his old age. He refused the oaths to William III in 1696, but was finally pardoned (*Letters of Humphrey Prideaux*, Camd. Soc., pp. 172–4). On the death of the fourth baronet's second son, Sir Henry L'Estrange (sixth baronet), on 2 Sept. 1760, the title passed to Roger L'Estrange, son of Roger, sixth son of the first baronet, who was living in reduced circumstances at Beccles, Suffolk. This Sir Roger died at Beccles 21 April 1762, and the baronetcy became extinct. The present family at Hunstanton descend from Sir Henry's sister Armine, wife of Nicholas Styleman of Snettisham.

[Carthew's Hist. of Launditch, i. 139–45; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, x. 314; Thoms's Anecdotes and Traditions, with notices of L'Estrange by J. G. Nichols, pp. xi–xxviii; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. pt. vii. pp. 104 sq.; information kindly supplied by Hamon le Strange, esq., of Hunstanton Hall.] S. L.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir ROGER (1616–1704), tory journalist and pamphleteer, born at Hunstanton, Norfolk, on 17 Dec. 1616, was second son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange (1583–1652), by his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard Stubbe of Sedgeford (1585–1666). His brothers, Nicholas and Hamon, are noticed separately. Roger was well educated at home, and early showed an aptitude for music. He probably studied for a time at Cambridge. Like all the members of his family he was an ardent royalist. In 1639 he accompanied Charles I and his army to Scotland, and from that instant he wrote,

'I never declined any hazard, travail, or expense, within the compass of my nature or power, in reference to my duty to the royal interest.' On the outbreak of the civil war he was at Lynn, which his father, the royalist governor, failed to preserve against the parliamentarians' assault. After its fall Roger went to Oxford, and 'served in Prince Rupert's troup.' He subsequently removed to Newark, and while there was invited by Norfolk friends to attempt the recapture of Lynn (*To . . . Clarendon . . . the Humble Apology of Roger L'Estrange*, 1661, p. 4). In 1644 he formed a plan for the purpose, and on going to Oxford to communicate his scheme to Charles I, received a commission, signed by John Digby, earl of Bristol, dated 28 Nov. 1644 from the king, encouraging him to proceed. He was granted the appointment of governor in case of success, and he received a promise that any engagement made by him with the inhabitants should be duly respected. But two of his confederates, 'a brace of villains by name Lemon and Haggar,' betrayed the plot. L'Estrange was seized near Lynn; the royal commission was found on his person, and he was sent, by way of Cambridge, to London. The House of Commons resolved (19 Dec. 1644) that he should be proceeded against according to martial law. On 26 Dec. he was brought before the commissioners for martial affairs sitting at the Guildhall; Sir John Corbet was president, and on 28 Dec. Dr. Mills, the judge-advocate, pronounced sentence of death; a day was fixed for his execution, and he was removed to Newgate (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* v. 804–7). He asserts that he was not suffered to speak at the trial, but after receiving sentence he threw a paper among his judges, 'adding withal that it was his defence.' On 28 Jan. 1644–1645 a certificate of the sentence was read in the House of Commons (*Commons' Journal*, iv. 34), and a reprieve of fourteen days was soon afterwards granted, with a view to a further hearing of the case. He declined the offer made by two puritan ministers, who visited him in prison, of a pardon if he would take the covenant, and drew up a series of petitions addressed both to the House of Lords collectively, and to the Earl of Essex, and many peers individually (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. 39 *a*, 41 *a* and *b*, 46). No attempt was meanwhile made either to carry out the sentence or release him, and he remained for more than three years in 'a distressing condition of expectancy.' Prince Rupert is said to have informed Essex that he contemplated reprisals if L'Estrange were executed (Boyer, *Annals*, iii. 242). On 22 April 1645 the royalist commissioners of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire called George lord Digby's attention to the harsh treatment to which L'Estrange was being subjected, and urged that he should be exchanged or his 'better usage' procured (*Cal. State Papers*, 1644–5, p. 424). In July it was stated that he was suffering from a fatal and irrecoverable consumption (*Lords' Journals*, vii. 506–7). On 8 July 1646 L'Estrange issued a broadside called 'Roger Lestrange to a Gentleman, a Member of the Honourable House of Commons,' in which he set forth a statement of his case and of his sufferings (Lemon, *Cat. of Broadsides*, p. 113). On 7 April 1647 he discussed the same topics in a pamphlet entitled 'L'Estrange, his Appeale from the Court-Martiall to the Parliament.' He was still in Newgate in the spring of 1648, but at that date the governor connived at his escape, regarding him as 'one in whom there was no more danger' (Clarendon, iv. 333).

L'Estrange took refuge in Kent in the house of a young landowner named John Hales of Hales Place, Tenterden, Kent; straightway flung himself into a projected movement for a royalist rising in the county, and urged Hales to place himself at its head. L'Estrange travelled through the county delivering speeches 'in a style very much his own, and being not very clear to be understood the more prevailed over' his ignorant hearers (*ib.*) He wrote declarations on behalf of the king to be read in churches. But the royalists in London heard of his impetuous proceedings with misgiving, and instructed George Goring, earl of Norwich [q. v.], to take Hales's place. L'Estrange's followers mustered only four hundred horse and foot, and he soon found it politic to fly with Hales to Holland (cf. Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 382; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, iv. 333-6). Friend and foe combined to question his conduct, and he published from Holland in 1649 a tract, in self-defence, called 'L'Estrange, his Vindication to Kent and the Justification of Kent to the World,' of which he presented a copy to Hyde (*Humble Apology*, p. 5). He laid the blame of the fiasco on the precipitancy of his supporters, and on their neglect of his advice. While abroad he seems to have been employed by Hyde in the service of Charles II. He wrote later that he had 'received many, many benefits under Hyde's roof' (*Memento*, 1662, ded.) He was in Germany in June 1653, when Hyde wrote to him from Paris denying reports of Charles's conversion to Roman catholicism (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 212).

In August 1653 L'Estrange returned to

England, 'and finding himself within the act of indemnity' he gave notice of his arrival to the council of state. He was accordingly summoned before the council on 7 Sept. 1653, and was strictly examined. A request to visit his dying father was refused, 'and matters beginning to look worse and worse,' he sought and obtained a personal interview with Cromwell 'in the Cockpit.' According to his own story Cromwell was conciliatory and told him 'that rigour was not at all his inclination.' On 31 Oct. following, the council released him from further attendance upon his 'giving in 2,000*l.* security to appear when he shall be summoned so to do, and to act nothing prejudicial to the Commonwealth.' L'Estrange's enemies subsequently stated that he owed his discharge to a distribution of bribes among the Protector's attendants, and that he discredited his old principles by associating on very friendly terms with Cromwell and with Thurloe, the secretary of the council. He replied that after his return to England he came into personal relations with Cromwell only on one other occasion than that when he begged him to procure his discharge. L'Estrange was an accomplished musician, and during the protectorate Cromwell, when paying an accidental visit at the house of John Hingston [q. v.] the organist, found L'Estrange and a few others practising music. 'He found us playing,' L'Estrange wrote, 'and, as I remember, so he left us' (*Truth and Loyalty Vindicated*, 1662, p. 50). L'Estrange's confession of participation in this little concert is responsible for his later nickname of 'Oliver's fiddler.'

In the autumn of 1659 L'Estrange wrote and published with great rapidity a long series of anonymous broadsides attacking Lambert and the leaders of the army. He approved Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, and urged the citizens of London to agitate for a new parliament, which, he cautiously hinted, was likely to lead to a restoration of the monarchy. The titles of some of these pieces ran: 'The Declaration of the City to the Men at Westminster;' 'A Free Parliament proposed by the City to the Nation, 6 Dec. 1659;' 'A Letter to Monck purporting to come from the Gentlemen of Devon, 28 Jan. 1659–60;' 'The Citizens' Declaration for a Free Parliament;' and 'A Word in Season to General Monck.'

As soon as the Long parliament was dissolved (16 March 1659–60), L'Estrange spoke out openly in favour of monarchy, and published his views in 'A Necessary and Seasonable Caution concerning the Elections,' and in 'Treason Arraigned,' 3 April 1660, an answer to 'Plain English,' a tract advocating the continuance of the republic. Finally, on 20 April appeared his 'No Blind Guides,' a very scurrilous and personal attack on Milton's 'Brief Notes upon a late Sermon titled "The Fear of God and the King," by Dr. Matthew Griffith' (cf. Masson, *Milton*, v. 689–92).

L'Estrange's activity received no immediate reward from the restored king, and he openly lamented the leniency of the Act of Indemnity. A petition to the House of Lords begging permission, notwithstanding that act, to proceed in a court of law against 'Robert Tichburne and others,' to whom he attributed his misfortunes at Lynn, appears to have been neglected (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 96 *b*). He deplored this treatment in a pamphlet printed in June within a few days of Charles's return, under the title 'L'Estrange his Apology, with a short view of some late remarkable Transactions leading to the Happy Settlement of these Nations.' Here he reprinted all his recent anonymous broadsides. When James Howell issued in 1661 his 'Cordial for Cavaliers,' offering some cold comfort to the king's disappointed supporters, L'Estrange renewed his complaints in his 'Caveat to the Cavaliers' (2nd edit. enlarged 13 Aug. 1661); and to Howell's retort called 'Some Sober Inspections' L'Estrange replied in 'A Modest Plea both for the Caveat and the Author of it,' with some very sarcastic notes 'upon Mr. James Howell.' A charge preferred by Sir John Birkenhead in 1663, that L'Estrange had written a book against the king, was probably based on this outspoken pamphlet (*Cal. State Papers*, 1662–1663, p. 92).

With greater disinterestedness L'Estrange flung himself into the controversy respecting the settlement of the church. In a long series of pamphlets he sought to make the 'fanatiques' (i.e. the presbyterians) and their doctrines responsible for the civil wars and the death of the late king. His 'Relaps'd Apostate, or Notes upon a Presbyterian Pamphlet entitled "A Petition for Peace"' (1661), professed to prove the inconvenience of any concession. He pursued the argument in 'State Divinity, or a Supplement to the "Relaps'd Apostate," wherein is Presented the Discovery of a Present Design against the King, Parliament, and Public Peace, or Notes upon some late Presbyterian Pamphlets,' London, 1661. There followed his 'Interest mistaken, or the Holy Cheat, proving from the undeniable Practises and Positions of the Presbyterians that the Design of that Party is to enslave both King

and People under the Masque of Religion,' dedicated to the House of Commons, 1661 (two editions, 4th edit. 1682); this was a reply to the 'Interest of England in the Matter of Religion,' by John Corbet (1620–1680) [q. v.] Another presbyterian minister, Edward Bagshaw the younger [q. v.], in his 'Animadversions upon [Dr. Morley] the Bishop of Worcester's Letter,' 1661, turned aside to castigate L'Estrange, and retailed rumours of his treacherous conduct under the Commonwealth. L'Estrange appealed to Clarendon to summon Bagshaw before the council to prove the allegations, and published many tracts, full of autobiographic reminiscences, to confute them. 'To the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, the Humble Apology of Roger L'Estrange,' dated 3 Dec. 1661, appeared early in the following year. 'A Memento directed to all those that truly reverence the Memory of King Charles the Martyr, and as passionately wish the Honour, Safety, and Happiness of his Royal Successor,' was dedicated to Clarendon on 11 April 1662; a new edition appeared, with the last three chapters omitted, in 1682 as 'A Memento treating of the Rise, Progress, and Remedies of Seditions, with some Historical Reflections upon our late Troubles.' On 7 June 1662 appeared his 'Truth and Loyalty Vindicated from the Reproaches and Clamours of Mr. Edward Bagshaw,' dedicated to the privy council. 'A Whip for the Schismaticall Animadverter' (i.e. Bagshaw), London, 1662, 4to, brought this skirmish to a close.

In 1663 L'Estrange's fortunes improved. In his 'Modest Plea' and elsewhere he had ascribed the prevalence of dangerous opinions to the license of the press, and on 24 Feb. 1662 he had obtained, if the document be correctly dated, a warrant to seize all seditious books and libels, and to apprehend the authors, and to bring them before the council (*ib.* 1661–2, p. 282). On 3 June 1663 he discussed exhaustively the position of the press in his 'Considerations and Proposals in order to the Regulation of the Press, together with diverse instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets proving the necessity thereof.' This extravagant denunciation of the liberty of the press was dedicated to Charles II, and recommended a stringent enforcement and extension of the licensing act of May 1662. Master-printers, L'Estrange argued, should be reduced in number from sixty to twenty, and all workshops should be subjected to the strictest supervision. Severe penalties should be uniformly exacted, and working printers guilty of taking part in the publication of offensive works should on conviction wear some ignominious badge. L'Estrange warmly condemned the weakness of the licensers of the press in permitting the issue of the farewell sermons by the ejected ministers of 1662. On 15 Aug. 1663 he was rewarded for his vehemence by his appointment to the office of 'surveyor of the imprimery,' or printing presses, in succession to Sir John Birkenhead (*ib.* 1663–4, p. 240). All printing offices in England, and vendors of books and papers, were under his control, and he was authorised to enter and search their houses. He was also one of the licensers of the press, and had the sole privilege of writing, printing, and publishing anything of the character of a newspaper or public advertisement. His predecessor had issued since 1660 a weekly sheet called 'The Kingdom's Intelligencer,' but L'Estrange discontinued the periodical and started on Monday, 31 Aug. 1663, 'The Intelligencer, published for the satisfaction and information of the people.' A copy of the first number is in the Public Record Office (*ib.* p. 260). It is a single quarto sheet, and its price appears to have been a halfpenny (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, iv. 54–5). The first issue was chiefly occupied by a prospectus, in which L'Estrange wrote: 'Supposing the press in order, the people in their right wits, and news or no news to be the question, a public mercury should never have my vote, because I think it makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and censorious, and gives them not only a wish but a kind of colourable right and license to the meddling with the government.' He only justified his own experiment by the reflection that the people at the time were disturbed in their opinions, and required prudent guidance. Pepys bought a copy on the day of issue, and thought that L'Estrange made 'but a simple beginning' (*Diary*, ii. 36). On the Thursday following L'Estrange published a similar sheet entitled 'The News,' and he continued to publish the 'Intelligencer' on Mondays and the 'News' on Thursdays till the beginning of 1666. Pepys relates how L'Estrange sought his acquaintance on the exchange on 17 Nov. 1664 in order (Pepys wrote) 'to get now and then some news of me which I shall, as I see cause, give him' (*ib.* ii. 192). In the course of the following year the authorities complained of some 'miscarriage' of L'Estrange's 'public intelligence.' He wrote to Arlington, the lord chamberlain (17 Oct. 1665), that he was receiving only 400*l.* a year from his newspaper, and was spending 500*l.* in 'entertaining spies for information,' and would be ruined if forced to relinquish the undertaking (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, pp. 17, 20, 22).

In November 1665, when the court removed to Oxford to escape the plague of London, Arlington licensed the issue of a new periodical called 'The Oxford Gazette,' which appeared bi-weekly, and was reprinted in London. L'Estrange, who stayed in London throughout the plague, vainly tried to withstand this infringement of his rights by changing the title of his 'Intelligencer' to 'The Public Intelligencer' (28 Nov.), and imitating the form of his rival at all points. But he was worsted in the struggle, and his journal ceased on 29 Jan. 1665–6, when the 'News' appeared for the last time. The rival gazette was continued on the king's return to the capital (4 Feb. 1665-6) as 'The London Gazette,' and became a permanent institution. In November 1675 L'Estrange encouraged, if he did not project, the publication of a new periodical called 'The City Mercury, or Advertisements concerning Trade.'

L'Estrange rigorously performed the other duties of his office. In October 1663, soon after assuming his post, he made midnight raids on many printing offices. In one owned by John Twyn, in Clothfair, he found a seditious work entitled 'A Treatise of the Execution of Justice' in process of printing; caused Twyn's arrest, and gave evidence at the trial, when the man was convicted on a capital charge, and was executed (cf. *State Trials*, vi. 522 sq.) He regularly encouraged informers by money bribes, which he paid at his office, the Gun, in Ivy Lane. In dealing with such manuscripts as came under his supervision, he carefully excised expressions of opinion directly or indirectly obnoxious to the government or to the established church, and often modified attacks on Roman catholicism. He is said to have expunged from the almanacs submitted to him in 1665 all prophecies of the fire of London of 1666 (Pepys, *Diary*, iii. 56; Ward, *Diary*, p. 94). In 1672 L'Estrange was compelled, much against his will, to license the second edition of Marvell's 'Rehersal Transprosed.' The king admired its wit, although its principles were not those favoured by L'Estrange, who introduced some changes into the manuscript, and afterwards complained that they were incorrectly printed (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. pp. 5, 17–18). Some correspondence which passed between L'Estrange and John Nalson [q. v.], the author of anti-presbyterian pamphlets, illustrates the conscientious care with which L'Estrange read work submitted to him, even by supporters of his own views, as well as his anxiety to 'sweeten' adverse criticism of the papacy (cf. Nichols, *Illustrations*, iv. 68–70, 83). In 1679 he made important changes in Borlase's 'History of the Irish Rebellion,' so as to avoid imputations on the memory of Charles I (see Borlase, Edmund, and *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. pt. iii. p. 39*a*; cf. *The Loyal Observator*, 1683; *Letters to Joseph Williamson*, Camd. Soc. i. 41; and *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. v. 462). According to Dunton, L'Estrange was always susceptible of female influence, and 'would wink at unlicensed books if the printer's wife would but smile on him' (*Life and Errors*, p. 266).

L'Estrange's official duties temporarily impaired his activity as a pamphleteer. But in 1663 he published an anonymous dialogue between Zeal, Conformity, and Scruple, entitled 'Toleration Discuss'd,' London, 4to, where he tried to show that the dissenters' plea for liberty of conscience was a claim for liberty of disorderly practice, and that toleration to be logical ought to extend to other than christian creeds. He seems to have reissued at the same time under his own name 'Presbytery Display'd,' a tract previously published anonymously. In 1674 he published a sensible and non-controversial 'Discourse of the Fishery,' London, 4to, in which he urged the government to encourage and organise the pursuit, and showed the value, of herring, cod, and ling. In 1679 he set to work to meet the attacks of Shaftesbury and his friends on Charles II and his government. The cry for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession he denounced in 'The Case Put,' 1679 (three editions). In an anonymous 'Answer to the Appeal from the Country to the City,' 1679, by Charles Blount (1654–1693) [q. v.], he attacked the 'addressers' who were petitioning the king to summon a new parliament. In the 'Free-born Subject, or the Englishman's Birthright against all tyrannical Usurpation either in Church or State,' London, 1679, anon., he urged the government to suppress more rigorously public avowals of discontent. To Andrew Marvell's 'Account of the Growth of Popery and arbitrary Government,' he replied in 'The Parallel, or an Account of the Growth of Knavery under the pretext of arbitrary Government and Popery' (London, 1678, anon., new edit. 1681, with author's name). Here he compared the policy of the contemporary whig leaders with that of the parliamentary leaders in 1641—a comparison which became a favourite cry with the tories. Two other of his pamphlets, entitled 'Citt and Bumpkin,' parts i. and ii., 1680, expressed similar sentiments, and were parodied in a scurrilous broadside entitled 'Crack upon Crack, or Crackf—— Whipt with his own Rod.' L'Estrange's energetic support met

with favour at court. In March 1680 he was made a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and he received secretly a gift of 100*l.* (*Secret Services of Charles II and James II*, p. 42; Luttrell, i. 39).

Meanwhile L'Estrange was subjecting to very searching criticism all the evidence adduced in the law-courts to prove the existence of a 'Popish Plot,' and he sought to moderate the storm of fanaticism against the Roman catholics excited by the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey in October 1679, and by Titus Oates's alleged revelations. In the 'History of the Plot' (1680, fol.), he merely reported at length the trials of seventeen persons convicted of complicity, but in 'A further Discovery of the Plot, dedicated to Dr. Titus Oates' (1680), he freely expressed the opinion that Oates and his witnesses were unworthy of belief. In 'A Letter to Miles Prance' L'Estrange ascribed Godfrey's death to suicide, and the testimony of Prance, which had secured the conviction of three men for the alleged murder of Godfrey, was, he insisted, wholly false. Oates's friends were at first content to counteract L'Estrange's strictures by issuing a pamphlet called 'Discovery on Discovery, in Defence of Titus Oates;' but finding this expedient unavailing, they took a bolder step. A young man named Simson Tonge, son of Ezerel Tonge [q. v.], a friend of Oates, and author of 'Jesuits Assassins,' 1680, and of other works in behalf of the plot, was in the autumn of 1680 arrested on a charge of having publicly expressed doubts of Oates's good faith. In order to mollify his prosecutors, Tonge readily agreed, at Oates's suggestion, to swear falsely that L'Estrange had given him one hundred guineas to defame Oates and his friends (cf. *The Narration of J. Fitzgerald*, 1680, fol.) Prance and his friends backed up Tonge's charges by filing affidavits stating that L'Estrange was a papist, and had worshipped at the Queen's Chapel in Somerset House in June 1677. Accordingly, in October L'Estrange was summoned before the council. Tonge alone gave evidence. He showed that L'Estrange had some previous acquaintance with him. L'Estrange had refused to license a book called 'The Royal Martyr,' by Tonge's father (*The Shammer Shammed*), and the young man had sought an interview with him as a justice of the peace in order to swear a deposition against Oates, but L'Estrange had shown reluctance to take Tonge's testimony. But Tonge's directly incriminating evidence was so confused, and the king was reported to have expressed himself so strongly in L'Estrange's favour, that he was at once acquitted (Luttrell, i. 57). The state of public opinion, however, rendered his position dangerous, and in November he fled the country (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. ii. pp. 167–246). The government, bowing to the storm, seems to have removed him from the commission of the peace. Before leaving England he replied to his accusers in a pamphlet, 'L'Estrange's case in a Civil Dialogue betwixt Zekiel and Ephraim;' and in 'A short Answer to a whole Litter of Libellers,' chiefly aimed at Edmund Hickeringill [q. v.] A sarcastic 'Letter out of Scotland from Mr. R. L. S.' (10 Jan. 1680–1), represented that he had escaped to that 'cold country,' and was learning the bagpipes; but he soon made his way to the Hague. While in Holland he printed a letter addressed to Ken (1 Feb. 1680–1), chaplain to the Princess Mary of Orange, in which he announced his intention of taking the sacrament at Ken's hands the next day, and a postscript added that he fulfilled his intention.

On 17 Nov. 1680 he was burnt in effigy by the London mob, who gave him the sobriquet of 'the Dog Towzer,' apparently in reference to reports of L'Estrange's immoralities. In 'The Solemn Mock Procession of the Pope, Cardinalls, Iesuits . . . 17 Nov. 1680,' he is depicted in a woodcut as a dog holding a violin and bow, and the figure is labelled 'Old Nol's Fidler.' In 'Strange's Case strangely altered' (dated October 1680), he is similarly represented; and in an appended mock 'Hue and Cry' it is said of him, 'He has a thousand dog tricks, viz., to fetch for the Papists, carry for the Protestants, whine to the King, dance to Noll's Fiddle, fawn on the courtier, leap at their crusts, wag his tail at all bitches, hunt counter to the Plot, tonguepad the evidence, and cring to the crucifix, but above all this he has a damn'd old trick of slipping the halter' (cf. *A new dialogue between Heraclitus and Towzer*, 1681?; *A New Year's Gift for Towzer*, 1682; *The Timeservers . . . a dialogue between Tory, Towzer, and Tantivee*, 1681; *Towzer's Advice to the Scriblers*, 1681; and *Dialogue upon Dialogue, or L'Estrange no Papist nor Iesuit, but the dog Towzer*, 1681). The appellation of 'the dog Towzer' was long remembered. Defoe, writing in 1703, complained that a portrait prefixed to a pirated edition of his works no more resembled him than 'the dog Towzer' resembled L'Estrange. On 21 Feb. 1680–1 appeared in the form of a newspaper what purported to be the first number of a periodical, called 'News from the Land of Chivalry, containing a Pleasant and delectable History, and the wonderful and strange Adventures of Don Rogero de Strangemento, Kt. of the Squeaking Fiddlestick.' Twenty-

four numbers were announced if the venture met with public approval, but only three appeared.

In February 1681 L'Estrange returned to London to face the storm of abuse. 'Portraicture of Roger L'Estrange, drawn to the Life as it was taken in the Queen's Chapel,' London, 1681, fol., and 'L'Estrange a Papist,' London, 1681, fol., collected the depositions of Miles Prance, Lawrence Mowbray, and their allies. L'Estrange answered them in 'L'Estrange no Papist,' where he complained that the 'whole kennel of libellers was now let loose upon him as if he were to be beaten to death by Pole-Cats.' A more elaborate defence he entitled 'L'Estrange his Appeal humbly submitted to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and the three Estates assembled in Parliament.' About the same time Tonge confessed the falsity of his accusation, and L'Estrange issued 'The Shammer Shamm'd, or A plain Discovery under young Tonge's own Hand, of a Design to trepan L'Estrange into a pretended Subornation against the Popish Plot,' 1681. It was reported in June 1681 that the graduates of Cambridge University collected 200*l.* to present to L'Estrange as an acknowledgment of his services to the church of England (Luttrell, i. 93). On Easter Sunday, 16 April 1682, L'Estrange and Prance both took, according to Luttrell (i. 178), the sacrament at the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, when Prance solemnly reaffirmed his charge that L'Estrange had attended mass, and L'Estrange with equal solemnity declared the accusation false. A similar story, told by Echard, on the authority of Sharpe, the rector of St. Giles's, represents L'Estrange, Prance, and Richard Baxter as approaching the communion table together. In July 1683 L'Estrange was again placed on the commission of the peace (Luttrell, i. 265).

Meanwhile L'Estrange continued with unabated bitterness his attacks on the dissenters. 'The Casuist Uncas'd, in a Dialogue betwixt Richard and Baxter, with a Moderator between them for quietness' sake' (London, 1680, 4to, two editions) is a smart assault on Baxter's position. There followed 'A Seasonable Memorial in some Historical Notes upon the Liberties of the Presse and Pulpit,' 1680; 'The Reformation Reformed; or a short History of New-fashioned Christians, occasioned by Franck Smith's Yesterday's Paper of Votes' (2 Sept. 1681); 'The Dissenters' Sayings in Requital for "L'Estrange's Sayings" [the title of a tract against L'Estrange], published in their own Words for the Information of the People' (1681, three editions). In the last tract L'Estrange collected passages which he deemed seditious from the writings of well-known nonconformists; it was answered in 'The Assenters Sayings by an Indifferent Hand' (1681), and was translated into French as 'Le Non Conformiste Anglois dans ses ecris, dans ses sentimens et dans sa pratique,' London, 1683, 4to. In 'A Word concerning Libels and Libellers, presented to Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen' (1681), he complained of the small number of prosecutions begun against his whig enemies in the press, and he repeated this complaint when sarcastically dedicating a second part of his 'Dissenters' Sayings' to the grand jury of London, 29 Aug. 1681. He also issued later in the year 'An Apology for the Protestants, being a full Justification of their departure from the Church of Rome, with fair and Practicable Proposals for a Reunion, done out of the French.' At the same time he defended James, duke of York, once more in 'The Character of a Papist in Masquerade, supported by authority and experience in answer to the Character of a Popish successor.' An answer elicited from L'Estrange 'A Reply to the Second Part of the Character of a Popish successor,' 1681. He likewise supported the government in 'Notes upon Stephen College, grounded principally upon his own Declarations and Confessions' (1681, two editions); and in 'The Accompt Clear'd: an answer to a libel intituled A True Account from Chichester concerning the Death of Habin the Informer,' London, 1682.

But L'Estrange sought a more effective vehicle for the expression of his views. He seems to have been concerned in a weekly sheet published from February 1681 to August 1682, entitled 'Heraclitus Ridens, or a Discourse between Jest and Earnest, where many a true word is pleasantly spoken in opposition to Libellers against the Government.' But he soon began the publication of a periodical all of his own workmanship. It was a folio double-columned sheet, and was called at first 'The Observator, in Question and Answer.' The first number appeared on Wednesday, 13 April 1681, and it was originally designed to appear twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. But after No. 30 (6 July 1681), when the title was changed to 'The Observator in Dialogue,' and the interlocutors were named Whig and Tory, three or four numbers usually appeared each week. No. 113, on 18 March 1681–2, bore as its sole heading 'The Observator,' together with a list in small type of the subjects treated in the sheet. The first series ended on Wednesday, 9 Jan. 1683–4, with No. 470. In the second series, begun on Thursday,

10 Jan. 1683–4, the interlocutors were renamed Observator and Trimmer. This series ended on Saturday, 7 Feb. 1684–5, with No. 215. The third and last series, beginning on Wednesday, 11 Feb. 1684–5, ended with No. 246 on Wednesday, 9 March 1686–7. Each series on its completion was reissued separately in volume form with indexes, and to the third volume (London, 1687) was prefixed 'A brief History of the Times,' dedicated to posterity, in which Oates and his plot were finally exposed.

In this periodical L'Estrange dealt unsparingly with dissenters and whigs. In Nahum Tate's contribution to 'Absalom and Achitophel,' pt. ii. (published in November 1682), L'Estrange, under the name of Sheva, was extravagantly praised for his loyal zeal in meeting in his paper the attacks on the government of 'factious priests and seditious scribes.'

'He with watchful eye
Observes and shoots their treasons as they fly,
Their weekly frauds his keen replies detect,
He undeceives more fast than they infect.'

Parodies on the periodical abounded. One was entitled 'The Loyal Observator; or Historical Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Roger the Fiddler, alias The Observator,' in dialogue between Ralph and Nobbs (London, 1683, 4to; reprinted in 'Harleian Miscellany,' vi. 61–4, 1745). Another broad sheet was called 'The Gyant whipped by his Godmother, in a loving Epistle wrote to the most notorious Observator, Monsieur L'Estrange.' A third, an essay in Rabelaisian humour, with a text from Pantagruel, was called 'A Sermon prepared to be Preached at the Interment of the Renowned Observator, with some remarques on his Life by the Reverend ToryrorydammeeplotshammeeYounkercrape, to which is annexed an Elegy and Epitaph by the Rose-ally-poet and other prime Wits of the Age,' London, 1682. In a mock petition 'of the loyal dissenters to his majesty' (1683) it was satirically demanded that 'L'Estrange and all that write for King, Law, and Government,' should be hanged (Lemon, *Cat. of Broadsides*, p. 136).

The declining popularity of the whigs led to no abatement in the fury of the 'Observator's' blows. In the autumn of 1683 L'Estrange defended the government's attitude to the Rye House plot in 'Considerations upon a printed sheet entitled the Speech of the late Lord Russell to the Sheriffs, together with the Paper delivered by him to them at the Place of Execution on July the 21st, 1683,' London, 4to (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 365 *b*). On 24 Feb. 1683–4 Titus Oates petitioned the privy council to prevent L'Estrange from continuing his attacks on him in his periodical. But Oates was now to be finally discredited. On 20 June 1684 informations involving him in serious offences were laid before L'Estrange (Luttrell, i. 311), and next year he was convicted of perjury, largely owing to L'Estrange's activity. On 30 Jan. 1684–5, L'Estrange wrote to a friend, the Countess of Yarmouth: 'The press of Oates's business lying wholly upon my hand takes up every moment of my time in some respect or other, what with attendances and informations' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 534).

On the death, in January 1685, of William Jenkyn [q. v.], the dissenting minister, in Newgate, L'Estrange replied in the 'Observator' (29–31 Jan.) to expressions of popular sympathy with the old man's sufferings, by denouncing him as a blasphemous impostor who had received a righteous punishment. He vowed to wage war on all mock saints and martyrs, whether dead or alive. The savagery of his polemics was approved by the clergy, who believed in his reiterated cry of the 'church in danger,' and according to Burnet he received frequent gifts of money from them or their patrons. The 'minor clergy' at this period is said to have thronged Sam's coffee-house in order to listen to L'Estrange, who sat among them 'prating' to them 'like a grave doctor' (*State Poems*, ii. 182). But some sober-minded critics still believed that his action was prompted by his leanings to Rome. A 'new ballad with the definition of the word Tory' (1682) called him 'The English Bellarmine,' and on 7 May 1685, when the whigs had been temporarily routed, Evelyn wrote of his policy in the 'Observator:' 'Under pretence to serve the church of England he gave suspicion of gratifying another party by several passages which rather kept up animosities than appeased them, especially now that nobody gave the least occasion' (*Diary*, ii. 463). In 'The Observator Defended' (1685) L'Estrange appealed to his diocesan, Henry Compton, bishop of London, to protect him from such calumny (cf. Ranke, *Hist.* iv. 267–8).

James II generously acknowledged L'Estrange's services. On 16 March 1684–5 he was elected M.P. for Winchester, and Bishop Ken stated in a private letter that the election was in accordance with the king's wish (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. v. p. 123). On 30 April 1685 L'Estrange was knighted (Luttrell, i. 340). On 21 May a warrant was issued directing him to enforce strictly the regulations concerning treasonable and seditious and scandalous publications (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 409 *a*),

and rumour reported that he was to be made a peer (*ib.* p. 499 *b*). In June 1686 he was sent by the king to Scotland, and lodged at Holyrood, to aid by his pen in the attempt to force on the Scottish parliament a repeal of the Test Acts. But L'Estrange was no friend to the principles of toleration involved in the Declaration of Indulgence of 1687. In the latest series of his 'Observator' (iii. 47) he was still arguing that liberty of conscience was 'a paradox against Law, Reason, Nature, and Religion,' and the divergence between his views and those of the government led to a cessation of his periodical in March 1687. It was reported that he received an order from the government prohibiting its further publication (Luttrell, i. 392–6). A vigorous satire in verse called 'The Observator' ridiculed L'Estrange's awkward position (*State Poems*, ii. 180–3). But L'Estrange found a congenial task in supporting the king's claim to the dispensing power, and set forth his opinions on that subject in an 'Answer to a Letter to a Dissenter upon occasion of His Majesty's late gracious Declaration of Indulgence,' 1687; the 'Letter' Macaulay assigns to Halifax. In 1688 L'Estrange received a grant of 112*l.* from the king in consideration of his services (*Secret Services*, Camd. Soc., p. 206).

L'Estrange was naturally no friend to the Revolution. He was deprived of his office of licenser, and for his avowed hostility to the Prince of Orange he was committed to prison 16 Dec. 1688 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 126). In a tract by Tom Brown, 'Heraclitus Ridens Redivivus, or a Dialogue between Harry and Roger concerning the Times' (1688), he was represented as confessing to his pamphleteering rival, Henry Care [q. v.], a sense of remorse for his assaults on the dissenters (cf. Tom Brown, *Works*, v. 118). Queen Mary is said to have extracted the acrostic 'Lye, Strange Roger,' out of his name. In March 1691 he was again taken into custody, but was soon released on bail (Luttrell, ii. 189), and although he appeared before the court of king's bench pursuant to his recognisances on 13 April 1691, no further proceedings seem to have been taken (*ib.* ii. 217). In April 1692 an apoplectic fit nearly proved fatal (*ib.* ii. 414). Nine years before he had had a similar attack (*ib.* i. 252). In July 1693 he wrote to his grand-nephew, Sir Nicholas of Hunstanton, that he was suffering much from gout, and begged for 'a pot of conserve of hips' as a remedy (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 111). But he was sufficiently recovered to be suspected of complicity in Fenwick's plot of 1695. He was arrested on 3 March 1695–6 (*ib.* iv. 24), and was committed to Newgate. On 19 March he wrote to his grand-nephew solemnly declaring that he was 'clear of contriving, fomenting, or being privy in any point of the plot now in agitation' (*ib.* pt. vii. p. 112). He was removed to the Marshalsea, and was released in May 1696.

L'Estrange had many domestic difficulties. His wife gambled; he had always suffered pecuniary difficulties. His grand-nephew, he admits, did him 'many charitable offices,' and he received frequent presents from admirers personally unknown to him in acknowledgment of his public services (cf. *ib.* p. 113). Pope's sneer in a letter to Swift, that the tory party 'never gave him sixpence to keep him from starving,' does not seem wholly justifiable (Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, vii. 5). But he had to depend for his livelihood mainly on his pen, and the hackwork that he did for the booksellers as a translator only brought him a precarious income. Apart from these troubles the religious vagaries of a daughter—'that addle-headed, stubborn girl of mine,' he calls her—caused him much anxiety from 1693 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 111). On 16 Feb. 1702–3 L'Estrange, in a letter to a friend, Sir Christopher Calthorpe, announced, with every sign of distress, 'the late departure of his daughter from the church of England to the church of Rome.' 'It wounds the very heart of me,' he wrote, 'for I do solemnly protest in the presence of Almighty God that I knew nothing of it. . . . As I was born and brought up in the communion of the church of England, so I have been true to it ever since, with a firm resolution with God's assistance to continue in the same to my life's end' (*ib.* p. 118; cf. *Sloane MS.* 4222, p. 14). This paper L'Estrange asked his friend to employ in case the old scandal respecting his alleged connection with Rome should be revived after his death. L'Estrange died 11 Dec. 1704, within five days of his eighty-eighth birthday, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Verses lamenting his death, entitled 'Luctus Britannici,' appeared in 1705.

L'Estrange married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Doleman of Shaw, Berkshire. His wife died on 7 April 1694. 'Play and gaming company,' L'Estrange wrote to his grand-nephew when announcing her death, 'have been the ruin of her wretched self, her husband, and her family, and she dies with a broken heart... but... after all never any creature lost a dearer wife' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 112). Besides the daughter already mentioned, L'Estrange had a son, Roger, perhaps the child of his who was

christened on 30 April 1685, when the Bishop of Ely and Sir Thomas Doleman stood godfathers (Luttrell, i. 340). His father was seeking to make provision for his education early in 1697, but the boy survived L'Estrange only a few months, dying in March 1705 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 114).

L'Estrange's portrait was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1684, when he was sixty-eight years old. An engraving by R. White is prefixed to his 'Æsop's Fables' in 1692. Another portrait by Sir Peter Lely was exhibited at South Kensington in 1868 (No. 714 in Cat.) A third picture is at Hunstanton. A mezzotint engraving by P. Tempest is dated 1684.

L'Estrange continued through life a good musician. North describes him as 'an expert violist' (*Memories of Musick*, p. 123). Under the Commonwealth he not only played at Hingston's house before Cromwell, but entertained at his own residence Thomas Baltzar [q. v.], the distinguished violinist (Evelyn, *Diary*, 4 March 1655–6, ii. 82). L'Estrange was also one of the virtuosos who patronised Nicolas Matteis, called by Pepys 'that stupendous violin.' In 1673 Matthew Locke [q. v.] dedicated to him his 'Melothesia,' and spoke of him as a warm encourager of 'musical professors.' In 1678 John Banister dedicated to him 'New Airs and Dialogues.' Ned Ward, in his account of the musical club conducted by Britton, the 'small coalman' in Clerkenwell, says this club was first begun, or at least continued, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, 'a very musical gentleman, and who had a tolerable perfection on the base-viol' (*Satiric Reflections on Clubs*, 1709).

L'Estrange's chief literary work, apart from his political pamphlets and periodicals, was 'The Fables of Æsop and other eminent Mythologists, with Moral Reflections,' London, 1692, fol., with portrait. This is the most extensive collection of fables in existence. Each fable is followed by a 'moral' and a 'reflexion;' other editions are dated 1694, 1699, 1704, 1712, 1724. A French version appeared in 1714, and a Russian one in 1760. A verse rendering by E. Stacey is dated 1717 (cf. *Æsop*, ed. Jacobs, ii. 191–2). Another large undertaking was 'The Works of Flavius Josephus compared with the original Greek,' with two discourses by Dr. Milles (a folio volume of 1130 pages), London, 1702; other editions 1717, 1732, and 1733. The translator received 300*l.* for the work, with twenty-five copies of the book in ordinary paper, and twenty-five in royal. The subscription price for the ordinary copies was 25*s.*, and for the royal paper copies 45*s.* A sixth part of the profit on the sale of the whole impression was also assigned to L'Estrange (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 113). A new edition in three volumes in Elzevir type was burnt in John Bowyer's printing office on 30 Jan. 1712 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, i. 56).

L'Estrange was also author of: 1. 'The Visions of Don Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, Knight of the order of St. James,' licensed 26 March 1667, and published in that year. Pepys bought a copy on 29 Dec. 1667, and described it as 'a merry satire . . . wherein there are many pretty things' (*Diary*, ii. 145). A third edition is dated 1668. It reappeared in Hudibrastic verse, 'burlesqu'd by a person of quality,' in 1702. Ticknor, in his 'History of Spanish Literature,' ii. 271, says that it is the best translation extant of 'Quevedo,' or 'at least the most spirited,' but L'Estrange was not always faithful when he knew the meaning, and he is sometimes unfaithful from ignorance. 'He altered some of the jests of his original to suit the scandal and tastes of his times by allusions entirely English and local.' 2. 'Five Love Letters from a [Portuguese] Nun to a [French] Cavalier, from the French,' licensed 28 Dec. 1677, London, 1678, 12mo, and 1693; another edition, called the second, in both French and English, appeared in 1702. A second part, 'Five Love Letters written by a Cavalier in Answer,' London, 1694 (2nd edit. 1701), is also assigned to L'Estrange. 3. A disagreeable work, 'Love Letters between a Nobleman and his Sister, viz. F——d Lord Gr—y of Werk and the Lady Henrietta Berk—ley, under the borrowed names of Philander and Silvia, by the author of the 'Letters from a Nun to a Cavalier' (2nd edit. 1734), is also ascribed to L'Estrange. The work refers to the elopement of Forde, lord Grey [q. v.], with his sister-in-law, Lady Henrietta Berkeley, in 1682. 4. 'The Gentleman Pothecary; a true Story done out of the French,' London, 1678, a volume of curious indecency; a second edition, by Curll, is dated 1726. 5. 'Tully's Offices in three books,' London, 1680; 6th edit., revised by John Leng [q. v.], bishop of Norwich. 6. 'Twenty select Colloquies of Erasmus Roterodamus, pleasantly representing several superstitious levities that were crept into the Church of Rome in his days,' London, 1680; 2nd edit., with two colloquies added, 1689. 7. 'A Guide to Eternity, extracted out of the Writings of the Holy Fathers and Ancient Philosophers,' by John Bona, 2nd edit. 1680. 8. 'The Spanish Decameron, or ten novels made English,' London, 1687 (licensed 17 Feb. 1686–7). 9. 'Seneca's Morals by way of abstract,' 5th edit. 1693.

L'Estrange is also credited with having begun in 1680 a translation from the Spanish of Don Alonso de Castillio Sovorcano of 'The Spanish Polecat, or the Adventures of Seniora Ruefina, in four books, being a Detection of the Artifices used by such of the Fair Sex as are more at the Purses than at the Hearts of their Admirers.' This was completed by Ozell in 1717, and published by Curll. It was reissued as 'Spanish Amusements' in 1727.

L'Estrange was also one of the 'hands' who were responsible for 'Terence's Comedies made English,' London, 1698, 2nd edit., and for the translation of 'Tacitus' in the same year (*Hatton Correspondence*, ii. 235). He was author of 'A Key to Hudibras,' printed in Butler's 'Posthumous Works,' vol. ii. (1715), from an exact copy supplied by 'the learned Dr. Midgeley;' and he wrote the preface to Fairfax's translation of Tasso's 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' 1687.

Clarendon speaks of L'Estrange as 'a man of a good wit and a fancy very luxuriant, and of an enterprising nature' (*Rebellion*, iv. 334). Pepys calls him 'a man of fine conversation I think, but I am sure most courtly and full of compliments' (*Diary*, 17 Dec. 1664, ii. 192). Evelyn describes him as 'a person of excellent parts, abating some affectations.' Fuller respected him and dedicated to him his 'Ornithologie, or Speech of Birds' (1655). L'Estrange was well acquainted with contemporary French and Spanish literature, and his frequent references to Bacon's 'Essays' and his occasional quotation from a poet like Lord Brooke show that he was well read in English. Despite his quarrel with Milton, his name figures among the subscribers to the fourth edition of 'Paradise Lost' in 1688. According to all accounts, he was personally attractive, and as a professional journalist he adhered to his principles with creditable tenacity, although he was a coarse controversialist, and sinned repeatedly, as in his attacks on Milton and Baxter, against the canons of good taste and feeling. Boyer, a contemporary biographer, writes that 'he was certainly a very great Master of the English Tongue' (*Annals*, iii. 243). Burnet, an unfriendly critic, draws attention to his 'unexhausted copiousness in writing.' His fluency was undoubtedly irrepressible. He wrote clearly, but in his endeavours to make himself intelligible to all classes he introduced much contemporary slang. Granger writes that 'he was one of the great corrupters of our language by excluding vowels and other letters not commonly pronounced, and introducing pert and affected phrases' (*Biog. Hist.* iv. 70). Macaulay (*Hist.* i. 186) calls his literary style 'a mean and flippant jargon.' Hallam, who regarded him as 'the pattern of bad writing,' yet credited him with 'a certain wit and readiness in raillery, which, while making him a popular writer in his own day, enable some of his works to be still read with some amusement' (*Lit. of Europe*, iii. 555–6). In the history of journalism he holds a prominent place. Dr. Johnson regarded him as the first writer upon record who regularly enlisted himself under the banners of a party for pay, and fought for it through right and wrong (*Lit. Mag.* 1758, p. 197). The influence of his 'Observator' was far-reaching. Its title and form were plagiarised by journalistic disciples even in his own lifetime (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, i. 79 sq.; and art. Tutchin, John). It was familiar to Defoe, Addison, and Steele, and suggested much of their own work in the same direction. But L'Estrange is seen to best literary advantage in his translations. Occasionally, as in his 'Quevedo' and 'Æsop,' he foisted on them his own views and unwarranted allusions to current events. But although not literal they are eminently readable. He was not more moral than his contemporaries, and his choice of contemporary French authors for purposes of translation is not above reproach.

[Authorities cited; Biog. Brit.; Burnet's Own Time; Ranke's Hist.; Macaulay's Hist.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. pt. vii. (L'Estrange Papers at Hunstanton); Pepys's Diary; Evelyn's Diary; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1660–7; L'Estrange's Tracts; Cat. Satiric Prints in Brit. Mus., div. i. pt. i. esp. p. 631; Boyer's Annals of Anne, iii. 242; North's Memoires of Musick, ed. Rimbault; Blomefield's Norfolk, x. 314; Carthew's Hundred of Launditch, i. 139–45; Cole MSS. in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5895, ff. 32, 80, 82; Birch's Tillotson, iii. 4–5; Orme's Life of Baxter; Masson's Milton; Fox-Bourne's English Newspapers; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit.; Watt's Bibl. Brit. s. v. 'Estrange.'] S. L.

LE STRANGE, Sir THOMAS (1494–1545), of Hunstanton, Norfolk, born in 1494, son of Robert le Strange (*d.* 1511), sixth in descent from Hamo le Strange, brother of John le Strange, sixth baron of Knockyn [see under Le Strange, John, *d.* 1260], was esquire of the body to Henry VIII, and attended the king when he went to the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520; he was knighted by Henry at Whitehall in 1529, and served as high sheriff of Norfolk in 1532. Extracts from the 'Household Accounts' kept at Hunstanton in the time of Sir Thomas and his successor, from 1519 to 1578, were published in the 'Archæologia' for 1833. Sir Thomas was in attendance on Anne Boleyn at her coronation in 1533, her father, Sir Thomas

Boleyn, being a Norfolk neighbour, who is mentioned repeatedly in the above accounts as a visitor at Hunstanton. In 1536 Sir T. le Strange was appointed to attend on the king's person during the Pilgrimage of Grace, and to bring fifty men with him; in July of that year he was placed on the commission to inquire into the revenues of the wealthy abbey of Walsingham, near his own Norfolk estate. It is to his credit that, though a personal friend of the king, and employed on business connected with the dissolution of the monasteries, Sir Thomas does not appear to have used his influence at court to secure for himself any church lands whatever. His picture, by Holbein, hangs at Hunstanton Hall, and a pencil sketch of him is among the Holbein drawings at Windsor; both these were exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition in 1890. He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas, lord Vaux; died 16 Jan. 1545, and was buried at Hunstanton.

The son, Sir Nicholas le Strange (1515–1580), became steward for life of the manors of Mary, duchess of Richmond (25 Jan. 1547); was knighted by Protector Somerset while serving with him in Scotland in 1547 (Metcalfe, *Knights*, p. 96); was elected M.P. for Norfolk (November 1547), for King's Lynn (1555), for Castle Rising (1571); and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1548. On 15 Sept. 1549 he wrote to William Cecil, the king's attorney, denying any sympathy with Kett's rebellion (*State Papers*, Dom. Edw. VI, viii. No. 60). In 1559 he was a member of the household of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, went with the duke to Scotland, and in February 1560 carried messages from him to the privy council. On 4 Oct. 1571 Le Strange denied, when examined by the council, all knowledge of the duke's treasonable negotiations with Mary Queen of Scots (*Hatfield MSS.* i. 533). He married, first, Ellen, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton, Northamptonshire; and secondly, Katharine, daughter of Sir John Hide of Aldborough. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters (Inq. post mort. in Public Record Office; *Chanc. Inq.* 24 Eliz. pt. i. p. 20).

[Le Strange Household Accounts, Archæologia, xxv. 411–569; Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of Henry VIII; State Papers of Henry VIII, xi, 73.] H. le S.

LE SUEUR, HUBERT (1595?–1650?), sculptor, appears to have been born in Paris about 1595. According to tradition he was a pupil of Giovanni Bologna at Florence, but nothing seems certain except that Le Sueur assisted Pietro Tacca, Bologna's pupil, in 1610, in the completion of Bologna's statue of Henri IV on the Pont Neuf at Paris, which was destroyed in the revolution. After receiving employment from the king on various works in Paris, Le Sueur came over to England about 1628. He lived for a time in Drury Lane, and afterwards in Bartholomew Close, near the church of St. Bartholomew the Great in Smithfield.

In 1630 Le Sueur was employed by Sir Richard Weston (afterwards Earl of Portland), then lord treasurer, to make and cast a brazen statue of Charles I on horseback, to be set up in the gardens of Weston's new house at Roehampton. Le Sueur was to take advice from the king's 'riders of great horses' as to the shape of the horse and the king's action on the horse, and he was to receive 600*l.* for the work, which was to be completed in eighteen months. This is the first important commission that Le Sueur is known to have received. There is no evidence to show that the group was completed; but an identical group was cast in London in 1633, apparently at the expense of Weston, although, according to tradition and the inscription on the engraving of the statue by Hollar, it was at the expense of the Earl of Arundel. A small model by Le Sueur was in Charles I's own collection. There appears to have been an intention to set the statue up in Covent Garden, but it seems to have remained unplaced until the execution of the king, when it was sold as old metal by the parliament to one John Revett, a brazier in Holborn, and was ordered to be destroyed. Revett, however, concealed it safely, and produced it in 1660; it was immediately claimed by Weston's son Jerome, earl of Portland, but Revett declined to give it up, and presented it to the king. It was not till 1674 that it was set up at Charing Cross upon a pedestal, designed by Grinling Gibbons [q. v.], and executed in marble by Joshua Marshall. On the left forefoot of the horse is the signature 'huber le sveur (fe)cit 1633.'

From another agreement preserved among the State Papers, dated 20 March 1633, it appears that Archbishop Laud gave Le Sueur a commission to execute for 400*l.* two bronze statues of the king and queen; these were completed in 1634, and presented by Laud to St. John's College, Oxford, where they still remain in the second quadrangle: they have sometimes been attributed to F. Fanelli [q. v.] Another agreement, dated 18 July 1634, records a commission to Le Sueur from Lord Cottington to set up a great tomb in Westminster Abbey. Le Sueur's tomb and bust of Lady Cottington still remain, but the recumbent figure of Lord Cottington was executed at a later date by F. Fanelli. Le Sueur

was extensively employed by the king, and payment was frequently made to him for busts, copies of antique statues, and other works in bronze or copper, while he received allowances for house-rent and similar expenses. Peacham, in his 'Compleat Gentleman' (edit. 1634, p. 107), gives a description of six statues done by Le Sueur for the king at St. James's Palace. Among these was a copy of the famous 'Borghese' gladiator in the Louvre, that stood for many years in St. James's Park, at the end of the canal opposite the Horse Guards, and is now in the private garden at Windsor Castle. Other works executed by Le Sueur for Charles I include a 'Mercury' for a fountain in the gardens of Somerset House, a bust of James I, which still remains at Whitehall, and a bust of Charles I, life-size and gilt, with a crown on his head.

On the death of his patron the Earl of Portland in 1635, Le Sueur was employed to execute his monument in Winchester Cathedral; this was subsequently wrecked by the puritans, but the figure still remains. In 1635 also Le Sueur executed the fine bust of Sir Thomas Richardson in Westminster Abbey. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is an excellent statue of William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke, by Le Sueur. By an agreement dated 17 June 1638 (also among the State Papers), and witnessed by Inigo Jones, Le Sueur agreed to make two statues of James I and Charles I, at 170*l.* each; these were completed in 1639, and formed part of the screen designed by Inigo Jones for Winchester Cathedral. On the removal of this screen these statues were moved to the west end of the cathedral, where they still remain. There is no record of Le Sueur after this date, though he is usually stated to have died in London about 1652. All Le Sueur's work in bronze and copper is of the highest merit.

Le Sueur was married in Paris before 1610 to Noemi Le Blanc, and their son Henri was baptised on 17 March 1610 at St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris. A certificate of strangers living in London in December 1635 (among the State Papers) records Le Sueur as living in St. Bartholomew's parish, with three children, English born, and four servants. A son Isaac was buried in St. Bartholomew's Church in 1630.

In the medal room at the British Museum there is a fine portrait-medal of Le Sueur, executed by Warin in 1635. A portrait of a sculptor painted by Vandyck, and engraved in mezzotint by Jan Van Somer, is supposed on generally accepted grounds to represent Le Sueur.

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. Car. I, 1630–1640; Jal's Dict. Crit. de Biographie et d'Histoire; Walpole's Anecd. of Painting; Dussieux's Les Artistes Français à l'Etranger; Vertue's Cat. of Charles I's collection; Cunningham's Handbook of London; Carpenter's Pictorial Notices of Vandyck; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ii. 54; information from H. P. Horne, esq.] L. C.

LETCHWORTH, THOMAS (1739–1784), quaker, third son of Robert and Elizabeth Letchworth, was a descendant of Robert Letchworth, one of the first quakers imprisoned at Cambridge in 1660 (*Crisp MSS.*, Devonshire House). He was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk, in 1739, but his parents soon removed to Norwich, and afterwards to Waltham Abbey. At seven years old he delivered harangues on life and immortality from a tombstone in Norwich. After having been taught by Joseph Dancer, a schoolmaster at Hertford, Letchworth was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Epping. His master's efforts to induce him to join the established church were unsuccessful, his appreciation of silent worship being so sincere that he sometimes kept the meeting at Epping alone. He soon moved to London and took a shop in Spitalfields, where he began preaching at the age of nineteen. He afterwards married and settled in Tooley Street, Southwark. In 1765 he published some small volumes of verse. In 1773 he commenced publishing 'The Monthly Ledger, or Literary Repository,' to which he contributed many articles himself. It was entirely unsectarian. It was discontinued after the third year.

In 1775 Letchworth published the 'Life and Writings of John Woolman' [q. v.], whom he calls 'The Christian Socrates.' He died, after a prolonged illness, at the house of Joseph Rand, Newbury, Berkshire, 7 Nov. 1784, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground at Reading.

His sermons, preached at the Park, Southwark, were taken down in shorthand, and published in London in 1787. An American edition was published at Salem in 1794. According to a note at the end of the preface, the first sermon had been incorrectly printed in Ireland under the name of Samuel Fothergill [q. v.] Letchworth's 'Brief Account of Fothergill,' published in the 'Monthly Ledger,' was also printed separately, London, 1774.

Letchworth married, 21 March 1759, at the Savoy Meeting-house, Sarah Burge. His only son died in youth.

[Life and Character of Thomas Letchworth, by William Matthews, Bath, 1786; Letchworth's Twelve Discourses, London, 1787; Gent. Mag.

1784, pt. ii. p. 878; Smith's Catalogue; Friends' Registers, Devonshire House; Crisp and his Correspondents, 1892, p. 79.] C. F. S.

LETHBRIDGE, JOSEPH WATTS (1817–1885), dissenting divine, born at Plymouth 20 Jan. 1817, entered Cheshunt College in 1842, and in 1846 Lady Huntingdon's connexion, in which he laboured at Kidderminster, and afterwards at Melbourne, Derbyshire (1850–5). Migrating to the independents, he was placed in charge of their church at Byfield, Northamptonshire, whence he removed in 1862 to Leicester, and thence in 1868 to Wellingborough. He retired in 1883, and died 27 July 1885.

Lethbridge published: 1. 'The Shakspere Almanack for 1849,' London, 12mo. 2. 'Woman the Glory of Man,' London, 1856, 12mo. 3. 'Loving Thoughts for Human Hearts,' London, 1860, 12mo. 4. 'The Idyls of Solomon: the Hebrew Marriage Week arranged in Dialogue,' London, 1878, 8vo.

[Congregational Year-Book; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. M. R.

LETHBRIDGE, WALTER STEPHENS (1772–1831 ?), miniature-painter, son of William Lethbridge, a farmer, was born at Charleton, Devonshire, and baptised there on 13 Oct. 1772. He was apprenticed to a house-painter; for a short time he acted as assistant to a travelling artist, and then came to London, where he studied in the schools of the Royal Academy. From 1801 to 1829 Lethbridge was an annual exhibitor of miniatures at the Academy; these included portraits of Mrs. Glover, Miss Booth, Miss Kelly, Miss Lacy, and other theatrical celebrities. His likenesses of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon and Henry Nugent Bell were engraved for the latter's 'Huntingdon Peerage,' 1821, and those of Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, R.N., George P. Bidder ('The Calculating Boy') and Sarah Lysons, the Ipswich centenarian, have also been engraved. In 1830 Lethbridge retired to Stonehouse, Plymouth, where he is said to have died in 1831, but this is not confirmed by the parish register. His miniatures of Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. Asaph, and Dr. John Wolcot ('Peter Pindar') are in the National Portrait Gallery.

[Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Armstrong); Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Royal Academy Catalogues; information from the Rev. Vincent Young, vicar of Charleton.] F. M. O'D.

LETHEBY, HENRY (1816–1876), analytical chemist, was born at Plymouth in 1816. He graduated M.B. at London University in 1842, and was also L.S.A. (1837) and Ph.D. He was lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital, and for some years medical officer of health and analyst of foods for the city of London. He was also appointed chief examiner of gas for the metropolis under the board of trade. Letheby was an exceedingly accurate technological chemist, and contributed many papers to the 'Lancet' and other scientific periodicals. He was a fellow of the Linnean and Chemical Societies. He died on 28 March 1876 at his residence, 17 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London. He left a widow. Letheby's chief work was a treatise on 'Food, its Varieties, Chemical Composition, &c.,' London, 1870, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1872. His official reports on the sanitary condition of London were published from time to time.

[Times, 30 March 1876; Medical Register for 1876 and 1877; Analyst, 1876, p. 15; Chemical News, 1876, p. 146; Public Health, 1876, p. 218; Med. Times and Gazette, 1876, p. 447; Men of the Reign.] W. A J. A.

LETHERLAND, JOSEPH (1699–1764), physician, was born at Stratford-on-Avon in 1699. He entered the university of Leyden 30 Sept. 1722, and graduated M.D. 5 July 1724 with an inaugural dissertation, 'Veterum medicorum sententiæ de Phrenitide curandâ' (Leyden, 1724, 4to). Some years afterwards he was created doctor of medicine of Cambridge by royal mandate 9 April 1736, and thus qualified for the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, where he was admitted candidate 30 Sept. 1736, and fellow 30 Sept. 1737, afterwards holding the office of censor and other college dignities. He was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital 7 July 1736, and resigned that office at the close of 1758. In 1761 Letherland was appointed physician to the queen, on the recommendation of Dr. William Heberden the elder [q. v.], who had declined the honour. He died 31 March 1764, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where a memorial tablet was placed to him.

Letherland always practised in London, but without becoming much known to the public, though he was highly esteemed by his colleagues for his learning and professional attainments. His classical learning was shown in a reply to Conyers Middleton's dissertation on the servile condition of physicians among the Romans, in which he vindicated the position of the Roman physicians: 'Notæ breves in Dissertationem de Medicorum apud Romanos conditione a C. Middleton editam.' 8vo, London, 1726. This

was his only separate publication, but he is known to have contributed largely to John Fothergill's 'Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers,' 1748. The historical portion, identifying the disease with one described by Spanish physicians in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is admitted to be his work (Thomas Healde, *Oratio Harveiana*, 4to, London, 1765). Indeed he has the credit of being the first to draw attention to this disease (the modern diphtheria) in 1739 (John Chandler, *On the Disease called a Cold*, 1761, p. 56), though he modestly never asserted his claim to priority.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, ii. 135; English-speaking Students at Leyden (Index Soc.), 1883; Archives of St. Thomas's Hospital.] J. F. P.

LETHIEULLIER, SMART (1701–1760), antiquary, born 3 Nov. 1701, was the second son of John Lethieullier of Aldersbrook Manor House, Little Ilford, Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Smart, knt., of Havering. His grandfather, Sir John Lethieullier, knt. (*d.* 1718), was sheriff of London in 1674, and had purchased the Aldersbrook estate. The family was originally of Brabant. Smart Lethieullier entered as a gentleman-commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, 19 Feb. 1719–20, and graduated M.A. 11 July 1723 (*Cat. Oxf. Grad.*) He devoted himself chiefly to antiquities, and formed collections and made drawings while travelling in France, Italy, Germany, and all parts of England. On his father's death, 1 Jan. 1736–7, he succeeded to Aldersbrook, and in the grounds, which he improved, built a small 'hermitage' for his collections. The manor-house and the hermitage were pulled down by Sir J. T. Long, who purchased the property a few years after Lethieullier's death (Walford, *Greater London*, i. 502). Lethieullier's collections consisted of manuscripts, books, 'medals' (coins?), drawings, and ancient marbles. In Rome he had had dealings with the antiquary Ficoroni (Michaelis, *Anc. Marbles in Great Brit.* § 36). Among the drawings were a folio volume of 'finely painted' drawings of ancient marbles (*Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 443), and drawings by Lethieullier himself of Saxon and English antiquities (*ib.*; Nichols, *Lit. An.* v. 439); many of these, together with others by Vertue and Sir Charles Frederick, came into Horace Walpole's possession (*ib.* i. 695, vi. 287). Lethieullier also formed a collection of English fossils, which at the time of his death was contained in 'two large cabinets,' and which is described by Peter Collinson [q. v.] (*Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 443) as a 'great collection, which excells most others.' Lethieullier made an illustrated manuscript catalogue of the rarer specimens. Lethieullier was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (elected in or before 1750), a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Spalding Society (elected 16 Aug. 1733). He was the friend of many learned men. He corresponded on antiquities with Francis Wise of Oxford and with Dr. Ducarel. Some of his letters are printed in Nichols's 'Lit. Illustr.' iii. 632–45. Dr. Mead, Martin Folkes, and Samuel Gale were among his acquaintances. He contributed several papers to vols. i. and ii. of the 'Archæologia,' furnished an account of Ambresbury Banks, and of Roman antiquities found at Leyton, Essex, for Gough's 'Camden,' vol. ii. (Walford, *Greater London*, i. 417, 418, 484), and wrote a description of the Bayeux tapestry (Ducarel, *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, &c., 1767; cp. Nichols, *Lit. An.* iv. 704). He died at Aldersbrook on 27 Aug. 1760, and was buried in Little Ilford Church. A monument to him is on the north side of the nave (*ib.* v. 370). His library was sold by auction in 1760 (*ib.* v. 371). Nichols (*ib.* v. 368) describes him as 'an excellent scholar' and 'a polite gentleman.' Lethieullier married, on 5 Feb. 1725–6, Margaret (*d.* 19 June 1753), daughter of William Sloper of Woodhay, Berkshire. They had no children.

Lethieullier was succeeded at Aldersbrook and in the manor of Birch Hall at Theydon Bois, and in other estates that he had purchased (Morant, *Essex*, i. 1, 4, 5, 27, 28, 163), by Mary, only daughter of his next brother, Charles Lethieullier (1718–1759), fellow of All Souls' College, D.C.L., F.S.A., counsellor-at-law (*Lit. An.* iii. 630, v. 372; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*)

In the British Museum are various antiquities presented by members of the Lethieullier family. In 1756 Colonel William Lethieullier, F.S.A., a cousin of Smart's, who had travelled in Egypt, bequeathed a collection of English and Egyptian antiquities, including a mummy. In 1756–60 Smart Lethieullier and Pitt, son of Colonel William Lethieullier, presented Egyptian mummies, coffins, fragments of statues, bronzes, manuscripts, &c. (*Brit. Mus. Guide to Exhib. Galleries*, 'List of Benefactors;' Nichols, *Lit. An.* v. 372).

[Morant's Essex, i. 27–8, &c.; various ref. in Nichols's Lit. Illust. and in Lit. Anecd., especially v. 368–72; Gent. Mag. 1760, pp. 394, 443; authorities cited.] W. W.

LETHINGTON, Lord (1496–1586). [See Maitland, Sir Richard.]

LETHLOBOR (*d.* 871), Irish king, son of Longsech, first appears in history as victor in battle against the Danes in co. Down in 826. He was then a king of Dal Araidhe, a territory including the southern half of Antrim and the greater part of Down. His rule only extended over the southern half. In 853 he repulsed an invasion of Aedh MacNeill, and during his long life this was the only serious attack made by the greater Ulster upon the lesser. He became king of all lesser Ulster, or Ulidia, and died of a wound, 'after a good life' (*Ann. R. Eireann*, i. 516), in 871. Ulidia was perhaps more subject to attack from without by the Danes, and from the land side by the increasingly powerful Cinel Eoghain and Oirghialla, than any other, and it is clear that Lethlobor was one of the most powerful of the kings of Ulidia. He was succeeded immediately by his son Cennetich as king of Dal Araidhe, and, after an interval, as king of Ulidia.

[Book of Leinster, MS. of the twelfth century, facs. fol. 41, cols. 3 and 5; Annals of Ulster, ed. Hennessy, i. 325, &c.; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, i. 516, &c.] N. M.

LETTICE, JOHN (1737–1832), poet and divine, son of John Lettice, clergyman, by Mary, daughter of Richard Newcome, rector of Wymington, was born on 27 Dec. 1737 at Rushden in Northamptonshire. His father died when he was fourteen, and left him to the guardianship of a maternal uncle. He was educated at Oakham School, and admitted to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1756, where he graduated B.A. 1761, M.A. 1764, S.T.B. 1771, and S.T.P. 1797. He became a fellow of his college, and in 1764 obtained the Seatonian prize with a poem on the conversion of St. Paul, which was published in 1765, and was reissued in the 'Musæ Seatonianæ,' 1772. In March 1765 he spent an evening with Dr. Johnson, who was visiting Cambridge. In 1768 he accompanied Sir Robert Gunning as chaplain and secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen, was present at the palace revolution in 1772, and subsequently visited other parts of the continent. In 1785 he was presented by his college to the living of Peasmarsh (riding of Hastings, Sussex), in 1799 he was tutor to the Beckford family, and on 21 Feb. 1804 was nominated to the prebend of Seaford in the church of Chichester, both of which preferments he held till his death on 18 Oct. 1832. In his later years he was chaplain to the Duke of Hamilton. He was greatly respected by his parishioners, who erected a monument to his memory. Lettice married, first, a daughter of John Newling, an alderman of Cambridge; she died in January 1788: secondly, on 25 May 1788, a daughter of Dr. Hinckley of the parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury, city of London.

Lettice published, apart from sermons and the Seatonian poem: 1. 'Letters on a Tour through various parts of Scotland in 1792,' London, 1794. 2. 'A Plan for the safe Removal of Inhabitants not Military from Towns and Villages on the coasts of Great Britain in case of the threatened Invasion,' London, 1803. 3. 'The Village Catechist' (addressed to the inhabitants of Peasmarsh), 1803. 4. 'Fables for the Fireside' (dedicated to the Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale), London, 1812. 5. 'Suggestions on Clerical Eloquence,' London, 1822. He contributed articles on Scottish biography, which were originally intended as an appendix to the work numbered 1 above, to the 'European Magazine' for 1794–5. He also translated (with Thomas Martyn) 'The Antiquities of Herculaneum,' from the Italian (only one vol. published, London, 1773), and 'The Immortality of the Soul,' a poem, from the Latin of Isaac Hawkins Browne the elder [q. v.], Cambridge, 1795.

[Didot's Nouvelle Biog.; Gent. Mag. 1788, pt. ii. p. 648, 1789 pt. i. p. 466, 1832 pt. i. pp. 477–9; Nichols's Lit. Ill. vi. 141 sq., vii. 48 sq., viii 372; Graduati Cantabr.; Lettice's pref. to his Suggestions on Church Eloquence; Horsfield's Sussex; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] W. A. S.

LETTOU, JOHN (*fl.* 1480), printer, was the first printer who set up a printing-press in the city of London. He appears to have been of foreign extraction. His type, which is of peculiar excellence, so much resembles that of M. Moravus, a printer of Naples, that it is possible that Lettou learnt printing there. He printed in 1480, three years after Cotton set up his press in Westminster, an indulgence of Sixtus IV issued by John Kendall [see under KENDALL, JOHN, *d.* 1485], of which at least two editions are known. In the same year he printed, at the expense of William Wilcock, an edition by Thomas Penketh of Antonius Andreæ 'Quæstiones super xii. libros Metaphysicæ.' In 1481 Lettou printed, also at Wilcock's expense, an edition of Thomas Wallensis's commentary on the Psalms. About the same time he entered into partnership with William de Machlinia [q. v.], with new type, and they printed five law-books, including an edition of Littleton's 'Tenures;' a later edition of this work (1485?) bears the name of Machlinia alone as a printer, so that Lettou probably died or ceased printing about 1483. From the colophon to the first edition of the

last-named work it appears that his printing-press was close to All Saints' Church in the City.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Early English Books to 1640; information from F. Gordon Duff, esq.] L. C.

LETTS, THOMAS (1803–1873), inventor of 'Letts's Diaries,' son of John Letts, a London bookbinder, by his wife Susan Spicer, was born at Stockwell, London, in 1803. He was educated at Dr. Crosby's school at Greenwich, and then apprenticed to his father's business. On his father's retirement about 1835 he continued to carry on the business, but devoted himself specially to the manufacture of diaries. Ruled diaries existed long before Letts's time, but he improved them and adapted them to a variety of requirements. By 1839 no less than twenty-eight varieties of the ordinary diary were issued, ranging from foolscap folio, one day to a page, to the small pocket diary of a few inches in size each way. Letts also issued interest tables, medical diaries, office calendars, parliamentary registers and guides, ledgers, log-books, clerical diaries, and washing-books (cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*) The sale gradually increased to several hundred thousands annually, and Letts erected large factories at New Cross. He acquired a property at Chale, Isle of Wight, and in 1864, on the occasion of the Shakespeare tercentenary, he erected a small Doric temple in the neighbouring woods as a memorial to the poet. This is still to be seen from the road above St. Catherine's Point. Letts died at Granville Park, Blackheath, on 8 Aug. 1873, and was buried in Norwood cemetery. He married, first, in 1837 Harriet Cory, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, and on her death Emma Horwood Barry, by whom he had seven children. Shortly after Letts's death the business was turned into a limited liability company, but in 1885 the company went into liquidation, and the entire diary business was purchased by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

Thackeray, in his 'Roundabout Papers,' No. 18, first published in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for January 1862, made 'Letts's Diary' the text of a New-year's sermon. He declared his preference for 'one of your No. 12 diaries, three shillings cloth boards; silk limp, gilt edges, three and six; French morocco, tuck ditto, four and six.'

[Information kindly supplied by Thomas Alton Letts, esq., of New York.] T. S.

LETTSOM, JOHN COAKLEY (1744–1815), physician, was born on 22 Nov. 1744 at Little Vandyke, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, of a quaker family of Cheshire origin. When six years old he was sent to England for his education, and came under the notice of Samuel Fothergill [q. v.], the quaker preacher. He was placed at school with Gilbert Thompson, afterwards a physician, whose academy was celebrated among the Society of Friends. In April 1761 he was apprenticed to Abraham Sutcliff, a surgeon and apothecary at Settle, Yorkshire. Here Lettsom acquired a good knowledge of Latin, and became well versed in botany. At the end of five years' apprenticeship he went to London, introduced by Samuel Fothergill to his brother, Dr. John Fothergill [q. v.], the physician. He became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, under Benjamin Cowell the surgeon, with the physicians Russell, Grieve, and especially Mark Akenside, of whose manners in the hospital he has left an amusing description. He also attended the lectures of Dr. Fordyce, but occupied himself chiefly with carefully studying and taking notes of the cases, at that time an unusual practice, and not pursued by any other pupil of the hospital.

In October 1767 he returned to the West Indies to take possession of a small property left him by his father, the most valuable portion of which consisted of fifty slaves, whom Lettsom, though possessed of no other resources, at once emancipated. He then went into practice at Tortola, and in six months made about 2,000*l.*, on the strength of which capital he returned to London to follow in the steps of the great Fothergill. In October 1768 he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he studied under Cullen and Home. After visiting several universities and health resorts on the continent he graduated M.D. at Leyden on 20 June 1769, with a dissertation, 'Observationes ad vires Theæ pertinentes,' 4to, Leyden, 1769. In 1770 he became licentiate of the College of Physicians, and commenced practice in the city of London. By his marriage in the same year with the daughter of John Miers he acquired a considerable fortune. Thus favourably launched, his quaker connections and the recommendation of Dr. Fothergill, who was at that time leaving the city, soon brought him a large practice. In 1770 he became F.S.A., and in 1771 F.R.S., and afterwards joined many other medical and scientific societies. For many years his income amounted to several thousands, but his great munificence, and still more his lavish expenditure, kept him in continual pecuniary difficulties, so that (as he himself explains) constant occupation became a necessity, and for nineteen years he never took a holiday. Towards the

close of his life he was compelled to part with his suburban house, Grove Hill, Camberwell, where he had spent immense sums on a museum, library, and botanical garden. This remarkable mansion was described in 'Grove Hill, a Poem,' 4to, 1799 [by the Rev. T. Maurice]; 'Grove Hill, an Horticultural Sketch,' 4to, 1804. Shortly before his death he came into a large West Indian fortune bequeathed to him and his grandson by the widow of his son, Pickering Lettsom, but did not live long enough to profit by it.

After forty-five years' incessant occupation in his profession, Lettsom died at his house, Sambrook Court, Basinghall Street, on 1 Nov. 1815, and was buried in the Friends' Burying-ground, Coleman Street, Bunhill Row. Lettsom had a large family. One son, Samuel Fothergill, and two daughters, married respectively to Dr. Philip Elliott and Mr. John Elliott of Pimlico, survived him, and left issue. Several children died before him, including his eldest son, John Miers Lettsom (1771–1799), a physician of promise (*Gent. Mag.* January 1800), and father of William Nanson Lettsom [see *ad fin.*]

Lettsom was one of the most successful of the long roll of quaker physicians. He was not a rigid quaker, being, to use his own words, 'a volatile creole, in his nature and essence changeable,' but he always attended worship, and retained the quaker dress even in the presence of royalty. He was a man of warm heart, active benevolence, and so much perseverance and practical skill as to secure him a very large practice.

In medical science Lettsom achieved nothing of moment, but he rendered important public services as a philanthropist, taking part in the foundation of several valuable institutions. In 1770 he united with others in founding the General Dispensary in Aldersgate Street, the first of its kind in London, and in 1773 became one of its physicians, when he published an anonymous pamphlet advocating its claims ('On the Improvement of Medicine in London on the basis of the Public Good,' 8vo, London, 1773). In the next year he brought out 'Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary,' containing records of cases observed there. He also assisted Dr. Hawes and others in founding the Royal Humane Society, and the establishment of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate was largely due to him. Lettsom's name is, however, chiefly connected with the Medical Society of London, of which he was one of the original founders, and which he enriched by the gift of a freehold house in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, of a considerable library, and by the foundation of a gold medal (called after his patron 'the Fothergillian') to be given annually for a medical essay. His own name is still commemorated in the 'Lettsomian Lectures' given in the society. In 1812 he became president of the newly founded Philosophical Society of London, and contributed to it several lectures.

In early life Lettsom was a supporter of inoculation for the small-pox, aiding in the foundation of the Society for General Inoculation, and publishing pamphlets on the subject, one of which brought him into a controversy with Henry, baron Dimsdale [q.v.] But when vaccination was introduced he became an ardent advocate in print and otherwise of the new practice, and warmly supported Jenner's claims to public recognition. He took also an active part in promoting the erection of a memorial to John Howard. Another subject in which he interested himself was the introduction of the mangel-wurzel, first brought into notice by Sir Richard Jebb in 1786. Lettsom translated a pamphlet on the subject ('An Account of the Mangel-Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity,' from the French of the Abbé de Commerell, 8vo, 1787), grew the seed himself, and imported a large quantity, which he distributed to farmers and others in this country as well as in Europe, America, and the West Indies. The diminution of intemperance, the study of anatomy, the relief of distress, the reform of prisons, the keeping of bees, &c., were other topics which his indefatigable public spirit led him to take up and write about.

Lettsom's literary activity was the more remarkable, because most of his works as well as his private letters were written in his carriage while driving about to see his patients. His multifarious writings may be arranged under three heads: I. Medical and scientific; II. Biographical; III. Popular and philanthropic. Of the first class the following may be mentioned: 1. 'Reflections on the General Treatment and Cure of Fevers,' 8vo, 1772. 2. 'The Natural History of the Tea Tree, with Observations on its Medical Qualities,' &c., 4to, London, 1772; 2nd edit. 1799. An expansion of his Leyden dissertation, containing an accurate botanical description of the plant, by which Linnæus, in a complimentary letter, allowed himself corrected (Pettigrew, *Life*, ii. 583). 3. 'The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion,' 8vo, 1773; 3rd edit. 1799. 4. 'History of the Origin of Medicine, an Oration at the Medical Society,' 4to, 1778. The notes show much miscellaneous learning. French translation by M. H***, London and Paris, 1787. 5. 'Hints respecting the Chlorosis of Boarding Schools,' 8vo, 1795. 6. 'Observations on the Cow

Pock,' 1st edit. 4to, 1801 (privately printed); 2nd edit. 8vo, 1801. He published also twenty-seven papers in the 'Memoirs,' 1792–1805, and the 'Transactions of the Medical Society of London,' 1810. The most important observation is that on the effects of alcoholic excess on the nervous system in women, contained in a paper, 'Some Remarks on the Effects of Lignum Quassiæ Amaræ' (*Memoirs*, vol. i.), and repeated in a pamphlet 'On the Effects of Hard Drinking,' 4to, 1791. He also wrote in other medical journals, and one paper of no moment in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1786.

II. His biographical writings were: 'Life of John Fothergill,' in his 'Works' (edited by Lettsom, 3 vols. 8vo, 1783); one vol. 4to, 1784. The fourth edition of the 'Memoirs,' 8vo, 1786, contains also memoirs of William Cuming, George Cleghorn, Alexander Russell, and Peter Collinson. He wrote also memoirs of William Hewson ('Trans. Med. Soc.' vol. i. pt. i.), of James Johnstone (*ib.* vol. i. pt. ii.), and of Edward Jenner (oration at Medical Society, 8 March 1804); obituary notice of Baron Dimsdale (anonymous, in 'European Magazine,' August 1802); 'Recollections of Dr. Rush,' 8vo, London, 1815.

III. Lettsom was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' either in his own name or using a pseudonym, such as 'One of the Faculty,' 'J. C. Mottles,' &c., and also to the 'Monthly Ledger,' a quaker magazine, there also using various signatures. Many of these productions were collected and published with the title 'Hints designed to Promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science,' 3 vols. 8vo, 1801. He carried on a copious correspondence with scientific men and doctors in various parts, much of which is printed in Pettigrew's 'Life.' Lettsom's own letters are lively and interesting, containing vivid descriptions of contemporaries.

Of Lettsom's manuscripts the library of the Medical Society contains a quarto volume of his notes of Fordyce's 'Lectures on Medicine and Materia Medica;' and another containing notes on the 'Practice of Physick,' probably Cullen's lectures at Edinburgh. The Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society possesses six vols. 4to of 'Materia Medica, imitated after the manner of Dr. Francis Home,' founded apparently on Home's lectures at Edinburgh, 1768–9.

The Medical Society possesses an interesting oil painting by Medley of its early members, in which Lettsom occupies a prominent place, and another portrait of him in oils. There is an engraved portrait by W. Skelton, 1817, in Pettigrew's 'Life,' one by Holloway, *ad vivum*, in Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations, ii. 657, and another by Holloway in 'European Magazine,' December 1876.

Lettsom's eldest grandson, William Nanson Lettsom (1796–1865), man of letters, was son of John Miers Lettsom, M.D., by Rachel, daughter of William Nanson, and was born 4 Feb. 1796. He passed from Eton to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818 and M.A. in 1822, and won the prizes for the Latin ode and two epigrams in 1816, and that for the ode again in 1817. Possessed of ample means, he devoted his life to a study of literature, both ancient and modern. He published an able translation of the 'Nibelungenlied' with the title 'The Fall of the Nebelungers; otherwise the book of Kriemhild' in 1850, and carefully edited from the author's manuscripts William Sidney Walker's 'Shakespeare's Versification' (1854) and his 'Critical Examination of the Text of Shakespeare' (1860). His friend, Alexander Dyce [q. v.], acknowledged much aid from Lettsom in his preparation of his edition of 'Shakespeare.' Lettsom also interested himself in textual criticism of the New Testament. He died on 3 Sept. 1865 at Westbourne Park, Paddington (*Gent. Mag.* 1865, ii. 790–1).

[Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom, with a selection from his Correspondence, by T. J. Pettigrew, 3 vols. 8vo, 1817; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. ii. 657; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vols. ii. iii. iv. (see Index); Gent. Mag. November 1815; European Mag. June 1783, December 1786, November 1815; Authentic Memoirs of Physicians and Surgeons, 2nd edit., 8vo, 1818, p. 100; Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 287; Georgian Era, ii. 417–21; Smith's Friends' Books, ii. 101–7; Gent. Mag. 1791, i. 367.] J. F. P.

LEVEN, Earls of. [See Leslie, Alexander, first Earl, 1580–1661; and Melville, David, third Earl, 1660–1728.]

LEVENS, PETER (*fl.* 1587), scholar and medical writer, was born 'at or near Eske in Yorkshire,' and proceeded to Oxford in 1552, apparently to Magdalen College. He was admitted B.A. 6 July 1556, was elected probationer-fellow of Magdalen 'into a Yorkshire place,' 19 Jan. 1557, and became 'true and perpetual fellow,' January 1559. He supplicated for M.A. February 1559–60, but the date of his admission is not known. He subsequently 'taught a grammar school and practised physic.' Wood styles him 'an eminent physician.'

He published: 1. 'Manipulus Vocabulorum. A Dictionarie of English and Latine wordes, set forthe in suche order, as none heretofore hath ben, the Englishe going before the Latine, necessary not onely for Scholers that want varietie of words, but also for such as use to write in English

Meetre. Gathered and set forth by P. Levins, Anno 1570. Imprinted at London by Henrie Bynneman, for John Waley.' The dictionary contains a preface to the reader and a dedicatory letter to 'the right worshipful M. Stanley,' treasurer of the mint. It is valuable for the light it throws on the contemporary pronunciation of English words, and has been reprinted by the Camden Society (1867, 4to) and the Early English Text Society (1867, 8vo), under the editorship of Mr. H. B. Wheatley. Mr. Wheatley supplies a preface and alphabetical index to both editions. The value of the dictionary was first pointed out in Mr. A. Way's edition of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' (Camd. Soc.) 2. 'A right profitable Book for all Diseases, called the Pathway to Health; wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great virtue; as also notable Potions and Drinks, and for the distilling of divers Waters, and Making of Oils, and other comfortable Receipts,' London, 1587, 4to. This has a preface defending the use of the vulgar tongue in a learned work. It became popular, and was reprinted in 1596, 1608, 1632, 1644, 1654, 1664.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 548; Fasti, i. 149, 156; preface to E. E. T. Society's edition of Manipulus Vocabulorum.] R. B.

LEVENS, ROBERT (1615–1650), royalist. [See LEVINZ.]

LEVER, SIR ASHTON (1729–1788), collector of the Leverian Museum, eldest son of Sir James Darcy Lever, knight, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. William Ashton, born at Alkrington, near Manchester, on 5 March 1729, was educated at the Manchester grammar school, and matriculated 1 April 1748 Corpus Christi College, Oxford. After leaving Oxford, and residing for some years at Manchester with his mother, he settled at his seat at Alkrington Hall. From his early years he had a passion for horsemanship, field-sports, archery, and was an ardent collector of very varied objects. At first he collected live birds, and his aviary at Alkrington was then reputed to be the best in the kingdom. About 1760 he purchased at Dunkirk several hogsheads of foreign shells, and for a time his whole attention was taken up with shells and fossils. Stuffed birds next occupied his attention, and ultimately all kinds of natural objects and savage costumes and weapons were added to the collection, which became famous and attracted many visitors. In 1774 he was induced to remove his museum, to which he gave the name of the 'Holophusikon,' to London. Taking Leicester House, in Leicester Square, he filled sixteen rooms and various passages and staircases with his curiosities, and advertised that they were to be seen each day from ten to four, 'admittance 5*s.* 3*d.* each person.' He was a good naturalist, and a man of varied accomplishments, but grew eccentric in dress and manner. Madame d'Arblay has left a curious picture of the grotesque figure he presented when she visited the museum in 1782 (*Diary*, ed. Barrett, i. 495).

Excessive outlay on the museum impaired his fortune. After it had been valued before a parliamentary committee at 53,000*l.* it was offered at a moderate sum to the British Museum in 1783, but the museum trustees declined to buy it. In 1788 Lever obtained an act of parliament to dispose of it by a lottery of thirty-six thousand tickets at a guinea each, of which, however, only eight thousand were sold. The museum fell to a Mr. James Parkinson, who exhibited it in a building called the Rotunda, erected for the purpose on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge. Here for some years it was one of the sights of London, but eventually it became neglected, and the owner dispersed it by auction in 1806, the sale occupying sixty-five days, and the lots numbering 7,879. The sale catalogue, compiled by Edward Donovan, fills 410 pages. The collection is also described partially in G. Shaw's 'Museum Leverianum,' 1792, 4to, and in A. Ella's 'Visits to the Leverian Museum' (intended for children), 12mo. A number of Leverian specimens are yet preserved in Mr. Syer Cuming's collection at Kennington, Surrey.

Lever was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1771, and was knighted at St. James's on 5 June 1778. After the disposal of his museum he retired to Alkrington, and died suddenly at the Bull's Head Inn, Manchester, on 24 Jan. 1788, aged 58. He married in 1746 Frances, daughter of James Bayley of Manchester, but left no children. He was great-uncle to Charles Lever the novelist.

Portraits of Lever appear in the 'European Magazine,' 1784, and Baines's 'Lancashire,' 1833.

[European Mag. January 1782 p. 17, August 1784 p. 83; Gent. Mag. 1773 pt. i. p. 219, 1788 pt. i. p. 179; Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 985; Baines's Lancashire, 1833, ii. 565, ibid. ed. Croston, ii. 351; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xx. 219; Wheatley's London Past and Present, 1891, ii. 381; Ogden's Archery, a Poem, 1793, pp. 23, 63; Ogden's Poem on the Museum at Alkrington, 1774; Wood's Prospect of Manchester, a Poem, 1813, p. 23; Notes and Queries in Manchester Guardian, 26 Feb. 1877; Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Soc. vii. 222; Fitzgerald's Charles Lever, 1879, i. 4; Tom Taylor's Leicester Square, 1874.] C. W. S.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES (1806–1872), novelist, second son of James Lever, was born in Dublin, 31 Aug. 1806. Strangely enough in the case of a writer so characteristically Irish, his ancestry was entirely English on the paternal side, his father, a builder with some pretensions to rank as an architect, and a nephew of Sir Ashton Lever [q. v.], having come to Ireland from Manchester. From him Lever appears to have inherited his gift of vivid story-telling. His mother, Julia (originally Judith) Candler, was also of English descent. Lever, who in boyhood, as in manhood, was lively, ready, and full of fun, received a rather scrambling kind of education at various private schools, and in October 1822 entered Trinity College, Dublin, where, though always well conducted, he by no means distinguished himself as a student. He did not graduate until 1827, a delay which may be accounted for by the fact, if fact it be, that he went out to Quebec in charge of an emigrant ship in 1824; but such an interruption of his college career seems improbable, nor could he have had the requisite qualification. It is more likely that the voyage took place in 1829, when he is known on his own authority to have visited Canada. He had already, in 1828, travelled in Holland and Germany, spending some considerable time at Göttingen, where he studied medicine and imbibed a taste for German student-life, some of whose customs he afterwards endeavoured to acclimatise in Ireland. On his return to Dublin in 1830 he continued the study of medicine at Stevens's Hospital and the Medico-Chirurgical School, but failed to pass his examination. He nevertheless obtained the degree of bachelor of medicine from Trinity College at midsummer, 1831, and successively held appointments under the board of health at Kilkee, Clare, and Portstewart, Giant's Causeway. The cholera was then in the land, and the board was probably not very particular. In 1833 he lost both parents, and either contracted or avowed marriage with Miss Catherine Baker, an early friend of his youth. To this union his father had been strongly opposed. The lady had little or no means, and although Lever had inherited half of his father's not inconsiderable property, and seems to have enjoyed a fair practice at Portstewart, want of economy and heavy losses at cards soon brought his affairs into a very embarrassed condition. He began to turn his attention to literature as a resource. He had already contributed to the 'Dublin University Magazine,' then recently established, and in February 1837 he achieved his first, and perhaps his greatest, literary success, with the first instalment in that magazine of 'Harry Lorrequer.' Subsequent numbers only deepened the impression, but just as Lever's position seemed assured he forsook Ireland for Brussels in 1840, on an invitation from Sir John Crampton, secretary to the British embassy in Belgium. He seems to have thought that this patronage justified his description of himself as physician to the embassy, which he never was. He nevertheless obtained good practice and an entry to the best society, while his pen was exceedingly active, 'Harry Lorrequer' being immediately followed by 'Charles O'Malley,' which also first appeared in the 'Dublin Magazine' for 1840, and proved the most popular of all his works, and this by 'Jack Hinton the Guardsman' in 1843. These works are artless and almost formless; the influence of Maxwell is plainly discernible in them, and they are said to have owed something of their inspiration to McGlashan, the shrewd manager of the 'Dublin University Magazine.' But Lever's early novels display his best qualities at their best—his animal spirits and rollicking glee, his copious and effective anecdote, his power of vigorous, though by no means subtle, delineation of character within the range of his own experience.

Despite their imperfections, Lever's early writings made the fortune of the 'Dublin University Magazine,' and in April 1842 he returned to Dublin on accepting an invitation to become its editor, thus definitively abandoning medicine for literature. He greatly improved the staff of contributors to the magazine, and wrote for it one of his most characteristic novels, 'Tom Burke of Ours,' 1844. 'Arthur O'Leary,' 1844, followed. But Lever never felt very comfortable in his editorial chair. Politics could not be excluded, but they could not be introduced without serious offence to many, and from this and other causes Lever found himself exposed to a series of irritating squabbles, which tried his temper more severely than they need have done. He thought it necessary on one occasion to proceed to London to challenge Samuel Carter Hall [q. v.], and another time he was himself challenged by Dr. Kenealy, whose contributions he had been obliged to purge of much libellous matter. His card-playing also kept him poor, although it is asserted that he could and did discharge every debt. The most powerful cause, however, to drive him from Dublin was the danger he ran of absolute literary dearth. When confined to his editorial duties, he could no longer go about observing men and storing his memory with anecdote. His next considerable work, 'The O'Donoghue,' 1845, a

romance of Killarney, owed its existence to a holiday spent in that district; in the next, 'The Knight of Gwynne,' 1847, one of his best books, he fell back upon history, and availed himself of contemporary memoirs of the union.

Thackeray visited Lever on his own Irish tour in 1842–3, and dedicated to him his 'Irish Sketch Book.' He frankly warned him against his literary tendency to extravagance, and in personal intercourse strongly advised him to quit Dublin for London. Lever, however, preferred the continent. In 1845 he resigned his editorship, and in May was living at Brussels, reduced, he says, to his last fifty pounds, but still apparently driving about with his carriage and pair. After wandering for two years with his family over Germany and Italy, and doing little work except desultory writing for magazines, he settled at Florence in August 1847. There he produced 'The Martins of Cro' Martin,' a fine picture of West of Ireland life; 'Roland Cashel,' 1850, the materials for which were partly drawn from his continental experience, and which especially illustrates the transition from his earlier to his later style; and 'The Dodd Family Abroad,' 1853–4, a picture of English life on the continent in which he appears more in the light of a reflective humourist than previously, and which, he says, was better liked by himself and his intimate friends, and less liked by the public, than any of his books. These works may be said to mark Lever's culmination as a novelist. To the same period belong 'Tales of the Trains by Tilbury Tramp,' 'Diary and Notes of Horace Templeton,' 1849, 'Con Cregan,' 1849 (published anonymously, and welcomed by the press as the production of a formidable competitor), 'Maurice Tiernay,' 1852, 'Sir Jasper Carew,' 1854, and 'The Daltons,' 1852. 'A Day's Ride,' published in 'Household Words,' and separately in 1863, was so unsuccessful that Dickens adopted the unusual course of announcing beforehand the number with which it would terminate.

In 1857 Lever was appointed British consul at Spezzia, an office which compelled him to live there, but which seems to have been otherwise almost a sinecure. His principal literary performances during his residence were: 'The Fortunes of Glencore,' 1857; 'Davenport Dunn,' 1859; 'One of them,' 1861; 'Barrington,' 1862; 'Tony Butler,' 1865; 'A Campaigner at Home,' 1865; 'Luttrell of Arran,' 1865; and 'Sir Brook Fosbrooke,' 1866, his own favourite among his novels, but not remarkably popular. 'Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men, Women, and other things in general,' 1864, a series of essays, originally appeared in 'Blackwood,' and obtained considerably more success than it deserved. It shows the man of experience and observation, but is in general such table-talk as one need not go far to hear, deficient in originality, pregnancy, and point. In 1867 he received the consulship of Trieste from Lord Derby, with the observation, 'Here is six hundred a year for doing nothing, and you are just the man to do it.' The increased salary scarcely atoned for the unsuitableness of the post. The climate and society of Trieste were detestable to Lever; his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, sickened and died. He fell into confirmed bad spirits, though always able to rally under congenial circumstances—able, too, to produce a novel of considerable merit in his last fiction, 'Lord Kilgobbin' (1872). His other works of this period were: 'Gerald Fitzgerald's Continental Gossippings;' 'The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,' 1868; 'That Boy of Norcott's,' 1869; 'Paul Gosslett's Confession,' 1870. He could not, however, shake off his depression, which was partly occasioned by incipient disease of the heart, partly by the fixed idea, which, when his relation to his great contemporaries is considered, cannot but appear most groundless, that he had been unfairly treated in comparison with others, and had been left behind in the race of life. He visited Ireland in 1871, and seemed alternately in very high and very low spirits; after his return to Trieste he failed gradually, and died suddenly there, from failure of the heart's action, on 1 June 1872. He had continued to lose at cards to the last, yet his affairs were in perfect order, and his family was not unprovided for.

A collected edition of his works in thirty-three volumes was issued between 1876 and 1878, and a reprint is now in course of publication. 'The Commissioner, or De Lunatico Inquirendo,' 1843, sometimes ascribed to Lever, is by G. P. R. James, although Lever contributed a preface. 'The Nevilles of Garretstown,' by the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, is also wrongly associated with Lever's name, together with 'The Mystic Vial,' 'The Heirs of Randolph Abbey,' and 'Major O'Connor, by the author of Charles O'Malley.' 'The Rent in a Cloud,' 1869, though included in Lever's collected works, is believed to be by a daughter (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vi. 111–12).

Lever's novels, says Anthony Trollope in his 'Autobiography' (ii. 74–5), 'are just like his conversation;' and he adds: 'Of all the men I have ever encountered, he was the surest fund of drollery. . . . Rouse him in the middle of the night, and wit would come from him before he was half awake.' Lever's great misfortune was to be an author without

sufficient literary vocation. Had his circumstances been easy, he probably would not have written at all. His earliest and most popular writings can hardly rank as literature, though their vigour and gaiety, and the excellent anecdotes and spirited songs with which they are interspersed, will always render them attractive. He is almost destitute of invention or imagination, his personages are generally transcripts from the life, and his incidents stories told at second hand. At a later period in his career he awoke in some measure to the claims of art, and exhibited more proficiency as a writer, with less damage to his character as a humorist, than might have been expected. The transition is marked by 'Roland Cashel,' but in 'Glencore' he first deliberately attempted analysis of character. His readers lamented the disappearance of his rollicking spendthrifts and daredevil heroes. But his later works exhibit fewer traces of exhaustion and decay than is usual with veteran writers. The effervescence of animal spirits has indeed subsided, but the residue is by no means tame or spiritless, and the loss of energy is largely compensated by greater attention to finish, and to the regularity of construction essential to the novel. Lever's best passages of incident and description in both his early and late novels are very effective; his diffuseness, which seldom amounts to tediousness, may be excused as the result of serial publication. He had so little of the artistic instinct that he could not, he tells us, write otherwise than from month to month.

For his military novels, like 'Maurice Tiernay' and 'Tom Burke'—by many accounted his best work—he derived much information from 'Victoires, conquêtes, désastres . . . des Français de 1792 à 1819' (15 vols. 1835). 'Tom Burke' is especially valuable for its portrayal of the enthusiasm excited by Napoleon I, and of the life of the Irish exiles in Paris, which Miles Byrne depicted historically in his 'Memoirs' (1863). As a portrayer of Irish character Lever has been greatly overrated. His friend Major Dwyer justly observes that his aboriginal Irishmen are generally of a low class, his heroes and heroines almost invariably English or Anglo-Norman. He has done much to perpetuate current errors as to Irish character, not that the type which he depicts is unreal, but it is far from universal or even general. Instead, therefore, of taking rank as Ireland's chief humorist, he is positively unpopular with Irishmen of strong national feeling, who accuse him of lowering the national character. He has not, however, actually misrepresented anything, and cannot be censured for confining himself to the society which he knew; nor was his talent adapted for the treatment of Irish life in its melancholy and poetical aspects, even if these had been more familiar to him. In his own character he exhibited some admirable and many amiable traits. His failings were chiefly those incidental to the sanguine temperament, of which, alike in its merits and defects, he was a singularly unmixed example.

Lever's characteristic extravagances are cleverly parodied by Bret Harte in his tale by 'a popular author' entitled 'Terence Deuville.'

[The chief authority for Lever's Life is the Biography by W. J. Fitzpatrick, 1879; see also Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; and Read's Irish Cabinet; for his early life see also two papers on 'The Youth of Charles Lever,' by a kinsman, Dublin Univ. Mag. 1880, pp. 465, 570. His novels are reviewed in Blackwood for August 1862; and his general literary character is rather severely estimated by Mr. George Saintsbury in the Fortnightly Review, vol. xxxii.] R. G.

LEVER, CHRISTOPHER (*fl.* 1627), protestant writer and poet, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, but did not graduate (Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, ii. 39). From the dedications of his various works it appears that though he had taken orders he was unable to obtain a benefice. He wrote: 1. 'Queene Elizabeth's Teares; or, her resolute bearing the Christian Crosse inflicted on her by the persecuting hands of Steuen Gardner, Bishop of Winchester, in the bloodie time of Queene Marie,' 4to, London, 1607, a curious but long and dull poem. 2. 'A Crucifixe; or, a Meditation upon Repentance and the Holie Passion,' 4to, London, 1607, another poem of the same mediocre quality. Reprinted by the Rev. A. B Grosart in the 'Fuller Worthies Library, 1870. 3. 'Heaven and Earth, Religion and Policy; or the maine difference betweene Religion and Policy,' 8vo [London], 1608. 4. 'The Holy Pilgrime, leading the way to heaven . . . In two bookes. Written by C. L.,' 8vo, London, 1618. 5. 'The Historie of the Defendors of the Catholique Faith. Discoursing the state of Religion in England,' &c., 4to, London, 1627. Copies of all these works are in the British Museum.

[Corser's Collectanea (Chetham Soc.), viii. 355–62; Hunter's Chorus Vatum (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 24,491), v. 182; Lever's Works.] G. G.

LEVER, DARCY (1760?–1837), writer on seamanship, born about 1760, was the eldest son of the Rev. John Lever of Buxton in Derbyshire, and nephew of Sir Ashton Lever [q. v.] In January 1770 he was entered in the Manchester school. He afterwards

went out to India, where his life is vaguely described as 'a somewhat eventful one.' His adventures must have taken a nautical direction, and would seem too to have been profitable, as he returned to England at a comparatively early age and apparently in the enjoyment of a comfortable independence. In 1808 he published at Leeds 'The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Key to the Leading of Rigging and to Practical Seamanship,' 4to, dedicated by permission to the lords of the admiralty. He was then living at Leeds, and in the introduction says that the work was planned many years before and was then finished 'for the advantage of a young gentleman whose inclinations led him to the choice of a sea-faring life.' It had an immediate success and continued for nearly forty years the text-book both in the royal navy and in the mercantile marine. Lever afterwards settled in Pontefract, and towards the end of his life divided his time between Alkrington Hall, near Manchester, the original seat of his family, and Edinburgh, where he died, 22 Jan. 1837. He married Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. William Murgatroyd, and by her had eight children.

[Manchester School Register, edited by the Rev. J. F. Smith, i. 155 (Chetham Society's Publications, vol. lxix.); Baines's Hist. of Lancashire, ii. 566.] J. K. L.

LEVER or **LEAVER**, RALPH, D.D. (*d.* 1585), master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, was a native of Lancashire, and a younger brother of Thomas Lever [q. v.], master of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was himself educated in that college, graduating B.A. in 1547–8, and M.A. in 1551, and being admitted a fellow by the royal visitors on 4 July 1549. During the reign of Queen Mary he was an exile for religion, and he probably resided with his brother Thomas at Zürich and Aarau. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was elected a senior fellow of St. John's College on 30 July 1559 (Baker, *Hist. of St. John's*, ed. Mayor, i. 325). On 30 July 1560 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. Baker complains that Lever, Thomas Cartwright, William Fulke, and Percival Wiburn, while fellows of St. John's, 'infected the college with an almost incurable disaffection, and laid the seeds of our succeeding divisions' (*ib.* i. 148). During the mastership of Leonard Pilkington he had a lease of the manor of Bassingbourne, in Fordham, Cambridgeshire, although he was a fellow of the college; this favour was shown to him because he was the master's countryman.

In 1563 he became reader or tutor to Walter Devereux, afterwards first earl of Essex [q. v.] On 5 Nov. 1565 he was collated to the rectory of Washington, co. Durham (Surtees, *Durham*, ii. 44). On 21 Aug. 1566 he became archdeacon of Northumberland, and on 17 Oct. 1567 he was installed a canon of Durham. In 1573 he resigned the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and on 17 Nov. 1575 he was collated to the rich rectory of Stanhope, co. Durham, resigning Washington then or soon afterwards. During the vacancy in the see of Durham occasioned by the death of Bishop Pilkington he was appointed by the dean and chapter commissary to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, and he with Richard Fawcett, another prebendary, presented a supplication to the queen on 30 March 1577, complaining of the grant of leases by the dean and chapter, and desiring redress from her majesty by a royal visitation, *sede vacante* (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. vol. cxi. art. 48). On 16 July 1577 he was collated to the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, vacant by the death of his brother Thomas, and he soon afterwards resigned the rectory of Stanhope. He was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1578, under a grace which states that he had studied theology for twenty years subsequently to his taking the degree of M.A. (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 507). In 1582 disputes arose between him and Dr. Barnes, bishop of Durham. On 30 Sept. 1583, however, Bishop Barnes wrote to some of the justices of the peace within the county palatine, ordering them to give satisfaction to Lever for the wrongs done to his hospital by assessments, impositions, and taxes for bridges and other matters. On 24 Feb. 1584–5 Lever wrote to Lord Burghley, requesting him to forward in parliament the bill, which soon afterwards became law, for the incorporation of Sherburn Hospital and the rectification of abuses that had long existed therein. He died about March 1584–5.

His works are: 1. 'The Assertion of Raphe Lever touching the Canon Law, the English Papists, and the Ecclesiastical Offices of this Realm, with his most humble Petition to Her Majesty for Redress,' printed in Strype's 'Annals,' i. 357–60, folio. 2. 'The most noble, auncient, and learned playe called the Philosophers game, inuented for the honest recreation of students, and other sober persons, in passing the tediousnes of tyme to the release of their labours and the exercise of their wittes. . . . By Rafe Leuer, and augmented by W[illiam] F[ulke];' black letter, London, 1563, 8vo; dedicated by James Rowbothum to Lord Robert Dudley. Fulke published this curious work without the author's consent. Rowbothum had in

1562 published 'The Pleausaunt and Wittie Playe of the Cheastes,' also dedicated to Lord Dudley. 3. 'The Arte of Reason, rightly termed Witcraft, teaching a perfect way to Argue and Dispute,' London, 1573, 16mo; dedicated to Walter, earl of Essex. This is one of the rarest of early English treatises on logic.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 507; Addit. MS. 5875, fol. 79 *b*; Brydges's Censura Literaria, 1808, viii. 341; Cal. of State Papers (1547–80) pp. 540, 644 (1581–90), pp. 121, 122, 228, 570; Strype's Works (general index); Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 479.] T. C.

LEVER or LEAVER, THOMAS (1521–1577), puritan divine, born at Little Lever in Lancashire in 1521, was brother of Ralph Lever [q. v.] He graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1541–2; was elected, after being rejected in the previous year, junior fellow in 1543; proceeded M.A. in 1545; was admitted a senior fellow on 3 July 1548, and a college preacher 23 Sept. following. At Cambridge he made the acquaintance of Roger Ascham [q. v.], and he was soon a leader of the extreme party of protestant reformers in the university. Late in 1548 he and Roger Hutchinson engaged with Roman Catholics in a disputation in the college concerning the mass. On 2 Feb. 1549–50 he preached in the Shrouds at St. Paul's in London, and his puritan zeal led to an invitation to deliver sermons before Edward VI at court on the fourth Sunday in the ensuing Lent, 16 March 1549–1550. In April he was one of the divines who vainly endeavoured to convince Joan Bocher (Joan of Kent) [q. v.] of the error of her anabaptistical opinions. On 10 Aug. 1550 he seems to have been reordained deacon by Ridley, bishop of London, and on 10 Aug., priest. On 14 Dec. he preached at St. Paul's Cross, boldly denouncing the corruptions of contemporary society and the neglect of education, and making interesting references to the contemporary condition of his own university. On 10 Dec. 1551 he was admitted master of St. John's College by royal mandate, and he proceeded B.D. in 1552. During Lent 1552–3, when Edward VI was lying ill, Lever again preached at court, and Knox wrote of his sermon, 'The godlie and fervent man, Maister Lever, planelie spak the desolation of the common weill, and the plagues which suld follow schortlie' (Knox, *A Godly Letter sent to the Faythfull in London, Newcastle, Barwyk*, &c.) On the death of the king, Lever supported the cause of Lady Jane Grey, and he supped with the Duke of Northumberland on 15 July 1553, when the duke visited Cambridge to proclaim Lady Jane queen. Two months after Queen Mary's accession, Lever resigned the mastership of his college, and fled to Zurich. There he made the acquaintance of Bullinger, and travelling thence by way of Lentzburg, Berne, and Lausanne, he arrived at Geneva on 13 Oct. 1554. At Geneva he regularly attended the lectures and sermons of Calvin. He was at Zurich again in the autumn of 1554, and while at Frankfort in the spring of the next year made vain efforts to reconcile the factions into which the controversy respecting the liturgy had divided the English exiles. He returned to Geneva, and late in 1555 the English congregation at Wesel offered him the pastorate there. He left Geneva for Strasbourg in January 1555–6, apparently on his way to Wesel, but his plans changed, and in the following May he was at Berne, contemplating a visit to the English protestants at Basle. Finally, in September 1556, he became minister of the English congregation at Aarau.

Queen Mary's death rendered his return to England possible. He received a license to leave Aarau on 11 Jan. 1558–9. He was soon afterwards busily preaching in England, but injured his chances of preferment by announcing the opinion that Elizabeth ought not to accept the title of supreme head of the church. About June 1559 he was appointed rector of Coventry and archdeacon of the same place. On 17 Sept. 1560 he wrote a letter to Sir Francis Knollys and Sir William Cecil describing the popular suspicions aroused in Coventry and its neighbourhood by the mysterious death of Leicester's wife, Amy Robsart. He urged the fullest investigation. On 28 Jan. 1562–3 he became master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham. He was a member of convocation in 1562, and subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, although he was anxious that the church should adopt Calvinistic forms and practices. He was promoted to a canonry in Durham Cathedral on 21 Feb. 1563–4, but he conscientiously objected to wearing a surplice, and protested on 24 Feb. 1555–6, in a letter addressed to Leicester and Cecil, against the silencing of ministers who shared his views. In 1567 his persistence in his nonconformity led the bishop to deprive him of his canonry at Durham, but he remained archdeacon of Coventry and master of Sherburn Hospital, and repeatedly preached in a black gown in London churches. In July 1568 he delivered the sermon at the funeral of William Turner, dean of Wells. Three years later he and other puritan ministers were cited before the court of ecclesiastical commission for breaches of church

discipline. On 18 June 1577 the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry directed him, in the queen's name, to suppress the prophesyings which he encouraged in his archdeaconry. He left London for Sherburn in July 1577, and died on the road at Ware. He was buried in the chancel of the chapel of Sherburn Hospital, beneath a blue marble stone, on which are inscribed the words, 'Preacher to King Edward VI.'

In the spring of 1559 he married a widow with three children. A daughter was born to him in July 1560, and he had a son, Sampson.

Lever was, according to Baker, a man of 'much natural probity and blunt native honesty.' 'Preaching, indeed, was his talent.' His sermons resembled Latimer's in their bluntness and boldness, and his reputation was made by his sharp rebukes of the courtiers when preaching before Edward VI. Baker, the historian of St. John's College, Cambridge, described him as 'one of the best masters, as well as one of the best men, the college ever bred.' He also showed much wisely directed energy at Sherburn Hospital, where he was succeeded by his brother Ralph.

Lever's works were: 1. 'A fruitful Sermon made in Poules Churche, at London, in the Shroudes, the Seconde Daye of February 1549-1550,' London (by John Daye and William Seres), 8vo, 9 April 1550 (Brit. Mus.) 2. 'A Sermon preached the iiij Sonday in Lent before y^e^ Kynges Majestie, and his honourable Counsell, Anno Domini MCCCCCL,' London (by John Daye), 8vo, 9 April 1550. Some title-pages of this sermon describe it erroneously as 'preached ye third Sundaye in Lent' (cf. NICHOLS, *Lit. Mem. of Edward VI*, Roxb. Club, vol. i. p. cxxxvi; STRYPE, *Eccl. Memorials*, ii. 261, 272). 3. 'A Sermon preached at Pauls Crosse the xiiii Day of December,' London (by John Daye), 1550, 8vo (Bodleian); reprinted in 1572. 4. 'A Meditacion upon the Lorde's Prayer, made at Sayncte Mary Wolchurche in London, Anno MDLI,' London (by John Daye), 8vo 1551. 5. 'A Treatise of the right Way from the Danger of Sinne and Vengeance in this wicked Worlde, unto Godly Wealth and Salvation in Christe,' Geneva, 1556; newly augmented 1571, London (by Henry Bynneman), 8vo, 1571, 1575. The sermons numbered 1, 2, and 3 were reissued (as 'Three fruitfull sermons, now newlie perused') by Lever in 1572 (Lambeth and St. John's College, Cambridge), and they were reprinted by Professor Arber in 1871.

To John Bradford's 'Godly Meditations,' London, 1567, Lever contributed a preface 'showing the true understanding of God's Word,' and 'A Meditation on the Tenth Commandment' (see BRADFORD, *Works*, ed. Townsend, i. 565, 569). Some prayers by him appear in 'A collection by certain godly learned men,' London (by William Powell), n. d. 8vo, and he helped to compose 'An Admonition to the Parliament for the Reformation of Church Discipline.'

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 366–8, 565; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Arber's reprint of Lever's three sermons pref. and introd. 1871; Baker's Hist. of St. John's College, Cambridge, ed. Mayor, esp. i. 130–6; Strype's Works; Le Neve's Fasti; Nichols's Lit. Memorials of Edward VI.] S. L.

LEVERIDGE, RICHARD (1670?–1758), vocalist, song-writer, and composer, was born in London about 1670. He sang in the celebration of St. Cecilia's day in 1695, and is said by Rimbault to have been a celebrity at Bartholomew Fair before the close of the century. Leveridge was also a member of the Drury Lane company, and took part in the 'Island Princess,' as altered by Motteux and revived in 1699, with music composed by Daniel Purcell, Jeremiah Clarke, and himself. Leveridge's 'Enthusiastick Song' was long a popular number. On 21 Nov. 1702 'Macbeth' was revived at Drury Lane, 'with vocal and instrumental music all new composed by Mr. Leveridge, and performed by him and others.' This music has not been identified with certainty. It seems improbable that it was the music popularly associated with 'Macbeth,' which seems to have been first produced in 1672, and, although ascribed in error to Matthew Locke [q. v.], is with greater probability assigned to Henry Purcell [q. v.] Incidental music to 'Macbeth' was used for many seasons at Drury Lane, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and 'probably by the same company' at Covent Garden in 1735 and following years, being advertised as 'the music proper to the play.' In 1738 at Covent Garden 'Macbeth' was announced 'with the original music,' and Leveridge sang. He usually took the part of Hecate (cf. WALPOLE, *Letters*, vi. 339). Between 1703 and 1708 Leveridge sang at Drury Lane in the revivals of Purcell's operas and masques, 'Fairy Queen,' 'Timon of Athens,' 'Amphitrion,' 'Libertine Destroyed,' 'Tempest,' 'King Arthur,' 'Indian Queen,' 'Œdipus;' between 1705 and 1708 in Locke's 'Psyche;' and in 'Arsinoe,' 'Camilla,' 'Rosamond,' and 'Thomyris.' The opera company migrated to the Haymarket in 1708, where Leveridge took part in 'Love's Triumph' (GROVE), in Handel's 'Faithful Shepherd,' 1712, and in 'Theseus,' 1713. From about 1715 to 1732 he sang at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, with an interval of retirement about

1719–20, when he kept a coffee-house in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

Subsequently Leveridge was chiefly employed in the vocal entertainment given between the acts of plays, singing his own ballads and songs by Purcell and others. He represented Merlin, Pluto, Morpheus, Silenus, and other heavy parts in Rich's pantomimes from 1728 to 1732 at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and from 1732 to 1751 at Covent Garden. His last benefit performance was advertised by him in verse to take place on 24 April 1751. He was then eighty-one. A subscription of one guinea per annum was opened in his behalf at Garraway's Coffee-house on 26 Oct. 1751 (*Daily Advertiser*, 26 Oct. 1751), and Leveridge was supported in his old age by his friends. He was a cheerful companion and a strictly honest man, and was in good spirits up to a few hours of his death on 22 March 1758. He had been nursed by an only daughter (*London Chronicle*), perhaps the Mrs. Parratt to whom he left all his effects, in a will proved a week after death, but signed in 1746.

There is an etched portrait of Leveridge by Dodd, after Frye; a mezzotint, oval, 'O the Roast Beef of Old England,' by A. Vandermyne, after F. Vandermyne; a mezzotint, square, holding music, by W. Pether, after T. Frye (Bromley), printed on a reduced scale for 'European Magazine,' October 1793, and a print representing Leveridge and Pinkethman on a stage in Bartholomew Fair.

Leveridge used his deep bass voice without much art. Hawkins records that in 1730 100*l.* was offered for a wager by Leveridge to 'sing a bass song with any man in England.' But in 1724 he was called 'Old Leveridge' by Mrs. Pendarves; and to Burney's ear his style in 1744 seemed antediluvian.

Leveridge composed, besides the works noticed: 1. 'Brittain's Happiness,' an entertainment performed in the manner of an opera, 7 March 1704, at the Little Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. 2. 'Pyramus and Thisbe,' a comic masque, composed 'in the high style of Italy,' and compiled from Shakespeare by Leveridge; Lincoln's Inn Fields, 21 Nov. 1716. Leveridge also published a collection of songs, with the music, in two small volumes 8vo, with frontispiece by Hogarth, 1727; and 'A New Book of Songs,' 1730. There is in the Music Catalogue of the British Museum Library a list of about one hundred of Leveridge's songs and dialogues, the best-known of which are 'All in the Downs' and 'The Roast Beef of Old England.'

Oldys wrote in his notes to Langbaine's 'Dramatick Poets' (p. 277): 'Dick Leveridge's History of the Stage and Actors in his own time, for these forty or fifty years past, as he told me he had composed it, is likely to prove, whenever it shall appear, a more perfect work' (i.e. than Curll's). Of this history nothing further is known.

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, p. 827; Burney's Hist. of Music, iv. 205; Husk's Celebrations, pp. 36, 61–3; Delany's Letters, i. 102, 125; Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 126; Waller's Imperial Dict. iii. 191; Bromley's Cat. of Portraits, p. 300; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 410, 3rd ser. vii. 31; London newspapers, 1702–58, passim; Mrs. Julian Marshall's Handel, p. 56; European Mag. xxiv. 243, 363; Registers of P. C. C., Hutton, fol. 80; Leveridge's Works.]

L. M. M.

LEVERTON, THOMAS (1743–1824), architect, born at Woodford in Essex and baptised at Waltham Abbey on 11 June 1743, was son of Lancelot Leverton, a builder. After learning his father's business, he became an architect, and was extensively employed in the erection of dwelling-houses in London and the country. He exhibited thirty-four designs in the Royal Academy between 1771 and 1803. His executed works include Woodford Hall, Essex, in 1771, now Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home; Boyles, Essex, in 1776; Watton Wood Hall, Hertfordshire, in 1777; the Phœnix Fire Office, London, in 1787; Engine House, Charing Cross, about 1792; Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk, in 1792; bank for Messrs. Robarts in Lombard Street in 1796 (since rebuilt); hall for the Grocers' Company in the Poultry, London, of which the first stone was laid on 30 Aug. 1798, and the work completed on 21 July 1802 (it was afterwards altered by Joseph Gwilt, q. v.); Scampston House, Yorkshire, in 1803; Marine Villa, at Lislee, co. Cork, in 1803. He also erected large premises for sugar-boilers in London and New York. In 1783 he received a government premium for designs for improved penitentiary houses. He and his pupil, Thomas Chawner, were architects in the department of land revenue of the office of works, and in that capacity submitted, in July 1811, a plan for the improvement of the crown property of Marylebone Park Farm (now Regent's Park); but the design of John Nash [q. v.] was preferred and executed.

Leverton was surveyor to the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company and to the theatres royal in London, and was justice of the peace for Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Westminster. He was twice married, first, in 1766, and afterwards, in 1803, to Mrs. Rebecca Craven of Blackheath. He died at 13 Bedford Square, London (a house he had erected for himself) on 23 Sept. 1824, and was buried in Waltham Abbey, where a monument by Ken-

drick is erected to his memory. In the same abbey were buried his brother Lancelot and his son Henry. A bust of the son by Flaxman is now in the Flaxman Hall, University College. The sculptor, when a young man, had been largely employed by Leverton to model for him.

[Notice by his nephew, T. Leverton Donaldson, in Dict. of Architecture, where a list of his drawings exhibited in the Royal Academy is given; Reg. of Waltham Abbey, per Rev. F. B. Johnston; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Thorne's Environs of London, p. 736; Allen's York, ii. 340; Richardson's New Vit. Brit. I. xxvii, xxviii, II. v, vi, xlv–l; First Report of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1812, pp. 10, 26, 75–81, App. 12 (a); Gent. Mag. 1793 p. 424, 1802 p. 879, 1803 p. 788, 1824 ii. pp. 381, 469, where account of Leverton's will is given.] B. P.

LEVESON, Sir RICHARD (1570–1605), vice-admiral of England, of a family long settled in Staffordshire, was the son of Sir Walter Leveson of Lilleshall, Shropshire (*d.* 1602) and of Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet. In 1588 he served as a volunteer on board the Ark Royal against the Armada, and in 1596 had a command in the expedition against Cadiz, on which occasion he was knighted [see Howard, Charles, Earl of Nottingham]. In 1597 he is said to have commanded the Hope in 'the Islands' voyage' under the Earl of Essex [see Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex], though other lists describe him as commanding the Nonpareil. It is possible that he moved from one ship to the other during the expedition (Lediard, p. 354 *n.*) In 1599 he commanded the Lion in the fleet fitted out, under Lord Thomas Howard, in expectation of a Spanish attempt at invasion. In 1600, with the style of 'admiral of the narrow seas,' he commanded a squadron sent towards the Azores to look out for the Spanish treasure-ships. Great care was taken to keep their destination secret; but the Spaniards, warned by experience, changed the route of their ships, and so escaped. In October 1601 he was appointed 'captain-general and admiral of certain of her Majesty's ships to serve against the Spaniards lately landed in Ireland' (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland), and in the early days of December forced his way into the harbour of Kinsale, where, after a severe action, he destroyed the whole of the enemy's shipping (*ib.* Sir Amyas Preston to the Earl of Nottingham, 9 Dec.)

Early in 1602 Leveson was appointed to command a powerful fleet of nine English and twelve Dutch ships, which were 'to infest the Spanish coast.' The Dutch ships were, however, late in joining, and Leveson, leaving his vice-admiral, Sir William Monson [q. v.], to wait for them, put to sea with only five ships on 19 March. Within two or three days the queen sent Monson orders to sail at once to join his admiral, for she had word that 'the silver ships were arrived at Terceira.' They had, in fact, arrived and left again; and before Monson could join him Leveson fell in with them. With his very small force he could do nothing. 'If the Hollanders,' wrote Monson, 'had kept touch, according to promise, and the queen's ships had been fitted out with care, we had made her majesty mistress of more treasure than any of her progenitors ever enjoyed.' It was not till the end of May that the two English squadrons met with each other, and on 1 June, being then off Lisbon, they had news of a large carrack and eleven galleys in Cezimbra bay. Some of the English ships had been sent home as not seaworthy; others had separated; there were only five with Leveson when, on the morning of the 3rd, he found the enemy's ships strongly posted under the guns of the castle. At ten o'clock he stood into the bay, and after a fight which lasted till five in the evening, two of the galleys were burnt, and the rest, with the carrack, capitulated, and were taken to England.

In 1603, during the last sickness and after the death of the queen, Leveson commanded the fleet in the narrow seas, to prevent any attempt to disturb the peace of the country or to influence the succession being made from France or the Netherlands. This was his last service at sea. On 7 April 1604 he was appointed 'lieutenant of the admiralty of England,' or, by the more common title, vice-admiral of England for life (*ib.* Dom.), and in the following year was marshal of the embassy to Spain for the conclusion of the peace. Shortly after his return he died in London in July 1605; he was buried on 2 Sept. in the old church at Wolverhampton, where there is a statue and monument to his memory. He married by license, dated 13 Dec. 1587, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Nottingham [q. v.], lord admiral, but died without issue. His portrait, said to be by Vandyck, belongs to the Duke of Sutherland (cf. *Cat. of Naval Exhibition* 1891).

[Inscription on the monument at Wolverhampton, printed in Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire, ii. 158, a picture of the monument faces p. 157; Chester's London Marriage Licenses; Lediard's Naval History; Monson's Naval Tracts, bk. i., in Churchill's Collection of Voyages, iii. 164, &c.; Marshall's Genealogist, i. 385.] J. K. L.

LEVESON-GOWER, Lord FRANCIS. [See Egerton, Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, 1800–1857.]

LEVESON-GOWER, GEORGE GRANVILLE, first Duke of Sutherland (1758–1833), eldest son of Granville, first marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scroop, first duke of Bridgewater, was born in Arlington Street, London, on 9 Jan. 1758. From his childhood his health was delicate, a circumstance which encouraged a naturally studious disposition, but he made little progress while at school, first at East Hill, near Wandsworth, and afterwards, from 1768 to 1774, at Westminster. On the suggestion of Edmund Burke, he then resided for a time at Auxerre, where he acquired a good knowledge of French, with the Rev. J. C. Woodhouse (afterwards, thanks to this connection, made dean of Lichfield). Eventually, in May 1775, he was entered at Christ Church, Oxford. He became a good Latin scholar, although he gave up the study of Greek, was well acquainted with English, French, and Italian literature, and had a considerable knowledge of chemistry and botany. After leaving Oxford he travelled extensively, in Scotland and Ireland in 1780, in France, Germany, Austria, and the Low Countries in 1781, and in Italy in 1786. Shortly before he came of age he had been elected in September 1778 to represent Newcastle-under-Lyne in Staffordshire in parliament, and was re-elected in 1780, but not in 1784. He re-entered the House of Commons in 1787, sitting for the county of Stafford, and represented it till 1798, when he was called up to the House of Lords as Baron Gower of Stittenham, Yorkshire, the original barony of his family. In 1790, without any previous diplomatic experience, he went as ambassador to Paris, a post of extreme difficulty during the French revolution, and almost the most important in Europe. (For his instructions and despatches see O. Browning, *The Despatches of Earl Gower*, 1885.) He only quitted it upon the withdrawal of the embassy in August 1792. His wife, on her journey to England, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal at Abbeville, but after a short detention was released. Subsequently the posts of lord steward and of lord-lieutenant of Ireland were offered to him; but his eyesight being weak he declined them, and in 1799 accepted the office of joint postmaster-general, which he held until 1810. He was one of the leaders in the attack upon the Addington administration in 1804. It was at his residence, Bridgewater House, that the first meeting for organising the attack was held (see Colchester, *Diary*, i. 499). He gave notice of a motion for 30 April in the House of Lords 'on the defence of the country,' but the ministry resigned. In the subsequent separation between Pitt and Lord Grenville he adhered to the latter, and received the Garter in 1806. Though he moved a resolution on 13 April 1807 condemning the king's conduct on the Roman catholic question, which was defeated by 171 votes to 90, he took henceforth little active part in politics.

In 1785 he had married Elizabeth Sutherland, countess of Sutherland in her own right, and proprietress of the greater part of Sutherlandshire, and in March 1803 he inherited from his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Bridgewater, the Bridgewater canal and estates, and on 26 Oct. of the same year became by the death of his father Marquis of Stafford, and came into possession of the Stittenham estate near York, and the huge estates at Trentham, Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, and Lilleshall in Shropshire. Thus he became, in spite of the many burdens on his estates, as Charles Greville calls him (*Memoirs*, 1st ser. iii. 19), 'a leviathan of wealth.' He now devoted himself to the patronage of art, probably under the influence of his wife, herself an artist in water-colours of considerable skill, and to the improvement of his estates. He enlarged Bridgewater House, added to its unrivalled collection of paintings, and was one of the first owners of pictures in London who permitted the public to have access to them. He was president of the British Institution, and presented to the National Gallery of Painting the celebrated Doria Rubens, which had cost 3,000*l.* when bought in Genoa. In 1827 he purchased Stafford House, which had been begun by the Duke of York, for 72,000*l.* (see Hansard, *Parl. Debates*, lviii. 257. Lord Colchester's *Diary* wrongly gives the price as 80,000*l.*), and gave it to his eldest son, Lord Gower, with 30,000*l.* to complete the building, having previously, 27 May 1823, given him on his wedding an estate worth 25,000*l.* per annum.

The Staffordshire and Shropshire estates had been burdened under a system of leases for lives, to meet the election expenses incurred by the late marquis, a system which, by destroying the enterprise of the tenant and crippling the landlord, had reduced the tenantry to considerable penury and backwardness. Large outlay and constant care were necessary to restore the buildings, rearrange the holdings, lay out roads, and construct drains. This work absorbed almost the whole of the free rents during twenty

years, and it was not until 1812 that he was able to turn his attention to his wife's vast territory in Sutherlandshire. (See, however, evidence of his interest in these estates as early as 1806, in the letter of the Marchioness of Stafford in that year to C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe.) Till 1811 no mail coach had run beyond Aberdeen, but in that year parliament granted half the expense of making roads in the northern counties of Scotland, upon condition of the landed proprietors finding the remainder. The Marquis of Stafford at once and largely took advantage of this provision. In all the county of Sutherland there was not a road in 1812, and but one bridge. Twenty years afterwards he had completed 450 miles of good roads, 134 bridges, several of great size, and one, an iron bridge, of 150 feet span, uniting Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire at Bonar. In 1818 he obtained the extension of the mail from Inverness to Thurso, and contributed large sums towards the cost. By the purchase of West Sutherlandshire, in addition to his wife's hereditary estates, he obtained control of all but a very small portion of the county. He found the population more numerous than the soil, in its then state of cultivation, could support—indolent, ignorant, and often lawless. In the teeth of much attack from without and much unpopularity among his tenants, the marquis carried out a reform of the whole system of administering the estate, clearing thousands of peasants from the interior, and causing them to remove to the sea-coast, thus eventually destroying the remaining vestiges of the clan system. He reduced both rents and burdens, improved the condition of the people, and brought many thousands of acres under cultivation for the first time. He especially aimed at getting rid of the tacksmen, and making all the peasants his own immediate tenants. (For the case against the Sutherlandshire clearances, see J. L. Sismondi, *Etudes sur l'économie politique*, ed. 1837, i. 203; Hugh Miller, *Sutherland as it was and is*; Donald Macleod, *History of the Destitution in Sutherlandshire*, 1841; Cobbett, *Tour in Scotland*, 1833; Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands*. For the contrary view, see Léonce de Lavergne, *Essai sur l'économie rurale de l'Angleterre*; *Quarterly Review*, lxix. 419.) The stories, however, of ruthless evictions and banishment of peasants appear to have no good foundation. Patrick Sellar, a writer to the signet and underfactor on the estate, who was one of the agents most assailed in the matter, stood his trial at Inverness assizes for culpable homicide caused by harsh clearances, and was acquitted, and subsequently recovered heavy damages for slander against the sheriff-substitute for Sutherlandshire, the chief author of the charges. So far were the clearances from being merely selfish improvements, that from 1811 to 1833 the county yielded him no rent, and resulted in a loss of 60,000*l.* in all. (See speech by J. Loch, Sutherland's agent, in the House of Commons, *Hansard*, 3rd ser. lxxxi. 412.) In these efforts he spent the best years of his life.

In politics he was a liberal, and supported catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill. For the development of his estates and properties he made large investments in the Liverpool and Manchester railway, of the capital of which he was an original proprietor to the extent of one-fifth, and in the Liverpool and Birmingham canal, of which he was the principal proprietor. In 1822 he was seized with paralysis, from which he recovered, but with impaired activity and strength. On 14 Jan. 1833 he was raised to a dukedom, and on the suggestion of Princess Augusta selected the title of Duke of Sutherland. He paid his last visit to Sutherland a few months afterwards, and reached Dunrobin Castle on 5 July, but was seized with an illness of which he died on 19 July 1833. He was buried in the old cathedral of Dornoch, the burial-place of the ancestors of the duchess-countess. Two sons and two daughters survived him: George Granville, who succeeded him in the dukedom, Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, on whom were entailed the Bridgewater estates, Lady Charlotte, afterwards Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Marchioness of Westminster. In figure he was tall and slight. There are two colossal statues of him by Chantrey, one at Dunrobin and the other at Trentham. His portrait was painted by Romney, Phillips, and Opie.

The second duke, George Granville Leveson-Gower (1786–1861), whose wife, Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, is separately noticed, was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, George Granville William Sutherland Leveson-Gower, third Duke of Sutherland (1828–1892). The latter was M.P. for Sutherlandshire in the liberal interest from 1852 till 1861, but took little part in politics. After his accession to the title he devoted great sums of money to the improvement of his highland estates, contributing in all 226,300*l.* towards the construction of the Highland railway, and even larger sums for the reclamation of waste lands. He was a keen sportsman and traveller, and was fond of riding on locomotive engines, and of watching the fire brigade at work. He went to the coronation of the Czar Alexander II in 1856 as a member of the special mission, was

present in 1869 at the opening of the Suez Canal, which he had always supported, and accompanied the Prince of Wales to India in 1876. When, in 1864, Garibaldi visited England, he stayed with the duke at Stafford House, and on his return the duke took him as far as Caprera in his yacht. He was appointed K.G. on 30 April 1864. He died at Dunrobin Castle on 22 Sept. 1892, and was buried at Trentham in Staffordshire. He married in 1849 Anne, daughter of John Hay Mackenzie of Cromartie and Newhall, who was mistress of the robes to the queen from 1870 till 1874, and was created Countess of Cromartie in her own right, with remainder to her second surviving son Francis, the present Earl of Cromartie, in 1861; she died in 1888. The duke married secondly, in 1889, Mary Caroline, widow of Arthur Kindersley Blair and daughter of Richard Michell, D.D. [q. v.] By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Cromartie, now fourth duke of Sutherland.

[The chief authority for the first duke is James Loch's Memoir of the first Duke of Sutherland, privately printed; see also Loch's Account of the Improvements on the Sutherland Estate, 1815; Reminiscences and Stafford House Letters, by Lord Ronald Gower, who searched for letters and memorials of his grandfather, the first duke, without success; Letters of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe; Alumni Westmonasterienses, p. 315; Rush's Recollections; Blackwood's New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845, xv. 45. For the third duke see Times, 24 Sept. 1892.] J. A. H.

LEVESON-GOWER, GRANVILLE, first Marquis of Stafford (1721–1803), third son of John, first Earl Gower [see under Leveson-Gower, John, 1675–1709], by his first wife, the Lady Evelyn Pierrepont, third daughter of Evelyn, first duke of Kingston, was born on 4 Aug. 1721, and educated at Westminster School, where, in his fifteenth year, he was admitted upon the foundation. Leaving Westminster in 1740, he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 30 April in that year. He did not, however, take any degree, and was returned to parliament for the borough of Bishop's Castle at a bye-election in December 1744. At the general election in 1747 he was returned at the head of the poll for the city of Westminster. On 18 Nov. 1749 he was appointed a lord of the admiralty in Pelham's administration, and was again returned for Westminster after a very severe contest with Sir George Vandeput, the tory candidate, whom he defeated by a majority of 170 votes. During the debate on the petitions against his return, in January 1751, Gower, then known by his courtesy title of Lord Trentham, made his maiden speech in the House of Commons, replying to the attacks made against him 'with great manliness and sense and spirit' (Walpole, *Memoirs of George II*, i. 14). Having attached himself to that section of the whig party nicknamed the 'Bloomsbury Gang,' of which his brother-in-law, the fourth Duke of Bedford, was the leader, he resigned office in June 1751. At the general election in April 1754 he was returned at the head of the poll for the city of Lichfield, and on the death of his father, on 25 Dec. 1754, succeeded to the upper house as second Earl Gower. On 7 Jan. 1755 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, and on 22 Dec. in that year was, through the influence of the Duke of Bedford, constituted lord privy seal, in the place of the Duke of Marlborough, and at the same time was sworn a member of the privy council. Resigning the privy seal in June 1757 he was appointed, on the 2nd of the following month, master of the horse, a post which he retained until his appointment as keeper of the great wardrobe, on 25 Nov. 1760. Fox, in a memorandum 'wrote at Lord Bute's desire and given to him March 11, 1763,' recommended Lord Gower for office, saying that he 'is of a humour and nature the most practicable; and if any man could do the office of southern secretary without either quarrelling with Charles Townshend or letting down the dignity of his own office, he would' (Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, *Life of Shelburne*, i. 187–8). In April 1763 Gower became lord chamberlain of the household, but resigned that office upon the accession of Rockingham to power in July 1765. In August 1766 Gower refused to accept Chatham's offer of a place in the ministry as first lord of the admiralty, but was afterwards induced by the Duke of Grafton to become president of the council, and kissed hands on his appointment on 23 Dec. 1767. From this time Gower took a considerable part in the debates in the House of Lords, and on 11 Feb. 1771 was elected a knight of the Garter, in the place of the Duke of Bedford, who had died in the preceding month. Though in February 1775 Gower 'declared in the most unreserved terms for reducing the Americans to submission,' opposing Chatham's provisional act for settling the troubles in America (*Parl. Hist.* xviii. 207–8, 211–12), and in May 1777 spoke against Chatham's motion for an address to the king to put a stop to the hostilities (*ib.* xix. 320–3), he altered his views in regard to the wisdom of continuing the American war, and resigned office in November 1779. On 1 Dec. following, during the debate on Shelburne's motion

of censure on the ministers for their conduct towards Ireland, Gower made a violent attack upon the government, and declared that he had 'presided for years at the council table, and had seen such things pass there of late that no man of honour or conscience could any longer sit there' (*ib.* xx. 1175–6). In March 1783, after the fall of Lord Shelburne's ministry, the post of prime minister was offered to Gower, who had, however, sufficient resolution to refuse it. Upon Pitt's accession to power Gower once more became lord president of the council on 19 Dec. 1783, but was succeeded by Lord Camden in the following year, and appointed lord privy seal on 24 Nov. 1784. On 1 March 1786 he was created Marquis of the county of Stafford, and resigned the office of privy seal in July 1794, upon the Duke of Portland joining the ministry. He died at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, on 26 Oct. 1803, in his eighty-third year. Gower was a man of considerable parts, great wealth, and much political influence. He was chosen a governor of the Charterhouse on 24 June 1757, and elected F.S.A. on 28 April 1784. During the latter part of his political career he spoke but rarely in the house, 8 Dec. 1788 being the date of his last reported speech (*Parl. Hist.* xxvii. 658). He married, first, on 23 Dec. 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerly of Prescot, Lancashire, who died of small-pox on 19 May 1745, and whose only child John predeceased her. On 28 March 1748 he married, secondly, the Lady Louisa Egerton, eldest daughter of Scroope, first duke of Bridgewater, by whom he had four children, viz. George Granville, who married 4 Sept. 1785 Elizabeth (1765–1839), countess of Sutherland in her own right, succeeded as the second marquis of Stafford, and was on 28 Jan. 1833 created Duke of Sutherland, and three daughters. Gower's second wife died on 14 March 1761, and on 23 May 1768 he married, thirdly, Lady Susannah Stewart, second daughter of Alexander, sixth earl of Galloway, by whom he had three daughters and one son, Granville Leveson-Gower (1773–1846), who was afterwards created Viscount and Earl Granville, and is separately noticed. His widow survived him but a short time, and died on 15 Aug. 1805. A full-length portrait of Gower by George Romney belongs to the Duke of Sutherland.

[Alumni Westmon. (1852), pp. 313, 314–16; Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George II (1847); Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III (1845); Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, v. 9, vii. 14, 221, 266–7, viii. 184–5, 188, 244, 345, 348, 351; Grenville Papers (1852–1853), vol. ii. iii. iv.; Coxe's Memoirs of the Pelham Administration (1829), ii. 182–6; Collins's Peerage (1812), ii. 449, 450–2; Doyle's Official Baronage (1886), iv. 395–6; Burke's Peerage (1886), p. 1305; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses (1888), pt. ii. 546; Gent. Mag. lxxiii. pt. ii. 1089, 1250, vol. lxxv. pt. ii. p. 1782; Haydn's Book of Dignities (1851); Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. 90, 101, 102, 116.]

G. F. R. B.

LEVESON-GOWER, GRANVILLE, first Earl Granville (1773–1846), diplomatist, born on 12 Oct. 1773, was third and youngest son of Granville, first marquis of Stafford [see Leveson-Gower, Granville, first Marquis of Stafford], by his third wife, Lady Susannah Stewart, second daughter of Alexander, sixth earl of Galloway. He matriculated at Christ Church 29 April 1789, and ten years later became a D.C.L. Pitt early befriended him for his father's sake, and appointed him a lord of the treasury in 1800, in succession to the Hon. J. T. Townshend. He had sat for Lichfield from January 1795 to February 1799, when he resigned his seat to be elected for Staffordshire, which he continued to represent for sixteen years. On 19 July 1804 he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed ambassador extraordinary at St. Petersburg. He concluded a treaty, which, however, proved practically inoperative, and in 1805 returned to England. It was Lord Leveson Gower that Bellingham, the assassin of Perceval in 1812, had intended to kill in revenge for some fancied ill-treatment in Russia. Upon the reconstruction of the ministry it was proposed that he should be made a peer with a seat in the cabinet. In 1815 he was created Viscount Granville, and subsequently became minister at Brussels. Canning was his intimate friend, and in Canning's favour he, on 24 April 1823, carried an amendment in the House of Lords to Lord Ellenborough's motion for an address of censure. In the autumn of 1824 Canning appointed him to succeed Sir Charles Stewart as ambassador at Paris. He received the grand cross of the Bath, and was invested with it by the king of France at the Tuileries on 9 June 1825. Canning had frequent occasion to find fault with him for indolence in forwarding information, but found him in the main a highly trustworthy representative (see Stapleton, *Letters of George Canning*, i. 218, 297). In 1827 he was recalled, but Earl Grey, when he became prime minister, reappointed him, and he continued to be ambassador at Paris, with a short interval in 1834, until the fall of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1841. At one time he was on bad terms with Thiers, but for the most part he was highly popular. He was addicted to play, once losing 23,000*l.* at a

sitting at Crockford's, and was one of the best whist players of his time. In Paris he was called *le Wellington des joueurs*. On 2 May 1833 he was created Earl Granville and Baron Leveson of Stone. He died 8 Jan. 1846 in Bruton Street, Mayfair, and was buried at Stone in Staffordshire. He was in early life a follower of Pitt and Canning, but in 1832 was a staunch whig, and came over from Paris to vote for the Reform Bill. He married, on 24 Dec. 1809, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, fifth duke of Devonshire, who survived him, by whom he had three sons, of whom the eldest, Granville George, second Earl Granville, is separately noticed, and two daughters. He left 160,000*l*.

[Malmesbury Correspondence; Lord Colchester's Diary; Greville Memoirs; Raikes's Journal; Gent. Mag. 1846; Stapleton's George Canning and his Times; Gronow's Reminiscences, i. 268 sq.] J. A. H.

LEVESON-GOWER, GRANVILLE GEORGE, second Earl Granville (1815–1891), statesman, eldest son of Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, first earl Granville [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William, fifth duke of Devonshire, was born at Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, London, on 11 May 1815 (*Gent. Mag.* 1815, pt. i. p. 466). He bore in youth the courtesy title of Lord Leveson. He was educated at Eton, where his name first appears in the school lists for 1829, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. on 14 Feb. 1839. In 1835 he was for a short time attaché at the British embassy in Paris under his father, and in 1836, and again at the general election of 1837, he was returned to parliament in the whig interest for Morpeth. His first speech was made in 1836 on the quadruple alliance. He moved the address in November 1837, but only spoke once again, on the Tithes Bill, in the House of Commons. In 1840 he became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and resigned with the other members of the Melbourne administration in 1841. At the general election he was returned for Lichfield. By the death of his father, in 1846, he succeeded to the peerage, and being a strong freetrader made his first speech in the House of Lords on the abolition of the corn laws. He was appointed by the prime minister, Lord John Russell, master of the buckhounds in July 1846, resigned this post at the end of the year, and became an unpaid commissioner of railways; was then made vice-president of the board of trade in 1848 and also paymaster of the forces, and was admitted to the cabinet in the autumn of 1851. On 26 Dec. 1851, when Lord Palmerston left the foreign office, he was gazetted his successor. He held the office until the Russell ministry fell in 1852. Circumstances were against him. He enjoyed office without power, and was unpopular, because he seemed to have supplanted the popular Palmerston, who was supposed to have been overthrown by the influence of foreign cabinets. The date of his resignation was 21 Feb. It was almost twenty years before he returned to the foreign office.

In December of the same year, in the administration of Lord Aberdeen, he accepted the office of president of the council, and held it until, in the ministerial rearrangement of June 1854, he was rather unceremoniously ousted, and accepted the inferior position of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (see Walpole, *Life of Lord John Russell*, ii. 222; *Greville Memoirs*, 3rd ser. vol. i.) From 1855 he was entrusted with the leadership of the House of Lords when the liberals were in office.

Meantime he had taken a very prominent part in the promotion of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1850 he was appointed vice-president of the royal commission to which the arrangements for the exhibition were entrusted, and he was one of the deputation of commissioners which visited France in August 1851, on the invitation of the municipality of Paris, to celebrate the success of the exhibition. He spoke French like a Parisian, with a slight court accent, recalling the *ancien régime* (*La Liberté*, 1 April 1891), and his personal influence did much to promote the *entente cordiale* between England and France, which grew steadily from that time (see Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*, ii. 388).

In 1856 he was despatched to St. Petersburg as envoy extraordinary, to represent the queen at the coronation of Alexander II at Moscow on 7 Sept. When Lord Derby resigned, on 11 June 1859, the queen, embarrassed by the rival ambitions of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, sent for Lord Granville, who, in attempting to form an administration, obtained Palmerston's conditional support (see Ashley, *Life of Palmerston*, ed. 1876, ii. 155), but finding Lord John impracticable abandoned the attempt on 12 June, and accepted the office of lord president of the council in Palmerston's ministry (see Martin, *Life of Prince Consort*, iv. 453; Walpole, *Lord John Russell*, ii. 306; *Times*, 12 June 1859). On the death of Palmerston (October 1865) his claims to succeed him as premier were discussed, but

he was not sent for by the queen. Meantime he had been, in 1862, chairman of the royal commission for the exhibition of that year, and in 1865 was appointed lord warden of the Cinque ports. In December 1868 he accepted the office of secretary of state for the colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration. His policy was the then accepted liberal policy. He withdrew the imperial troops from several foreign stations, especially in New Zealand and in Canada, leaving to the colonists themselves the task of providing for their own security, and his circular in reply to the proposal for a colonial conference in 1869 was discouraging to the colonies. Still, when Earl Russell moved for a commission on colonial policy (20 June 1870; see HANSARD, *Parl. Debates*, ccii. 451)—a hostile motion—he defended himself successfully, and the motion was withdrawn. He was in office at the time of the transfer of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada, and of the Red River revolt and consequent expedition under Colonel Wolseley. As leader of the House of Lords he was very successful in carrying the Irish Church and Land Bills of the government through a hostile assembly. He was no orator, and inspired no enthusiasm; but he was an excellent man of business, practical and tactful, lucid in exposition, and imperturbably good-humoured. The compromise negotiated in July 1869 by Archbishop Tait, when the House of Lords was on the verge of open rupture with the House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill, largely owed its success to his conciliatory demeanour, and to Earl Cairns's courageous good sense in accepting the responsibility of a settlement (see DAVIDSON, *Life of Archbishop Tait*, 1891, ii. 40). On the death of Lord Clarendon, on 27 June 1870, Granville was transferred to the foreign office, and straightway announced, on the authority of Edmund, afterwards lord Hammond [q.v.], the permanent under-secretary for foreign affairs, that not a cloud obscured the prospect of peace. A fortnight later France and Prussia were at war. Granville's task was most difficult. He had to preserve the neutrality of Great Britain, which was formally declared on 19 July, to secure the inviolability of Belgium, to offer mediation, which Prussia would not accept, to soothe the French resentment at the sympathy which the English people generally extended to the Prussians, and to respond to Count Bernstorff's protests against the alleged export of horses, arms, and coals from England to France. With regard to Belgium, Granville took an opportunity, on 10 Aug., of correcting, by an outspoken declaration in the House of Lords, the uncertainty caused by Mr. Gladstone's ambiguous delivery in the commons on 8 Aug. (HANSARD, *Parl. Debates*, cciii. 1702, 1754), and he succeeded in obtaining the assent of Prussia and France to new treaties for the maintenance of the quintuple arrangement for the neutrality of Belgium arrived at in 1839. When the French government of national defence requested the mediation of England, Granville's hands were tied by the fact that Prussia desired no mediation, and that already English feeling was so far in favour of Prussia that his cautious neutrality was misrepresented alike in England and in Germany. He, however, endeavoured to arrange an armistice, and instructed the members of the English embassy to extend all possible assistance to refugees. Meanwhile in October 1870 Russia repudiated without explanation her obligations with regard to the Black Sea under the treaty of Paris of 1856. Granville's protests were unanswerable, but Prince Gortschakoff, knowing that England would not interfere by force, was indifferent to diplomatic arguments. Under Granville's auspices the conference of London met in January 1871, and formally denied in general, while practically affirming in particular, the right of Russia to act as she had done. When, in 1872, he came to negotiate the renewal of the commercial treaty with France he found the French government unconciliatory. The United States government, too, had seized the opportunity to press for a settlement of the various claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama and the outstanding fisheries questions. Granville, for the sake of peace, submitted to very great concessions. The treaty of Washington was signed on 8 May 1871, and in the subsequent Geneva arbitration claims were admitted by the arbitrators, and eventually under their award paid by the government of Great Britain, which largely exceeded the damages fairly traceable to the Alabama cruiser. In the management of Central Asian questions his policy was equally hampered by the impossibility of effective resistance. In 1871 he arranged with Prince Gortschakoff for the maintenance of an intermediate zone in Central Asia between the then Russian frontier and Afghanistan. But when, in 1873, Russia occupied—permanently, as it proved—Khiva within the neutral zone, he had to accept Count Schouvaloff's assurances that the advance was temporary.

Granville's foreign policy was not found in the election of 1874 to have added strength to the liberal party. During six years of opposition he contented himself, as leader of his party in the House of Lords, with a

watchful and satirical criticism of Disraeli's foreign policy, which was often very effective. The letter in which Mr. Gladstone announced his retirement from public life in 1874 had been addressed to him, and he shared with Lord Hartington the leadership of the liberal party. On the defeat of the conservative ministry at the general election of 1880 Granville was again sent for by the queen, but Mr. Gladstone was ultimately entrusted with the task of forming an administration, in which Granville resumed charge of the foreign office. His second tenure of the post of foreign secretary presented no greater appearance of strength or success than his first. For errors in his treatment of the difficulties in the Soudan his colleagues were as responsible as himself, but, face to face with new questions, Granville adhered too closely to notions derived from the state of Europe as it was at the time of the Second Empire. His dislike of Prussia led him to resist rather purposelessly the policy of Prince Bismarck, yet did not preserve him from friction with the French republic. His Suez Canal convention of 1883 provoked so much hostility among English shipowners that parliament never ratified it. When various European powers claimed unoccupied African territory, his uncertain policy led to the recognition of 'spheres of influence' in Africa by which large tracts were prematurely placed beyond the reach of English annexation. Angra Pequeña and the Cameroons in Africa, and part of New Guinea in Polynesia, were allowed to slip out of the possession of Great Britain. On the other hand, by his handling of the Montenegrin question he helped to preserve the peace of Europe, and his despatches on the occupation of Tunis were generally approved. In disposition at all times somewhat indolent, he was during his second term at the foreign office unable to cope with the enormous increase in the bulk of its business—an increase in twenty years of from seventeen thousand to seventy thousand despatches per annum. In negotiation he was still supple, and was a master of the art of diplomatic conversation with ambassadors, but he was by nature too weak to treat successfully with the powerful statesmen who directed in his day the policy of the great European powers. Accordingly, having resigned with the rest of the liberal ministry in 1885, and having adhered to Mr. Gladstone on the home rule question in 1886, he did not return to the foreign office in Mr. Gladstone's short third administration, but held the colonial office till the fall of the ministry in the summer. From that time until his death, though he continued to lead his party in the House of Lords, failing health withdrew him more and more from public life. He died in South Audley Street, London, of gout and an abscess in the face, on 31 March 1891, and was buried at Stone in Staffordshire.

He was created a knight of the Garter in 1857, was elected chancellor of the university of London in 1856, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1865.

He married, first, on 25 July 1840, Maria Louisa, only child and heiress of Emeric Joseph, duc de Dalberg, and widow of Sir Ferdinand Acton of Aldenham, Shropshire, who died childless on 14 March 1860; and secondly, on 26 Sept. 1865, Castalia Rosalind, youngest daughter of Walter Frederick Campbell of Islay, Argyllshire, by whom he had two sons, of whom the eldest, Granville George, succeeded him, and three daughters.

[Information for Lord Granville's life has at present to be collected from Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, the Foreign Office Blue Books, the file of the Times, and the Annual Register, 1860–90. But see, besides the books above cited, Memoirs of Richard Redgrave, 1891; Memoirs of Count von Beust, ii. 222.] J. A. H.

LEVESON-GOWER, HARRIET ELIZABETH GEORGIANA, Duchess of Sutherland (1806–1868), third daughter of George Howard, sixth earl of Carlisle, and Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, eldest daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, was born 21 May 1806. On 28 May 1823 she was married to her cousin George Granville Leveson-Gower, earl Gower (1786–1861), who had been elected M.P. for St. Mawes, Cornwall, in 1808, and succeeded his father as second Duke of Sutherland in 1833. He had previously been debarred from matrimony by a romantic attachment for Louise, the unfortunate queen of Prussia; but the union with Lady Harriet Howard proved one of affection. By the duchess's influence Stafford House, St. James's Palace, became an important centre of society (Lord Ronald Gower, *Reminiscences*, vol. i. chap. i.), and the starting-point of various philanthropic undertakings. There the protest of the English ladies against American slavery was framed in 1853. On the accession of Queen Victoria the duchess was appointed mistress of the robes, and held that post when the whigs were in office until her husband's death (August 1837 to September 1841, July 1846 to March 1852, January 1853 to February 1858, June 1859 to April 1861). From the queen's refusal to part with the duchess and her other ladies arose the bedchamber crisis of 1839, with the result that the whigs returned to office.

Her majesty has given a sympathetic description of the duchess's character (MARTIN, *Prince Consort*, ii. 245), and after the death of the prince consort spent the first weeks of her widowhood with the duchess as her solitary companion. The duchess's last public appearance was at the Prince of Wales's marriage in 1863. In that year she was seized with an illness from which she never recovered. However, she was able to entertain Garibaldi, for whom she had great admiration, at Chiswick House and Trentham, Staffordshire, during his visit to England in April 1864. She died 27 Oct. 1868.

The duchess's letters, of which a selection has been published by her son Lord Ronald Gower in 'Stafford House Letters,' pts. iv–vi., prove her to have been possessed of an affectionate disposition, with some sense of humour. She had also a taste for architecture and gardening. Her eleven children included George Granville William Sutherland, the third duke [see under LEVESON-GOWER, GEORGE GRANVILLE, first DUKE]; of her daughters, Elizabeth (1824–1878) was married in 1844 to the eighth Duke of Argyll; Evelyn (1826–1869) to the twelfth Baron Blantyre in 1843; Caroline (1828–1887) to the fourth Duke of Leinster in 1847; and Constance (1838–1880) to the first Duke of Westminster in 1852.

[Lord Ronald Gower's Reminiscences, 1883; Stafford House Letters, edited by the same, 1891.] L. C. S.

LEVESON-GOWER, JOHN, LORD GOWER (1675–1709), born on 7 Jan. 1674–5, was the eldest son of Sir William Leveson Gower (*d.* 1691), fourth baronet of Stittenham, Yorkshire, by his wife Lady Jane Grenville (*d.* 1696), eldest daughter of John Grenville, first earl of Bath [q. v.] He was elected M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, on the death of his father in 1691, and represented the borough until his elevation to the peerage. On 1 April 1701 Gower impeached the Earl of Portland in the name of all the commons of England (LUTTRELL, *Relation of State Affairs*, 1857, v. 34). It being found necessary to create a majority in the upper house, he was made a peer as Baron Gower of Stittenham on 16 March 1702–3 (BURNET, *Own Time*, Oxford ed. ii. 344), was sworn of the privy council on the following 21 April, and at the same time was declared chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the place of the Earl of Stamford (LUTTRELL, v. 165). In 1706 he was one of the commissioners who concluded the union between England and Scotland, being then chancellor of the duchy, but was dismissed from office on 14 May of that year (*ib.* vi. 46). He died at Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincolnshire, on 31 Aug. 1709 (*ib.* vi. 483), and was buried at Trentham, Staffordshire, on 10 Sept. following. In September 1692 he married Lady Catherine Manners, daughter of John, first duke of Rutland (*ib.* ii. 565), and had by her four sons and two daughters. Lady Gower died 7 March 1712 (*Letters of Administration*, P. C. C. June 1712).

The eldest son, JOHN LEVESON-GOWER, first EARL GOWER (*d.* 1754), was created D.C.L. at Oxford on 19 Aug. 1732. On 12 May 1740 he was declared one of the lords justices of the kingdom, during the king's absence in Hanover. On 9 July 1742 he was constituted custos rotulorum of Staffordshire, and four days later lord privy seal and a privy councillor. He was appointed a lord justice for the second time on 25 April 1743, was elected recorder of Lichfield on the following 15 Sept., and on 10 Dec. resigned his office of lord privy seal. On 26 Dec. 1744 he was again gazetted lord privy seal, and in 1745 one of the lords justices. On the breaking out of the Jacobite rebellion he raised a regiment of foot for the king's service. In recognition of his loyalty he was created Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower by letters patent dated 8 July 1746. In 1748, 1750, and 1752 he again acted as one of the lords justices. He died 25 Dec. 1754. He married first, on 8 March 1711–12, Lady Evelyn Pierrepoint (*d.* 17 June 1727), third daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston; secondly, on 31 Oct. 1733, Penelope (*d.* 19 Aug. 1734), widow of Sir Henry Atkins, bart., and daughter of Sir John Stonhouse, bart.; and thirdly, in 1736, Lady Mary, widow of Anthony Grey, earl of Harold, son of Henry, duke of Kent, and daughter and coheiress of Thomas Tufton, earl of Thanet. He had issue by all three marriages; Granville Leveson-Gower, first marquis of Stafford, his third son by his first wife, and John Leveson-Gower (1740–1792), his second son by his third wife, are separately noticed. His portrait by Vanloo has been engraved by Faber.

[Collins's Peerage (Brydges), ii. 447–50; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 143.] G. G.

LEVESON-GOWER, JOHN (1740–1792), rear-admiral, second son of John, first earl Gower [see under LEVESON-GOWER, JOHN, 1675–1709], by his third wife Mary, widow of Anthony Grey, earl of Harold. He is said by Collins (*Peerage*, v. 248), in evident mistake, to have been born in 1743; the date of John's birth was 11 July 1740.

In the early months of 1760 he was commander of the Kingfisher sloop, and on 30 June was promoted to be captain of the Flamborough frigate. From her he was quickly moved into the Quebec, which he commanded in the Mediterranean, till the peace. He afterwards, in 1765, commanded the Africa on the coast of Guinea and in the West Indies; the Æolus frigate, in the Mediterranean, in 1766–7; the Pearl on the home and the Newfoundland stations in 1769–72; and the Albion guardship at Plymouth in 1774. In 1777 he was appointed to the Valiant for service in the Channel, and in the action off Ushant on 27 July 1778 was one of the admiral's seconds, the other being Captain Jervis in the Foudroyant. On the subsequent court martial Gower's evidence was strongly in Keppel's favour, and on Keppel's striking his flag after his acquittal, Gower also resigned his command, nor did he serve again until after the change of ministry in March 1782, when he was appointed first captain of the Victory with Lord Howe, and served in that capacity both in the Channel, and later on at the relief of Gibraltar and the skirmish off Cape Spartel. From January to April 1783, and again from December 1783 to July 1788 Gower was one of the junior lords of the admiralty with Lord Howe, continuing at the admiralty with the Earl of Chatham till January 1790. During this time he hoisted a broad pennant in the Hebe frigate in 1785, for a summer cruise round Great Britain with Prince William Henry; and in the Edgar in 1787, in command of the Channel squadron. On 24 Sept. 1787 he was advanced to be rear-admiral, and in the following summer hoisted his flag again in the Edgar in the Channel. During the Spanish armament in 1790 he was again first captain to Lord Howe. He died of an apoplectic fit on 15 Aug. 1792. He married in 1773 Frances, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen, by whom he left a son.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 394; Official letters in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

LEVETT, HENRY, M.D. (1668–1725), physician, son of William Levett or Levet of Swindon, Wiltshire, was born in 1668. He was sent to the Charterhouse, which he left in 1686, entering 12 June at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In the following month he was elected a demy of Magdalen College, and was present during the contest about the king's visitorial power in the autumn of 1687. He was probably expelled with most of the other demies during the winter, and on 30 June 1688 was elected a fellow of Exeter College. He graduated B.A. 24 Nov. 1692, M.A. 7 July 1694, M.B. 4 June 1695, and M.D. 22 April 1699. He settled in London, and was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians 23 Dec. 1708. On 29 April 1707 he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on 5 Jan. 1712–13 became physician to the Charterhouse, where he lived till his death on 2 July 1725. He rebuilt, at his own cost, the physician's house by the great gate in Charterhouse Square. The house is still standing, and the beautiful oak carving and panelling which he put up remain in the rooms. It is now the residence of the surgeon-apothecary to the foundation. He was censor of the College of Physicians in 1717 and treasurer for five years. Among his friends were Dr. William Wagstaffe [q.v.] and Dr. John Freind [q.v.], and he was throughout life an adherent of the high church party. Hearne wrote of him at the time of his death as 'a sweet-tempered man, a most excellent physician, well-beloved, very honest as a complyer, and had an excellent study of books.' His tomb, with an elegant Latin inscription commemorating his love for the Charterhouse, is in the chapel of the brethren in the Charterhouse, London. His widow remarried in 1729 Andrew Tooke (1673–1731), head-master of Charterhouse.

On 10 June 1710 Levett wrote, at Dr. Freind's request, a letter on the treatment of small-pox. In this he relates two cases, and expresses an opinion in favour of the use of cathartics. The letter, which is in Latin, is printed in the Latin edition of Dr. Freind's collected works, published in 1733. It seems probable that he also wrote the short memoir of Dr. Wagstaffe, prefixed to the first edition of the latter's 'Miscellaneous Works' in 1725. In the second edition (1726) the author of Wagstaffe's 'Character' is described as an 'eminent Physician, no less valued for his skill in his profession, which he shewed in several useful treatises, than admired for his Wit and Facetiousness in Conversation.'

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 22; Freind's Opera Medica, 1733; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 167; Wagstaffe's Works; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen College, Oxford, vi. 53; Hearne's Coll. ed. Doble (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Boase's Reg. Exeter Coll. pp. 82–3.] N. M.

LEVETT or LEVET, ROBERT (1701?–1782), 'that odd old surgeon whom Johnson kept in his house to tend the out-pensioners,' a native of Hull in Yorkshire, was born about 1701. Some part of his early life was spent in Paris. There he became a waiter in a coffee-house much frequented by French surgeons, who, pleased with Levett's inquisitive turn of mind, procured him instruction in pharmacy and anatomy. Settling in London he seems

to have acquired some practice as a surgeon. Probably about 1746 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson. In a letter to Baretti of 20 July 1762 Johnson speaks of him as recently married to a woman of the town, who, notwithstanding the fact that their place of rendezvous had always been a small coal-shed in Fetter Lane, had persuaded Levett 'that she was nearly related to a man of fortune, but was injuriously kept by him out of large possessions.' Goldsmith, alluding to this misfortune to Boswell in July 1763, said: 'Levett is now become miserable, and that insures the protection of Johnson.' It appears that Johnson was the means of effecting a separation between the pair, and some time in 1763 Levett became a regular inmate of his house. Boswell calls him 'aukward and uncouth,' but Johnson found him 'useful and companionable.' 'Levett, madam,' he said to Mrs. Thrale, 'is a brutal fellow, but I have a good regard for him, for his brutality is in his manners, not in his mind' (Mme. d'Arblay, *Diary and Letters*, i. 63). After making tea for Johnson on the latter's rising at about eleven o'clock in the morning, Levett usually went round among his patients, then attended Hunter's lectures, and did not return until late at night. His relations with the rest of the household were somewhat strained. His chief failing was over-indulgence in drink, but this, as Johnson observes, was mainly the result of extreme prudence. 'He reflected that if he refused the gin or brandy offered him by some of his patients he could have been no gainer by their cure, as they might have had nothing else to bestow on him. He would swallow what he did not like, nay, what he knew would injure him, rather than go home with an idea that his skill had been exerted without recompense.'

He died suddenly on 17 Jan. 1782, and was buried on 20 Jan. in Bridewell cemetery (Wheatley and Cunningham, i. 244). Writing of his loss some weeks after to Bennet Langton [q. v.], whom Levett had in the first instance introduced to him, Johnson remarked: 'How much soever I valued him, I now wish that I had valued him more.' In the 'Annual Register' for 1783 (p. 189) appeared some verses by Johnson on his humble friend, which make touching reference to Levett's good qualities. Some time before his own death Johnson discovered by means of advertisement Levett's brothers, who were living obscurely in Yorkshire, and divided his modest savings among them.

[Gent. Mag. 1785, pt. i. pp. 101–2; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. vi. 147; Boswell's Johnson, ed. G. B. Hill, passim; Hawkins's Johnson, p. 435; Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes and Letters, passim.] T. S.

LEVI, DAVID (1740–1799), Jewish controversialist, born in London in 1740, was son of Mordecai Levi, a member of the London congregation of German and Polish Jews. He was at an early age apprenticed to a shoemaker, but practised that trade without much success, and subsequently made a precarious livelihood as a hat-dresser.

A design of sending him in youth to Poland to study Hebrew literature under his great-grandfather, a Polish rabbi, came to nothing owing to the rabbi's removal at the time to Palestine. But Levi soon acquired at home a good knowledge of Hebrew, and read in his leisure the chief biblical commentaries and many English theological works. In 1783 he published 'A Succinct Account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, in which their Religious Principles and Tenets are Explained, particularly the Doctrines of the Resurrection, Predestination, and Free Will, and the opinion of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux concerning these Tenets refuted.' Between 1785 and 1787 he published in weekly parts, under the title of 'Lingua Sacra,' a Hebrew grammar, with explanations in English and a Hebrew-English dictionary. The work formed three bulky octavo volumes, and their periodical issue entailed so much labour on Levi that he was compelled to abandon his 'mechanical business,' and to work at them sixteen hours a day (see vol. iii. *ad fin.* 'To the Public').

In 1787 Joseph Priestley published 'Letters to the Jews, inviting them to an Amicable Discussion of the Evidences of Christianity.' Levi replied in the same year in 'Letters to Dr. Priestley.' In the advertisement he described himself as 'a sincere enquirer after truth,' who did not desire to reflect upon 'true Christianity,' but he sought to refute the authenticity of the New Testament, and to vindicate on logical grounds his adherence to Judaism. Dr. Priestley thought the attempt 'poor,' but deemed it wise to notice it at length in a second part of his 'Letters' (1788), whereupon Levi retorted in a second tract (1789), in which he also answered many others who had written answers to his first tract, viz. Samuel Cooper, James Bicheno, Philip David Krauter, John Hadley Swain, and Anselm Bayley [q. v.] Priestley, after reading this reply, declared Levi unworthy of further notice, and the Rev. Richard Beere seems to have continued the controversy singlehanded in 'An Epistle to the Chief Priest and Elders of the Jews' (1789). Levi found a new antagonist in 1795, when he published 'Letters to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M.P., in Answer to his Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard

Brothers [q. v.], and his pretended Mission to recall the Jews.' In 1796 Levi wrote 'A Defence of the Old Testament in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine,' whose 'Age of Reason' had attacked the Bible with much acuteness. These letters were first published in New York in 1797.

Meanwhile Levi executed some useful literary work for his co-religionists by publishing English translations of the Hebrew ritual. In 1789 appeared his edition of Genesis in Hebrew and English, arranged on opposite pages. Notes by Lion Soesmans, who printed the works, were appended. The other books of the Pentateuch followed. Between 1789 and 1793 he completed in six volumes an English rendering of the festival prayers used by the London congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, and he did similar service for the German and Polish congregation. In 1794 he translated 'The Hagadah, or Service for the first two nights of the Passover;' and he rendered into English the prayers written for use in the synagogues on special occasions, like that of the king's illness in 1788 and his recovery in 1789, or of the dedication of the Great Synagogue in Duke's Place in 1790. He also wrote a Hebrew ode on the king's escape from assassination in 1795.

In 1793 Levi published vol. i. of his 'Dissertations of the Prophecies of the Old Testament,' which had already occupied him twenty-five years (Pref.) Vol. ii. appeared in 1796, vol. iii. in 1800. An edition (in two vols.) revised by J. King was issued in 1817.

Levi, who was always in pecuniary difficulties, was attacked by paralysis in November 1798, and died on 11 July 1799, at his house in Green Street, Mile End New Town. He was buried in the Jewish cemetery in Mile End. An elegy by Henry Lemoine [q. v.] appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

A portrait was painted by Drummond. An engraving by Burnley appeared in the 'European Magazine' for May 1799.

[Lysons's Environs of London, Supplement, pp. 430–1; Picciotto's Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History, pp. 228–9; European Magazine, May 1799, pp. 291–4; J. T. Rutt's Life and Correspondence of Joseph Priestley, i. 404, 409–10, ii. 21–3.] S. L.

LEVI, LEONE (1821–1888), jurist and statistician, was born of Jewish parents at Ancona on 6 June 1821. His father, Isaac Levi, belonged to the middle class, and Leone, after receiving the ordinary commercial education of the day in his native town, was placed at the age of fifteen in the office of his elder brother, who carried on the business of commission agent and merchant there. The business prospered, and Levi in 1844 was sent to England to extend it. He settled at Liverpool, was naturalised, mastered the English language, and established a connection, but was unfortunate in some speculations, and after the commercial crisis of 1847 came back to Ancona to find his brother ruined. He returned to England, and found employment as a clerk in a mercantile house at Liverpool. Some letters to the 'Liverpool Albion' newspaper in 1849, advocating the establishment in our chief commercial centres of general representative chambers of commerce and permanent tribunals of commerce, constituted of a legally trained judge, with mercantile assessors, brought him before the public, and formed the basis of two pamphlets, one on 'Chambers and Tribunals of Commerce, and proposed General Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool,' London, 1849, 8vo, the other 'On the State of the Law of Arbitrament, and proposed Tribunal of Commerce,' London, 1850, 8vo. One half of Levi's scheme was at once carried into effect by the establishment of general and representative chambers of commerce at Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, and other important centres of industry. Of the Liverpool chamber Levi became the honorary secretary. Levi's suggestions for the reform of the law of arbitration, then in a very defective condition, bore fruit in the arbitration clauses of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, which have only recently been superseded by the Arbitration Act of 1889. Levi was not slow to avail himself of his position at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to obtain through official channels exact information about foreign chambers of commerce and the laws applying to commercial transactions in their respective countries. Materials thus accumulated on his hands for a synopsis of the commercial law of Christendom similar to Anthoine de Joseph's 'Concordance des Codes de Commerce,' but on a larger scale, and such as might serve as a step towards an international code of commerce. He secured with difficulty a sufficient number of subscribers; gained admission to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, where he worked from sixteen to eighteen hours a day; interested the prince consort in his design, and ventilated it in a letter addressed to chambers of commerce and in lectures which he delivered in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and elsewhere in 1851 and 1852, and afterwards printed. The work itself appeared under the title 'Commercial Law: its Principles and Administration; or the Mercantile Law of Great Britain compared with the Codes and Laws of Commerce of the following Mercantile

Countries'—fifty-nine are enumerated, in alphabetical order, from Anhalt to Würtemberg —'and the Institutes of Justinian,' London, 1850–2, 4to. The publication was recognised as an event of national and international importance. The king of Prussia, the emperor of Austria, the Society of Arts, and College of Physicians awarded Levi gold medals or prizes. At Levi's suggestion Lord Harrowby, to whom the book was dedicated, arranged with Brougham, then president of the Law Amendment Society, the congress of 16 Nov. 1852, in order to discuss practical measures for harmonising the laws of the three kingdoms. A royal commission was issued, and resulted in the Mercantile Law Amendment Acts of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. cc. 60 and 97), by which some of the more glaring discrepancies between English and Scotch and Irish law were removed (see *Parliamentary Papers, Reports from Commissioners*, 1854, vol. ix., and 1854–5, vol. iv.) The commission also considered the expediency of introducing the principle of trading with limited liability into the law of partnership, and Levi, who had already given evidence in its favour before a committee of the House of Commons in 1850, was examined by the commissioners, who, however, reported adversely to the proposal. Levi also gave evidence before a committee of the House of Lords in 1853 in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was not earnestly taken in hand until 1866. He also attended the International Congresses of Statisticians at Brussels in 1853 and 1855, in the latter year read before the Law Amendment Society a paper 'On Judicial Statistics,' and at Brougham's request drafted a bill on the subject which Brougham introduced into the House of Lords, but eventually withdrew.

Meanwhile in 1852, on the recommendation of Lord Harrowby, Levi had been appointed to the newly created chair of commerce at King's College, and removing to London had taken chambers in Doctors' Commons. He discharged his duties with conspicuous ability and zeal in spite of inadequate remuneration. The close study of English mercantile law which his lectures involved was proved by his 'Manual of the Mercantile Law of Great Britain and Ireland,' published at London in 1854, 8vo. Of the Statistical Society he became fellow in 1851, one of the council in 1860, and vice-president in 1885, and contributed sixteen of the papers in its journals, frequently representing the society at foreign congresses. He was also elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1854, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and received from the university of Tübingen the degree of doctor of economical and political science in 1861. Levi was also a member of the Society of Arts, of the Law Amendment Society, of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, of the Royal Geographical Society, of the International Statistical Institute, honorary secretary of the metric committee of the British Association, and of the International Association for Promoting one Uniform System of Weights, Measures, and Coins, and a knight of the Italian orders of SS. Mauritius and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy. He was a friend and enthusiastic admirer of Cobden, to whose memory he paid a warm tribute when advocating the establishment of an international lectureship on economics in 1865 (*On Richard Cobden, an Introductory Lecture delivered in King's College, London*, 22 Oct. 1865, London, 1865, 8vo). He disapproved of capital punishment, and believed in the practicability of settling international disputes by arbitration. These views he ventilated in 'The Law of Nature and Nations as affected by Divine Law,' London, 1855, 8vo; 'Peace the Handmaid of Commerce, with Remarks on the Eastern Crisis. An Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College, London, 12 Oct. 1876,' London, 1876, 8vo; 'War and its Consequences, Economical, Commercial, Financial, and Moral. With Proposals for the Establishment of a Court of International Reference and Arbitration,' London, 1881, 8vo, and 'International Law, with Materials for a Code of International Law,' London, 1887, 8vo. He was also a warm advocate of the Channel tunnel. His principal work on statistics was a periodical summary of parliamentary papers, entitled 'Annals of British Legislation, being a Classified and Analysed Summary of Public Bills, Statutes, Accounts, and Papers, Reports of Committees and of Commissioners, and of Sessional Papers generally of the Houses of Lords and Commons, together with Accounts of Commercial Legislation, Tariffs, and Facts relating to Foreign Countries,' London, 1856–1865, fourteen vols. 8vo, continued on a larger scale, under the title 'Annals of British Legislation, being a Digest of the Parliamentary Blue Books' to 1868, 4 vols. 8vo. He took a lively interest in the working classes, and investigated their economic position and prospects in the following works: 1. 'Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes, with some facts illustrative of their Economic Condition, from Authentic and Official Sources, in a Report to Michael T. Bass, esq., M.P.,' London, 1867, 8vo. 2. 'Estimate of the Amount of Taxation falling on the Working Classes of the United Kingdom. A Report

to M. T. Bass, esq., M.P.,' London, 1873, 8vo. 3. 'Work and Pay, or Principles of Industrial Economy. Two Courses of Lectures delivered to Working Men in King's College, London, with the Report of the Committee of the British Association on Combinations of Labourers and Capitalists,' London, 1877, 8vo. 4. 'The Economic Condition of Fishermen,' London, 1883, 8vo (a paper read at a Conference at the International Fisheries Exhibition). 5. 'Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes. A Report to Sir Arthur Bass,' London, 1885, 8vo.

Levi's *magnum opus*, however, was his 'History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1763–1870,' London, 1872, 8vo; 2nd edit., with continuation to 1878, and graphic tables, 1880, 8vo, a work which, with little or no pretension to literary style, sets forth clearly and methodically the results of a lifetime of study.

Soon after his arrival in England Levi changed his faith, and became an active member of the religious body which before 1876 styled itself the 'Presbyterian Church in England,' and has since adopted the title of 'Presbyterian Church of England.' A 'Digest of the Actings and Proceedings of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, 1836–1876,' was published under his supervision in 1876, 8vo. But while thoroughly identifying himself with the land of his adoption, Levi retained a lively interest in that of his birth, and founded, in connection with the Technical Institute at Ancona, a free scientific library, and a lectureship 'on the laws of commerce in relation to science and moral international laws.' He revisited Italy in 1887 as member of a deputation from the Statistical Society to the congress of European statisticians held at Rome in that year. Soon after his return to England grave symptoms manifested themselves, and after an illness of several months he died at his house, 31 Highbury Grove, on 7 May 1888. He was buried on the 12th in Highgate cemetery.

Levi married in 1856 Margaret, daughter of James Ritchie of Edinburgh.

Besides the works mentioned above Levi published many separate lectures on economic or commercial subjects. He also edited 'The Theory and Practice of the Metric System of Weights and Measures,' London, 1871, 8vo; 'A Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England, with a full Collection of Precedents, by Richard Brooke, esq., F.S.A.,' London, 1867, 8vo; and was author of 'An Introductory Paper' prefixed to the Pears prize essays on 'The Present Depression of Trade; its Causes and Remedies,' London, 1885, 8vo.

[The principal authorities are an autobiographical fragment, entitled The Story of my Life, the first Ten Years of my Residence in England, 1845–55, printed for private circulation, London, 1888, 8vo; Vapereau's Dict. des Contemporains; Men of the Time, 10th edit.; Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, li. 340–2.]

J. M. R.

LEVINGE, Sir RICHARD (*d.* 1724), Irish judge, was second son of Richard Levinge of Parwich, Ashborne, Derbyshire (where the family had been long seated). His mother, Anne, daughter of George Parker of Park Hill, Staffordshire, was aunt of Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, lord-chancellor of England. His great-uncle, Timothy Levinge, who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1591, aged 17, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1606; became a bencher in 1622, serjeant-at-law 20 May 1636, recorder of Derby and M.P. for the city in 1621, 1624, 1625, and 1628. Richard entered the Inner Temple as a student in September 1671, and was called to the bar in November 1678. In 1686 he became recorder of Chester, and was M.P. for the city from 1690 to 1692. From 1690 to 1694 he was solicitor-general for Ireland, and was knighted in 1692, in which year he was elected M.P. for both Belfast and Blessington, and chose to sit for the latter constituency, in the Irish House of Commons. On 5 Oct. of the same year he was unanimously chosen as speaker of that assembly, and remained in office till the dissolution of 1695. In 1695 he was again elected by two constituencies, Bangor and Longford, and sat for the latter. He acted in 1699 as one of the commissioners to inquire into forfeited land in Ireland, but for quarrelling with his fellow-commissioners and speaking ill of them he was summoned before the English parliament, and committed to the Tower from 16 Jan. to 11 April 1700. He was re-elected M.P. for Longford in 1703. On 13 April 1704 he was created a baronet, and was again appointed to the office of solicitor-general for Ireland. In 1706 he became a bencher of the Inner Temple, in 1710 he was elected M.P. for Derby in the English parliament, and was promoted in 1711 to be attorney-general for Ireland. In 1713 he was elected for both Gowran and Kilkenny, and sat for Kilkenny. In 1720 he was constituted lord chief justice of the Irish court of common pleas. Sir Richard held that office until his death, 13 July 1724 (*Hist. Reg.* 1724; *Chron. Diary*, p. 34).

Levinge married, first, in 1680 Mary,

daughter of Sir Gawen Corbyn, and secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Johnson, baron of the Irish exchequer. His eldest daughter (by his first wife), Mary, married in 1700 Washington, second earl Ferrers, and was mother of Selina Hastings, countess of Huntingdon [q. v.] His eldest son Richard (*d.* 1748) (also by his first wife) and his second son Charles were successively second and third baronets. Sir Charles's great-great-grandson, Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, seventh baronet, is separately noticed.

'Sir R. Levinge's Correspondence, principally with the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Principal Secretary of State for Ireland, on various points of State and Domestic Policy,' was printed privately in 1877.

[Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, p. 60; Luttrell's Brief Relation; Return of Members of Parliament; Playfair's Baronetage; Burke's Baronetage; Sir Richard Levinge's Hist. of the Levinge Family, 1877; Burtchaell's Parl. Hist. of Kilkenny; Cal. Treasury Papers, 1696–1719.] W. R–L.

LEVINGE, Sir RICHARD GEORGE AUGUSTUS (1811–1884), soldier and writer, born on 1 Nov. 1811, was eldest son of Sir Richard Levinge, sixth baronet, by Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Boothby, first lord Rancliffe. He entered the 43rd regiment as ensign on 25 Nov. 1828, joined at Gibraltar, and returned to England suddenly in December 1830, in consequence of the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. In 1832 his regiment proceeded to Ireland, and on 8 April 1834 he was promoted lieutenant. On 4 June 1835 he sailed with the left wing of the 43rd for St. John's in Canada, and served in the suppression of the Canadian rebellion of 1837–8. He became captain unattached on 15 May 1840, and was appointed to the 5th dragoon guards on 27 Jan. 1843; he retired, however, from the guards on that day. On 3 Jan. 1846 he was made lieutenant-colonel in the Westmeath militia. On 12 Sept. 1848 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and in 1851 he was high sheriff for Westmeath. In 1857 and 1859 he represented the county of Westmeath in the House of Commons. Levinge died on 28 Sept. 1884. He married, first, on 20 March 1849, Caroline Jane (*d.* 1858), eldest daughter of Colonel Rolleston of Watnall Hall, Nottinghamshire; and secondly, on 10 Feb. 1870, Margaret Charlotte (*d.* 1871), widow of D. Jones, M.P., and daughter of Sir George Campbell. He left no issue, and was succeeded in the title by his brother, Vere Henry, eighth baronet, whose nephew, Sir William Henry Levinge, is ninth and present baronet.

Levinge was a keen sportsman, and much attached to his regiment. He wrote: 1. 'Echoes from the Backwoods,' London, 1846, 2 vols. 12mo; 2nd edit. 1859; a record of experiences in Canada. 2. 'Historical Notices of the Levinge Family,' Ledestown, 1853. 3. 'A Day with the Brighton Harriers,' London, 1858. 4. 'Historical Records of the Forty-third Regiment, Monmouthshire Light Infantry,' London, 1868, 8vo.

[Levinge's Works; Army Lists; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Times, 30 Sept. 1884; Return of Members of Parliament, ii. 444, 461.] W. A. J. A.

LEVINZ, BAPTIST (1644–1693), bishop of Sodor and Man, born in 1644 at Evenley, Northamptonshire, was youngest son of William Levinz of Evenley, Northamptonshire (Baker, *Northamptonshire*, ii. 617). His brothers Creswell and William are noticed separately. He matriculated at Oxford from Magdalen Hall on 11 April 1660, and was elected demy of Magdalen College on 29 July 1663, and probationer fellow on 1 Aug. 1664. He graduated B.A. in 1663, M.A. in 1666, B.D. in 1677, and D.D. in 1683. He became junior dean in 1675, senior dean of arts in 1676, senior proctor on 5 April 1676, bursar in 1677, founder's chaplain in 1678, and dean of divinity in 1679. He was Whyte's professor of moral philosophy in the university from 27 March 1677 until 1682. On 8 Dec. 1675 he was made prebendary of Wells, in 1680 curate of Horsepath, near Oxford, in 1682 rector of Christian Malford, Wiltshire, and on 15 March 1684–5 was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man. In 1687 he would have been elected president of Magdalen instead of John Hough [q. v.] had he not, by the advice probably of Sir Creswell Levinz [q. v.], and in a manner not thought honourable (cf. *Magdalen College and King James II*, Oxf. Hist. Soc. pp. 13, 15 sq.), withdrawn his candidature before the election. On 3 Aug. 1691 he was chosen prebendary of Winchester. He died of fever at Winchester on 31 Jan. 1692–3, and was buried in the cathedral. By his marriage, on 3 July 1680, to Mary (1663–1730), daughter of Dr. James Hyde, principal of Magdalen Hall, he was father of William (1688–1706), demy of Magdalen, and Mary (1690–1724), who married in 1707 Matthew Frampton, M.D. Hearne describes both Levinz and his wife as handsome and proud.

Levinz contributed to 'Epicædia Universitatis Oxoniensis in obitum Georgii Ducis Albemarliæ,' 1670.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 882; Bloxam's Reg. of Magd. Coll. Oxford, v. 255–9;

Wood's Life and Times, ed. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. 343, &c.; Hearne's Notes and Collections (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)] G. G.

LEVINZ, SIR CRESWELL (1627–1701), judge, second son of William Levinz of Evenley, Northamptonshire, by Mary, second daughter of Richard Creswell of Purston in the same county, was born at Evenley in 1627. His brothers Baptist and William are noticed separately. He took a sizarship in 1648 at Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not graduate, and in November 1655 entered Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar in November 1661, was elected a bencher in 1678, and treasurer in 1679. He was knighted at Whitehall on 2 Oct. 1678, and made a king's counsel about the same time. He represented the crown in the trials of Ireland, Pickering, Grove, Langhorn, Whitebread, and other supposed popish plotters in 1678–9. In October 1679 he was made attorney-general. In December the celebrated proclamation against 'tumultuous petitioning' was under discussion in the council, and Levinz was required to draft it. He refused at first, but eventually consented on condition that Chief-justice North (afterwards Lord-keeper Guilford) would dictate the substance of it [see NORTH, FRANCIS, LORD GUILFORD]. Levinz was thus able, when examined by the House of Commons as to his part in the affair (24 Nov. 1680), to shift the entire responsibility on to North's shoulders.

On 12 Feb. 1680 Levinz was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law and raised to the bench of the common pleas. He went the Oxford circuit, and was a member of the commission which tried Stephen College [q. v.] at the Oxford assizes in August 1681. He was also a member of the special commission which sat at the Old Bailey in July 1683 to try Lord Russell for his supposed participation in the Rye House plot. Lord Russell having challenged one of the jury for not having a freehold estate within the city, the point was elaborately argued. All the judges, however, decided against the challenge. Levinz's judgment is reported at some length in Cobbett's 'State Trials,' ix. 594. In 1684–5 Levinz was consulted by the king on the question whether a contract by the late king letting out part of the excise to farm was determined by his death, and gave the more sound than courtly advice that it was so. His 'quietus' was expected to follow as a matter of course. It was deferred, however, for a time, and he was one of Jeffreys' colleagues in 'the bloody assize,' and also helped to try some of the rebels in London. His *supersedeas* came on 10 Feb. 1685–1686. No ground of dismissal was assigned, but probably Levinz was thought to be unsafe on the question of the dispensing power. He at once returned to the bar, and was soon busily engaged in pleading. He was one of the counsel for the seven bishops in 1688, defended Major Bernardi on his first imprisonment, and secured the dismissal of the bill of indictment by the grand jury, and in the great habeas corpus case of Rex *v.* Kendall and Roe, before Lord-chief-justice Holt in 1695, argued successfully against the legality of a committal to prison under a general warrant by a secretary of state. He died at Serjeants' Inn on 29 Jan. 1700–1, and was buried in Evenley Church.

Levinz married by license, dated 2 July 1670, Elizabeth, daughter of William Livesay of Lancashire, by whom he had two sons, William and Creswell, and one daughter, Catherine. From manuscripts left by Levinz was published in 1702 a folio volume of reports in French (with an English translation chiefly by Salkeld); it reappeared under the title, 'The Reports of Sir Creswell Levinz, Knight,' London, 1722, 2 vols. fol. A third edition in English only, revised by T. Vickers, was published at Dublin in 1793–7, 3 vols. 8vo. Levinz also compiled 'A Collection of Select and Modern Entries of Declarations, Pleadings, Issues, Verdicts, Judgments, &c., referring to the Cases in Sir Creswell Levinz's Reports, the judgment of the Court being added to each President' (*sic*), which was published in London in 1702, fol. There has been some division of opinion among English judges as to Levinz's merits as a reporter.

[Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 617; Bridges's Northamptonshire, i. 168; Addit. MS. 5846, f. 159 *b*; Le Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights (Harl. Soc.); Chester's London Marriage Licences; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. App. p. 476, 12th Rep. App. vi. pp. 11, 15, &c.; North's Examen, p. 546; Parl. Hist. iv. 1230, v. 313; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i., Life, lxxxix, xcii, xciv; Wood's Life and Times, ed. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. ii.; Inderwick's Side Lights on the Stuarts, p. 372; Sir Thomas Raymond's Reports, pp. 430, 478; Ventris's Reports, ii. 37; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, i. 117, 330, 372; Letters of Humphrey Prideaux to John Ellis (Camden Soc.), p. 127; Clarendon and Rochester Corresp. ii. 157, 161; Sir John Bramston's Autobiography (Camd. Soc.), pp. 193, 207, 221; Cobbett's State Trials, vii. 79, viii. 430, 564, ix. 594; Howell's State Trials, xi. 382, xii. 260, 296, xiii. 764; Levinz's Reports, iii. 257; Shower's Reports (Leach), ii. 459; Chalmers's Opinions of Eminent Lawyers, ii. 284, 320; Bridgman's Legal Bibliogr. p. 192; Wallace's Reporters, 4th ed. 1882, p. 304; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, ii. 48.] J. M. R.

LEVINZ, LEVENS, or LEVINGE, ROBERT, D.C.L. (1615–1650), royalist, born in 1615, was a son of William Levinz of Senkworth, near Abingdon, who carried on the business of a brewer at Oxford. His grandfather, William Levinz, was an alderman of Oxford, and five times mayor at the close of the sixteenth century; he was buried in All Saints Church, where there is a fine recumbent effigy to his memory. Robert was uncle of Sir Creswell Levinz [q. v.], Baptist Levinz [q. v.], and William Levinz [q. v.] He matriculated at Lincoln College, and graduated B.A. on 4 Feb. 1634, and D.C.L. in 1642. He was commissary in 1640 to the Bishop of Norwich (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, pp. 394, 397). On the outbreak of the civil war he took up arms for the king at Oxford, and obtained the rank of captain, but on the capitulation of the city to the parliament in 1646 appears to have resumed his studies. After Charles I's execution he was employed by Charles II in various negotiations, and finally received a commission to raise troops in England for the new king at the time of Charles's Scottish expedition in 1650. The plot was discovered, and he was arrested in London. His papers were seized, and many blank commissions signed by the king were discovered among them. Levinz was taken before the council of state, and was handed over as a spy to the council of war. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hanged. Offers were made to spare his life if he would betray his accomplices: this he refused to do, but acknowledged the truth of the accusations against himself, while protesting the justice of his cause. He was taken to Cornhill in a coach guarded by a troop of horse, and hanged against the Exchange on 18 July 1650. Lloyd speaks of his numerous friends, his prudence, and integrity. His wife was a daughter of Sir Peregrine Bertie, and granddaughter of Robert, earl of Lindsay.

A portrait appears in Winstanley's 'Loyal Martyrology,' 1665.

[Winstanley's Loyal Martyrology, p. 28; Visitation of Oxford, 1573, privately printed, by Sir T. Phillipps; Clarendon State Papers, ii. 73; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i. 468, ii. 47; Lloyd's Memoirs, 1668, p. 560; Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 464; Topographer, 1821, vol. i.] E. T. B.

LEVINZ, WILLIAM (1625–1698), president of St. John's College, Oxford, born 25 July 1625, was the son of William Levinz of Evenley, near Brackley, Northamptonshire. Sir Creswell Levinz [q. v.] and Baptist Levinz [q. v.], bishop of Sodor and Man, were his younger brothers, and Robert Levinz [q. v.] was his uncle. William was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, proceeded as probationary fellow to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1641, and became a fellow in 1644, taking the degree of B.A. in 1645, and M.A. in 1649. He refused to submit to the authority of the puritan visitors of the university in 1648 (*Reg. of the Visitors*, Camden Soc., pp. 50, 547), but must have submitted subsequently, as his name occurs continuously in the college register. He was 'Terræ filius' in 1651. At the reception of the chancellor Hyde on 9 Sept. 1661 Levinz, 'though then very sickly,' made a speech. He took orders, and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in 1666. On 10 Oct. 1673 he was elected president of his college. Wood did not think well of his appointment, since 'he beats the students there and fights.' In 1678 he was made sub-dean of Wells, and canon residentiary in 1682, Peter Mew [q. v.], then bishop of Bath and Wells, being a former president of St. John's. Levinz had a considerable reputation for learning, and was Greek reader from about July 1661, and regius professor of Greek from 24 Nov. 1665 to 1698 (cf. FULLMAN, *Notitia Oxoniensis Academiæ*, 1675). He died suddenly, while addressing a college meeting, on 3 March 1697–8 (cf. letter from William Sherwin, printed in WOOD'S *Life*, ed. Bliss). He was buried in St. John's College chapel, where his monument remains, describing him as 'optime literatus, mansuetus, modestus, justus, pius.' He was unmarried. According to a manuscript note (by Wood?) in the Bodleian copy (Linc. 8° C. 521), Levinz wrote a history of the year 1660, entitled 'Appendicula de Rebus Britannicis,' which was printed anonymously (pp. 339–46) in the third (1663) and subsequent editions of the 'Flosculi Historici Delibati nunc Delibatiores redditi sive Historia Universalis' of the jesuit Jean de Bussières (cf. HEARNE, *Collections*, ed. Doble, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 103). He collected a library (cf. *Bibl. Levinziana*, 1698).

[Wood's Life and Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss; Wood's Life and Times, ed. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), i. 361 *n.*, ii. 214 *n.*; Robinson's Merchant Taylors' School Register, i. 142; authorities quoted above; information from the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's College.] H. E. D. B.

LEVIZAC, JEAN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE (*d.* 1813), writer on the French language, was born in Languedoc, probably about 1750, of a noble family of Alby. He was educated for the church, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Vabres. In 1776 he received a prize for an essay, 'Le bienfait rendu,' from the Académie des Jeux Floraux. At the revolution he fled to Holland, and thence to England. If he be, as

seems probable, the Jean le Levizac who is mentioned by Plasse, he was at the time of his flight vicar-general of the diocese of St. Omer. For the rest of his life he resided in London, taught French, and wrote numerous books on the French language. He died in London in 1813. Levizac's chief works were: 1. 'L'Art de Parler et d'Ecrire correctement la Langue Française,' London, 1797, 8vo, 1801, &c. This work was praised by Henry (*Hist. de la Langue Française*, ii. 36). 2. 'Abrégé de la Grammaire Française,' London, 1798. 3. 'A Treatise on the Sounds of the French Language,' London, 1800. 4. 'Dictionnaire Universel des Synonymes de la Langue Française,' London, 1807, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1809. 5. 'French and English and English and French Dictionary,' 1808, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1815.

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Quérard's La France Littéraire, v. 282 (complete list of works); F.-X. Plasse's Le Clergé Français réfugié en Angleterre, ii. 439; Biog. Universelle.] W. A. J. A.

LEVY, AMY (1861–1889), poetess and novelist, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Levy, by his wife Isabelle [Levin], was born at Clapham on 10 Nov. 1861. Her parents were of the Jewish faith. She was educated at Brighton, and afterwards at Newnham College, Cambridge. She early showed decided talent, especially for poetry, pieces afterwards thought worthy of preservation having been written in her thirteenth year. In 1881 a small pamphlet of verse from her pen, 'Xantippe and other poems,' was printed at Cambridge. Most of the contents were subsequently incorporated with her second publication, 'A Minor Poet and other Verse,' 1884. 'Xantippe' is in many respects her most powerful production, exhibiting a passionate rhetoric and a keen, piercing dialectic, exceedingly remarkable in so young a writer. It is a defence of Socrates's maligned wife, from the woman's point of view, full of tragic pathos, and only short of complete success from its frequent reproduction of the manner of both the Brownings. The same may be said of 'A Minor Poet,' a poem now more interesting than when it was written, from its evident prefigurement of the melancholy fate of the authoress herself. The most important pieces in the volume are in blank verse, too colloquial to be finely modulated, but always terse and nervous. 'A London Plane Tree and other Poems,' 1889, is, on the other hand, chiefly lyrical. Most of the pieces are individually beautiful; as a collection they weary with their monotony of sadness. The authoress responded more readily to painful than to pleasurable emotions, and this incapacity for pleasure was a more serious trouble than her sensitiveness to pain: it deprived her of the encouragement she might have received from the success which, after a fortunate essay with a minor work of fiction, 'The Romance of a Shop,' attended her remarkable novel, 'Reuben Sachs,' 1889. This is a most powerful work, alike in the condensed tragedy of the main action, the striking portraiture of the principal characters, and the keen satire of the less refined aspects of Jewish society. It brought upon the authoress much unpleasant criticism, which, however, was far from affecting her spirits to the extent alleged. In the summer of 1889 she published a pretty, and for once cheerful story, 'Miss Meredith,' but within a week after correcting her latest volume of poems for the press, she died by her own hand in her parents' house, 7 Endsleigh Gardens, London, 10 Sept. 1889. No cause can or need be assigned for this lamentable event except constitutional melancholy, intensified by painful losses in her own family, increasing deafness, and probably the apprehension of insanity, combined with a total inability to derive pleasure or consolation from the extraneous circumstances which would have brightened the lives of most others. She was indeed frequently gay and animated, but her cheerfulness was but a passing mood that merely gilded her habitual melancholy, without diminishing it by a particle, while sadness grew upon her steadily, in spite of flattering success and the sympathy of affectionate friends. Her writings offer few traces of the usual immaturity of precocious talent; they are carefully constructed and highly finished, and the sudden advance made in 'Reuben Sachs' indicates a great reserve of undeveloped power. She was the anonymous translator of Pérés's clever brochure, 'Comme quoi Napoléon n'a jamais existé.'

[Personal knowledge.] R. G.

LEVY, JOSEPH MOSES (1812–1888), founder of the 'Daily Telegraph,' born in London on 15 Dec. 1812, was son of Moses Lionel Levy, by Helena, daughter of J. Moses, esq., and was like his father a professing Jew. He was educated at Bruce Castle school, under Thomas Wright Hill [q. v.], and in Germany. He engaged in youth in commercial pursuits, and soon purchased and carried on a printing establishment in Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. He thus became connected with the 'Sunday Times,' of which he became chief proprietor in 1855, and he conducted that paper for a year. The 'Daily Telegraph and Courier' was founded by Colonel Sleigh as a twopenny daily newspaper on 29 June 1855. Sleigh quickly be-

came heavily indebted to Levy, who took over the newspaper in settlement of his claims. On 17 Sept. 1855 it was issued as the 'Daily Telegraph' by Levy at a penny, being the first London daily newspaper produced at that price. It was in a very bad financial position at the time, and the proceeds of the first day's advertisements are stated to have been 7*s.* 6*d.* The appearance, however, of a well-edited daily paper at a penny excited great attention. Levy devoted all his capital to the enterprise, and induced many members of his family to follow his example. The circulation rose very rapidly, and on the repeal of the paper duties, which Levy did his best to obtain, the profits grew to be very large. Levy devoted himself entirely to his newspaper. He collected round him a band of able writers, including Thornton Leigh Hunt [q. v.], Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. G. A. Sala, and many others. Until the last years of his life he daily visited the offices in Fleet Street, and supervised the management in the minutest details, invariably giving much attention to artistic and theatrical articles, for which he held himself especially responsible. The politics of the paper were liberal until 1886, when the principles of the liberal unionists were adopted. Levy was privately very charitable, and was a generous patron of music and the drama. He died at Florence Cottage, Ramsgate, on 12 Oct. 1888, and was buried at Balls Pond cemetery, London. He married in 1831 Esther, daughter of N. G. Cohen, and she died in 1883, leaving a large family. The eldest son, Sir Edward Lawson, was created a baronet in 1892.

[Times, 13 Oct. 1888; Daily Telegraph, 13 Oct. 1888; Illustrated London News, 27 Oct. 1888; Grant's Newspaper Press, ii. 92, &c.; Fox Bourne's Hist. of the Newspaper Press; private information.] W. A. J. A.

LEWES. [See also Lewis.]

LEWES, CHARLES LEE (1740–1803), actor, was born, according to his own account, in New Bond Street, London, 19 Nov. 1740 (O.S.) His father, a hosier, who subsequently became a letter-carrier, was of Welsh descent, and through his mother, the daughter of William Lewthwaite of Broadgate, Cumberland, he claimed connection with some families of distinction. From seven years of age until fourteen he was at school in Ambleside, Westmoreland. About 1754 he returned to London, and seems to have assisted his father in his work as a letter-carrier. His first performance, presumably as an amateur, was about 1760 at the Haymarket, as Cash in 'Every Man in his Humour.' Matthew Mug in the 'Mayor of Garrett' he subsequently gave at Chelsea. After playing at Chesterfield and other country towns, and experiencing at Sheffield a disabling accident as harlequin, he was engaged at Covent Garden as second harlequin to Woodward. Small parts were occasionally entrusted to him, his first recorded appearance at Covent Garden being 26 Sept. 1763, as Bardolph in the 'First Part of King Henry IV.' His name then, and for a short time subsequently, was spelt Lewis. After the departure of Woodward for Edinburgh he became principal harlequin, and played the character in 'Harlequin's Jubilee,' 1 Oct. 1770. Young Cape in the 'Author,' Bowman in 'Lethe,' Lord John in the 'Englishman returned from Paris,' Lord Bawble in the 'Country Madcap,' Montano in 'Othello,' Squire Groom in 'Love à la Mode,' Prattle in 'Deuce is in Him,' and Marplot in the 'Busybody' were assigned him during the season. On 3 Dec. 1772 he was Bertram in 'All's Well that Ends Well,' and played subsequently Cloten and other parts. On the first production of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 15 March 1773, Smith refused the part of Young Marlow, which Lewes played so much to the satisfaction of the management as to secure him a position as leading comedian. Goldsmith, pleased with his performance, wrote him an epilogue, which, in the character of Harlequin, he spoke at his benefit. With summer visits to Liverpool he remained at Covent Garden until 1783, playing parts so varied as Gratiano, Roderigo, Jeremy in 'Love for Love,' Lorenzo in 'Spanish Fryar,' Sir Novelty Fashion in 'Love's Last Shift,' Lord Foppington in the 'Man of Quality,' Young Wilding in the 'Liar,' Sir Anthony Absolute, Mercutio, Slender, Bobadil, Trappanti, Clown in 'Winter's Tale' and in 'Twelfth Night,' and many other leading characters. He was the original Fag in the 'Rivals,' Justice Credulous in 'St. Patrick's Day,' Meadows in the 'Deaf Lover,' Flutter in 'Belle's Stratagem,' Squire Turnbull in Holcroft's 'Duplicity,' Lord Sparkle in 'Which is the Man,' Grog in O'Keeffe's 'Positive Man,' and Welford in the 'Capricious Lady,' Cumberland's alteration of the 'Scornful Lady' of Beaumont and Fletcher. Quarrelling with the management of Covent Garden he accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, where he appeared on the opening night of the season, 16 Sept. 1783, as Marplot. The change was wholly disadvantageous. He played during the season, among other parts, Touchstone, Perez in 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife,' Lucio in 'Measure for Measure,' Witwoud in the 'Way of the World,' Falstaff in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' and Tattle

in 'Love for Love,' and was the original Colonel Quorum in 'Reparation.' His name next appears for his benefit, 9 May 1785, as Brush in the 'Clandestine Marriage,' and as Meadows in the 'Deaf Lover,' and he had no further engagement at the principal London theatres. On 19 May 1787 he was in Edinburgh, where he acted in several pieces and gave, after a custom adopted in his later life, recitations of George Alexander Stevens's 'Lecture on Heads.' He went with Palmer to the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose Square, where he recited Cowper's 'John Gilpin.' In a vain hope of bettering his fortune he visited India with his wife and family. He had not obtained the requisite leave from England, and his performances were prohibited. On 7 April 1790 for the benefit of John Edwin [q. v.], and on 18 May 1790 for the benefit of Hull [q. v.], he played at Covent Garden Buck in the 'Englishman in Paris.' Returning to Scotland, he engaged in Edinburgh in 1792 under Stephen Kemble, was part manager of the Dundee Theatre, and in 1792–3 was in Dublin, where he became a favourite in low comedy. While undergoing imprisonment for debt he wrote various works of little merit. The most ambitious of these, 'Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes,' &c., written by himself, 4 vols. 12mo, 1805, was a posthumous publication edited by his son. Among theatrical compilations it has an unenviable precedency of worthlessness. A few highly coloured pictures of his own early life are given; but he supplies many apocryphal anecdotes of other actors, and devotes two volumes to an account of the wrangles concerning the Edinburgh Theatre between Jackson, Mrs. Esten, and others. Lewes is also responsible for Hippisley's 'Drunken Man, as altered by Charles Lee Lewes,' 8vo, no date (? 1787); a 'Lecture on Heads, as delivered by Charles Lee Lewes,' 1784; 'John Gilpin, as delivered by Charles Lee Lewes,' unmentioned by authorities and inaccessible; 'Comic Sketches, or the Comedian his own Manager,' 12mo, 1804, consisting of the entertainments he had given and a sketch of his life and a portrait; 'National Melodist, Songs,' &c., 12mo, 1817. Harris, the manager of Drury Lane, lent the theatre for the benefit of Lewes, 24 June 1803, when the 'Wonder' was performed, with Lewes as Lissardo, H. Siddons as Don Felix, Mrs. Jordan as Violante, and Mrs. Mattocks as Flora. An address entitled 'Lee Lewes's Ultimatum,' written by Thomas Dibdin, was delivered. A considerable sum of money was raised, but a serious decay of power was manifested by Lewes, who two days later according to Dibdin, on 23 July according to Boaden, was found dead in his bed. He was buried in Pentonville. Lewes was thrice married, leaving a family by his first wife, a Miss Hussey, and another by the second, a Miss Rigley, the daughter of a Liverpool innkeeper. Genest speaks of Lewes as a good actor, and says his retirement was a loss to the stage. Anthony Pasquin praises his valets for a bold 'pertness.' Two portraits by De Wilde of Lewes as Bobadil are in the Garrick Club. In theatrical records Lewes is frequently confused with William Thomas Lewis [q. v.]

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Thespian Dict.; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror; Georgian Era; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; O'Keeffe's Recollections; Boaden's Life of Mrs. Jordan; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Dibdin's Edinburgh Stage.] J. K.

LEWES, GEORGE HENRY (1817–1878), miscellaneous writer, born in London in 1817, was the grandson of the actor, Charles Lee Lewes [q. v.] His education was desultory. He passed through various schools in London, Jersey, and Brittany, and was finally at Dr. Burney's at Greenwich. He entered a notary's office, and was at one time in the employment of a Russian merchant. For a time he walked the hospitals, but gave up the profession from his dislike to witnessing physical pain, a feeling which in later years restricted the range of his physiological experiments. At the age of nineteen he belonged to a club, consisting chiefly of small tradesmen, who discussed philosophy and, in particular, Spinoza. He described it in the 'Fortnightly Review' for 1866. One of its members, Kohn, a journeyman watchmaker, is said to have been the original of Mordecai in George Eliot's 'Daniel Deronda.' By 1836, he says (*Problems of Life and Mind*, Preface), he had planned a treatise, in which the philosophy of the Scottish school was to be physiologically interpreted, and he lectured upon the subject in 1837 in Fox's chapel in Finsbury. The interest in philosophical questions thus indicated was probably the cause of a visit to Germany in 1838. He speaks in a letter to Macvey Napier (7 June 1844, *Napier Correspondence*, p. 464) of having spent the greater part of his youth in France and Germany, and of having regained the use of his mother-tongue by the last three or four years in England. Lewes had inherited or imbibed from the surroundings of his youth a passion for the drama. At the age of sixteen he had written a play to be acted in his own house by a company of boy amateurs. After his return from Germany he made some attempts to take up acting as a profession. In 1841 he

appeared at the Whitehall Theatre in Garrick's comedy, 'The Guardian.' The experiment was more than once renewed. In 1848 he played in Dickens's amateur company. In 1849 he appeared as Shylock in company with Barry Sullivan and others, and in 1850 he acted in his own play, 'The Noble Heart' at the Olympic and in the provinces. It is said that his performances, especially as Shylock, were thoughtful and artistic, but he was deficient in physical power.

Lewes married in 1840 Agnes, daughter of Swynfen Stevens Jervis (1798–1867) of Chatcull, Staffordshire, M.P. for Bridport in 1837, in whose family he had, it is believed, acted as tutor. He had to support himself by literary work, and the Leweses became known to many of the most distinguished authors of the time, especially to Carlyle, Thackeray, and J. S. Mill. He wrote many articles in the chief quarterly reviews, principally upon topics connected with the drama. He tells Macvey Napier (*Correspondence*, p. 463) in 1844 that an article of his upon Goethe in the 'British and Foreign Quarterly' had been translated into both French and German. In 1840 he wrote in the 'Westminster' upon 'The French Drama;' in 1841 in the 'Westminster' upon Shelley, whom he contrasts favourably with Byron; in 1842 in the 'Westminster' upon 'The Errors and Abuses of English Criticism,' attacking the system of anonymous writing, and in the 'British and Foreign Review' upon 'Hegel's Æsthetics;' in 1843 in the 'Foreign Quarterly' upon 'The Spanish Drama' (articles afterwards reprinted in 1846 as a volume), and upon A. W. von Schlegel, whom he attacks as a philosophic impostor; in the 'Edinburgh' upon 'Dramatic Reform' and 'The Classification of Theatres;' and in the 'British and Foreign Quarterly' upon 'The Modern Philosophy of France,' describing Cousin as a charlatan, and speaking favourably of Comte; in 1844 in the 'British and Foreign' upon 'Alfieri and Italian Drama;' in the 'New Quarterly' upon 'Goldoni and Italian Comedy;' and in the 'Classical Museum' upon the 'Antigone and the Dancing of the Greek Chorus;' in 1845 in the 'Edinburgh' upon Lessing, for whom he has the highest admiration, partly as 'the least German of all Germans;' in 1847 in the 'British Quarterly' upon 'Browning and the Poetry of the Age,' Tennyson being in his view the only true poet living; in 1848 in 'Fraser's Magazine' upon Leopardi, and in the 'British Quarterly' upon 'Historical Romance: Alexandre Dumas;' and in 1849 in the 'British Quarterly' upon 'Disraeli's Writings' and upon Macaulay. Lewes was invariably bright, clear, and eminently independent in his criticism. He had greater sympathy than most Englishmen with French canons of taste, disliked the clumsiness and obscurity of German literature, and thought that our national idolatry of Shakespeare had made us blind to the merits of the classical school.

Besides criticising Lewes had attempted independent authorship in his play of the 'Noble Heart,' and had made some adaptations from the French dramas, especially 'The Game of Speculation,' which had a lasting popularity. He wrote also two novels, 'Ranthorpe' (written in 1842) and 'Rose, Blanche, and Violet,' which were published in 1847 and 1848 respectively. The second shows great improvement in literary skill, and is very superior to the ordinary run of ephemeral novels. Lewes, however, was not a born novelist, and his attempts are enough to disprove the suggestion that he played any other part than that of a judicious critic in regard to the novels of George Eliot.

Lewes's continuous interest in philosophy was shown by the 'Biographical History of Philosophy.' The two first volumes appeared in 1845, and the last two in 1846. The vivacity of the writing, and the skill with which the personal history of philosophers was connected with the history of their speculations, gave a deserved popularity to the work. The general aim is to show the vanity of all metaphysics, and to represent Comte's positivism as the ultimate goal of philosophy. The book represents rather the impressions of a very quick and brilliant journalist than the investigations of a profound student. In later editions much was added, but in so unsystematic a fashion, according to the temporary course of Lewes's reading, as to destroy the symmetry without proportionally adding to the value of the work.

In 1850 Thornton Leigh Hunt [q. v.] established the 'Leader' in co-operation with Lewes, who was editor for literary subjects. A series of articles appeared in the 'Leader' from April to August 1852, which were reprinted in 1853, with considerable alteration and additions, as 'Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences.' The letters which (with some additions) form the first part of the book were founded upon an analysis of Comte's philosophy by George Walker, a lawyer of Aberdeen (information from Professor Bain). The assistance of two friends is acknowledged, perhaps insufficiently, in a note to the second letter; but the names were not given, as at that time sympathy with Comte's views was not an advantage for a professional man in Scotland. The Leweses were at this time living with the Thornton Hunts. Lewes

made in 1851 the acquaintance of Miss Evans [see Cross, Mary Anne], who had come to London to help in editing the 'Westminster Review.' The views of marriage held by Lewes and his immediate circle were not more strict than those of Godwin and Shelley. When, however, the conduct of the persons concerned exemplified the theories which he had inculcated, complications arose which became practically trying. In July 1854 Lewes left his family, with whom he had lived until that date, and went with Miss Evans to Germany. The circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of a divorce. It would apparently be unjust to say that the wrong was exclusively upon either side; but it does not appear that moral laxity was combined with cruelty. Lewes had for a time to work hard to support his wife and children (*Life of George Eliot*, i. 312), and sent his boys to school in Switzerland.

For the rest of his life Lewes passed as the husband of Miss Evans, and was most affectionate and generous, devoting himself to shield her from all the troubles of authorship, and promoting her success by judicious criticism and by every means in his power. After spending some time at Weimar and Berlin, Lewes returned to England in March 1855. His 'Life of Goethe,' finished at Weimar, appeared in the following November with marked success, and has become the standard English work upon the subject. It was used in France as the base of two works, one of which was described by Lewes as a barefaced reproduction of his own. It has been widely accepted, in spite of some national jealousy in Germany. It shows his characteristic merits of clear good sense, independent criticism, and unflagging vivacity. Goethe's idolaters were of course dissatisfied, and Lewes's general prepossession against German style and dislike of the mystic and the allegorical may disqualify him for adequate appreciation of some aspects of Goethe's genius. The book, however, has merits which have seldom been equalled in similar work, and it retains its position in our literature.

The great success of 'George Eliot's' writings began in 1857 with the publication of the 'Scenes of Clerical Life.' Lewes was no longer under the necessity of writing for immediate profit. He now turned his attention to physiology, and published a good many articles, which showed his powers as a popular expounder of science. He visited Ilfracombe in the summer of 1856 to study marine zoology, and the 'Seaside Studies,' which were the result of his work, appeared early in 1858. It was welcomed by many 'scientific bigwigs' (*Life of George Eliot*, ii. 12), as well as by the public. It was followed by the 'Physiology of Common Life' (1859), and 'Studies in Animal Life' (1862), chiefly reprints from the 'Cornhill Magazine.' They contain suggestions due to serious scientific research, as well as popular exposition. Among various suggestions is that of the fundamental homogeneity of all nervous structures, which he appears to have first put forward, and which has been adopted by Wundt and other German physiologists. Lewes contemplated a history of science, of which his book upon Aristotle, published in 1864, was a first instalment. He endeavours to show that Aristotle's anticipations of modern science have been exaggerated.

In 1865 Lewes became the editor of the 'Fortnightly Review,' but without any pecuniary interest in the adventure. The first number appeared 15 May 1865, and was the first English periodical to adopt as a rule the plan of signed articles. He received contributions from many distinguished writers, but resigned his post at the end of 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley. He contributed to the 'Pall Mall Gazette' in its early years, and in 1875 republished from it some of his criticisms upon the drama.

Lewes had been always interested in philosophical and physiological problems. His researches into the nervous system had in 1860 given him 'a clue through the labyrinth of mental phenomena,' and about 1862 he began more systematically to try to put together the fundamental principles of a scientific psychology. The result was his 'Problems of Life and Mind,' the first volume of which appeared at the end of 1873 (dated 1874), the second in 1875, the third in 1877, and the fourth (posthumously) in 1879. The book was compiled from many papers written at different times, and is a series of discussions rather than a systematic exposition. Lewes had always been more or less a follower of Comte. He said in an article upon Comte in the 'Fortnightly Review' for 1867: 'I have been criticising him for more than twenty years, and lost his friendship by my freedom.' In the 'Problems' he probably diverged to some extent from his early master by admitting the relevance of some metaphysical inquiries, although by excluding the 'metempirical' or ontological problems which lie beyond possible experience he held that he was still adhering to Comte's doctrine. He differed from Comte also by admitting the possibility of a separate science of mind, although he connected it closely on one side with physiology, and on the other attributed new importance to the 'sociological' factor. He gives special prominence to the doctrine

that the mind, like the bodily organism, is a unit, whose aspects can be logically separated, but which are not really distinct. Although his admirers do not claim that he contributed any radically new conception to philosophy, they hold that he did much to bring out new aspects of doctrines not fully perceived by his predecessors.

Lewes's health had been often feeble during his later years. He had, however, a remarkable buoyancy of spirit, and was, till the last, most brilliant and agreeable in conversation. Whatever his faults, he was a man of singular generosity, genial and unpretentious, quick to recognise merit, and ready to help young authors. Though an incisive critic he was never bitter, and was fair and open-minded in controversy. His extraordinary versatility is shown by his writings, and was, perhaps, some hindrance to his eminence in special departments. He was short and slight, with a fine brow and very bright eyes, but the other features were such that Douglas Jerrold is said to have called him too unequivocally the 'ugliest man in London.' Yet in animated talk his personal defects would vanish.

Lewes died at the Priory, St. John's Wood, where he had lived from 1863, on 28 Nov. 1878. Two of his sons, Thornton and Herbert, died before him in 1869 and 1875. His eldest son, Charles, born in 1843, gained a clerkship in the post office in 1860, and became the heir of George Eliot on her death in 1880. He left the post office in 1886. He was a promoter of the Hampstead Heath extension, and was elected a member of the first London County Council for the St. Pancras district in 1888. He died 26 April 1891 at Luxor in Egypt. By his wife Gertrude, sister of Miss Octavia Hill, whom he married in 1864, he left three daughters (*Times*, 2 May 1891).

Lewes's works are: 1. 'Biographical History of Philosophy,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1845–6 (later editions in 1857, 1867, 1871, 1880; translated into German and Magyar). 2. 'The Spanish Drama: Lope da Vega and Calderon,' 1847. 3. 'Ranthorpe,' 1847. 4. 'Rose, Blanche, and Violet,' 1848. 5. 'The Noble Heart' (play). 6. 'Life of Maximilien Robespierre, with Extracts from unpublished Correspondence,' 1849. 7. 'Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences,' 1853. 8. 'The Life of Goethe,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1855, 1864, 1875, 1890 (abridgment in 1873). 9. 'Seaside Studies at Ilfracombe, Tenby, the Scilly Isles, and Jersey,' 1858. 10. 'Physiology of Common Life,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1859–60. 11. 'Studies in Animal Life,' 1862. 12. 'Aristotle, a Chapter from the History of the Sciences, including an Analysis of Aristotle's Scientific Writings,' 1864. 13. 'Problems of Life and Mind' (see above), 1874–9. 14. 'On Actors and the Art of Acting,' 1875. 15. 'The Study of Psychology: its Object, Scope, and Method,' 1879.

[The fullest account of Lewes is in an article in the New Quarterly for October 1879, written by Mr. Sully, with information from George Eliot; see also Cross's Life of George Eliot; information has been received from private sources.] L. S.

LEWGAR, JOHN (1602–1665), Roman catholic controversialist, born in London 'of genteel parents' in 1602, was admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and matriculated 13 Dec. 1616 (*Register of Oxford Univ.* ed. Clark, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 357). He was admitted B.A. 25 Nov. 1619, commenced M.A. in 1622, was incorporated at Cambridge in 1625, and took the degree of B.D. 6 July 1632 (*ib.* vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 378). He was rector of Laverton, Somerset, 1627–35. Having been induced by Chillingworth to abjure protestantism, he went to Maryland on the invitation of Cecil Calvert, second lord Baltimore, who had been his intimate friend at college. After the death of his wife Lewgar returned to England, some years before the Restoration, in company with Father Andrew White, a jesuit, who had been engaged in missionary work among the aborigines of Maryland. Subsequently he resided in Lord Baltimore's house in Wild Street, London; and he died of the plague, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in 1665.

His works are: 1. 'Erastus Junior: a solid Demonstration by Principles, Forms of Ordination, Common Laws, Acts of Parliament, that no Bishop, Minister, nor Presbyter, hath any Authority to Preach, &c., from Christ, but from the Parliament,' London, 1659–60. 2. 'Erastus Senior, scholastically demonstrating this Conclusion, That (admitting their Lambeth Records for true) those called Bishops here in England are no Bishops either in order or jurisdiction, or so much as legal' (anon.) [London?], 1662, 12mo, in answer to Mason, Heylyn, and Bramhall. It elicited from R[alph?] C[udworth?] a reply, entitled 'A Scholasticall Discourse . . . wherein is answered all which is alleged by Erastus Senior against the order and jurisdiction of the Bishops of the Church of England,' London, 1663, 4to. Lewgar's treatise has been erroneously ascribed to Peter Talbot in reprints which appeared at Sydney in 1848 and New York in 1850, and in 'The English Catholic Library,' vol. ii. London, 1844, 8vo. Talbot wrote a book on the same topic, entitled 'The Nullity of the Protestant Church of England and its Clergy,' Brussels,

1658, 8vo (Ware, *Writers of Ireland*, ed. Harris, p. 193). 3. 'A Conference between John Lewgar and Mr. Chillingworth, whether the Roman Church be the Catholic Church, and all out of her Communion Heretics or Schismatics,' London, 1687, 4to.

[Catholic Miscellany, 1826, v. 107; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 264; Estcourt's Question of Anglican Ordinations discussed, p. 159; Jones's Popery Tracts, pp. 213, 242, 483; Lee's Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained, p. 193; Prideaux's Validity of the Orders of the Church of England, 1688, p. 22; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 696; Foster's Alumni, 1500–1714.] T. C.

LEWICKE, EDWARD (*fl.* 1562), poet, was the author of 'The most wonderfull and pleasaunt History of Titus and Gisippus, whereby is fully declared the figure of Perfect Friendship: drawn into English Metre,' London, 1562. The tale was originally taken from Boccaccio by Sir Thomas Eliot, who introduces a prose version into his 'Governor.' Lewicke's poem is, as Mr. Collier has shown, little more than a rhymed paraphrase of Eliot's rendering. Goldsmith's 'Tale of Alcander and Septimius' was probably taken from Lewicke.

[Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, p. 1351; Watt's Bibl. Brit. p. 1824; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry; Payne Collier's Poetical Decameron, ii. 80.] G. B. D.

LEWIN, THOMAS (1805–1877), miscellaneous writer, born on 19 April 1805, was fifth son of Spencer James Lewin, vicar of Ifield, Sussex, and rector of Crawley in the same county. In March 1816 he was placed at Merchant Taylors' School (*Register*, ed. Robinson, ii. 202), whence he proceeded to Oxford, matriculating from Worcester College on 29 Nov. 1823 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, iii. 843). He migrated to Trinity on obtaining a scholarship there in 1825, and took a first class in classical honours in 1827, graduating B.A. in 1828, and M.A. in 1831. On leaving Oxford he was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1833. His sound judgment and solid acquirements gradually secured for him an ample chancery practice. In 1852 Lord St. Leonards (then lord chancellor), to whom Lewin had rendered valuable assistance in framing measures of law reform, appointed him a conveyancing counsel to the court of chancery. He retained the post until his death on 5 Jan. 1877. He married late in life.

Lewin's 'Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees,' 8vo, London, 1837 (8th edition, 1885), has long taken rank as an authoritative text-book. His most important work, 'The Life and Epistles of St. Paul,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1851 (2nd edition, 2 vols. 4to, 1874; 3rd edition, 1875), occupied him for full forty years, during which he more than once personally inspected all the principal scenes to which it relates. The later editions are embellished with abundant historical illustrations, many of them from sketches of his own.

Lewin was an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became a fellow on 19 March 1863. At the suggestion of the president, Lord Stanhope, the admiralty made in 1862 a special series of tidal observations with a view to settling the place of Cæsar's landing in Britain, which Lewin identified with Hythe, a view strongly contested by Edward Cardwell, D.D. [q. v.], who claimed the distinction for Deal. In his paper 'Further Observations on the Landing of Cæsar' (printed in 'Archæologia,' xxxix. 309–14) Lewin justly claimed the verdict of the admiralty to be in favour of Hythe. In his 'Sketch of British and Roman London,' a paper printed in 'Archæologia' (1865), xl. 59–70), he showed that London was *ab origine* a British city; and in an elaborate paper 'On the Position of the Portus Lemanus of the Romans' ('Archæologia,' 1865, xl. 361–74) strove to identify the Portus with Hythe, a position which W. H. Black endeavoured to controvert. He also contributed three papers on the vexed question of the topography of Jerusalem (*ib.* xli. 116–34, 135–50, and xliv. 17–62), and 'On the Castra of the Littus Saxonicum, and particularly the Castrum of Othona' (*ib.* xli. 421–52).

His other writings are: 1. 'An Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament,' 8vo, Oxford, 1854. 2. 'The Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar,' 8vo, London, 1859; 2nd edition, with replies to the remarks of Sir G. B. Airy and Professor E. Cardwell, 2 pts. 1862. 3. 'Jerusalem: a Sketch of the City and Temple from the earliest times to the Siege by Titus,' 8vo, London, 1861. 4. 'The Siege of Jerusalem by Titus; with the Journal of a recent Visit to the Holy City, and a General Sketch of the Topography of Jerusalem from the earliest times down to the Siege,' 8vo, London, 1863. 5. 'Fasti Sacri; or a Key to the Chronology of the New Testament,' 8vo, London, 1865.

[Law Mag. 4th ser. ii. 272–3; Proc. of Soc. Antiq. 2nd ser. vii. 201–3.] G. G.

LEWIN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1598), civilian, eldest son of Edmund Lewin of Cofflye, Hertfordshire, by his wife Juliana Gouche (Berry, *Genealogies*, Kent, pp. 212, 432), matriculated at Cambridge as a pensioner of Christ's

College in November 1559, proceeded B.A. in 1561–2, and was elected a fellow in 1560. Upon the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the university in August 1564, he addressed her in Latin in the name of all the bachelors (Nichols, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 32). In 1565 he commenced M.A., and was chosen tutor to Anne Cecil, afterwards countess of Oxford. She subsequently wrote to her father (Lord Burghley) urging him to recommend Lewin to the queen to translate Jewel's works into Latin. During part of 1569 Lewin was one of the proctors of the university. On 10 July 1570 he was elected public orator, but resigned that office in the following year. While M.A. and a student of the civil law he obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury a dispensation to hold, although a layman, a benefice, with or without cure. On 16 March 1575–6 he became dean of the peculiars, and on 7 May 1576 was admitted an advocate. In that year he was created LL.D. He was judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury from 1576 till his death, chancellor of the diocese of Rochester, and commissary of the faculties. His reputation as a painstaking, upright judge was very high. In bequeathing a legacy to the advocates and proctors of the arches, to be expended on a dinner and a piece of plate, he begs them to impute his strictness with them to his desire 'that causes might proceed in a iust, orderlie, and speedie course' (will registered in P. C. C. 1, Lewyn). In 1582 he supplicated for incorporation at Oxford, apparently with success. In 1584 he was in a commission to visit the diocese of St. Asaph. He represented Rochester in the parliament which assembled on 28 Oct. 1586, and in June 1587 was in a commission to visit the hospitals of Saltwood and Hythe. In the parliament of 4 Feb. 1588–9 he again served for Rochester. On 27 Feb. following he was admitted, along with his patron Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, a member of Gray's Inn (*Register*, ed. Foster, p. 74). As one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical he was present at the deprivation of Robert Cawdry for nonconformity on 14 May 1590. In May 1591 he engaged in a discussion with Thomas Cartwright (1535–1603) [q. v.], when the latter was convened before the commissioners to take the oath *ex officio*. To the parliament of 19 Feb. 1592–3 he was returned for Rochester for the third time, and on 27 Feb. spoke against a motion to reform the ecclesiastical courts (*Parl. Hist.* iv. 374). In the debate on the bill against recusants, on 12 March, he urged that the Brownists and Barrowists should be proceeded against as well as the papists.

In January 1593 Lewin was made a master in chancery (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1591–1594, p. 311). In 1596 he was holding the prebend of Llanefydd in the church of St. Asaph.

Lewin died on 15 April 1598 and was buried at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, though it had been his desire to be interred in the church of Otterden, Kent, in which parish he possessed a fine house and estate. In accordance with his instructions an elaborate monument to his memory was erected on the north side of his chapel in Otterden Church.

He married Anne, daughter of Francis Gouldsmith of Crayford, Kent, a lady celebrated by Gabriel Harvey, in the dedication of his 'Ciceronianus' to her husband, for her beauty and virtues. He left three sons, Justinian, Thomas, and William; and three daughters: Anne (*d.* 1645), wife of Sir Lawrence Washington, knt. (1579–1643), of Garsden, Wiltshire, and registrar of the court of chancery (*New England Hist. and Genealog. Reg.* for July 1890); Catherine, wife of James Paget of Northamptonshire; and Judith (*d.* 1625), wife of Sir John Isham, bart., of Lamport, near Northampton. His second son and eventual heir, Justinian, born in 1586, was admitted of Gray's Inn on 8 Feb. 1602–3 (*Register*, p. 104), became gentleman of the privy chamber to James I, and was knighted 14 March 1603–4. He died on 28 June 1620. By his marriage on 14 May 1607 to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Capel of Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. His widow married, secondly, on 18 March 1622–3, Ralph, lord Hopton [q. v.] (Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, i. 243).

Lewin was a friend of John Sturmius and Gabriel Harvey [q. v.] He is author of the Latin epistle to the printer before Harvey's 'Ciceronianus,' 1577. Some, if not all, of the letters written in the name of the university during the short period he held the office of public orator were by his substitute John Becon [q. v.]

A grandson, Sir Justinian Lewin (1613–1673), son of William Lewin of Smithfield, London, by Sarah, his wife, was baptised at St. Bartholomew-the-Less on 17 Feb. 1612–1613. He graduated B.C.L. in 1632 and D.C.L. in 1637 as a member of Pembroke College, Oxford (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 222–3, 465). He was appointed commissary of Norfolk in 1633, and official to the archdeacon of Norfolk in 1639. In 1639 he was judge-martial of the army under Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, in the Scotch expedition. He became on 18 Nov. 1641 a member of Gray's Inn (*Register*, p. 234), and a master in chancery on 22 July 1641. He

resided at Ludham, Norfolk, and endeavoured to promote Charles II's interest in that county, especially, as he says, 'in the business of Lynne, which might have been of eminent use but for the treachery of Hynderson, then governor of Newark' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 220). For his share in this plot he was imprisoned for a short time in 1655 (*ib.* Dom. 1655, p. 368). At the Restoration he was restored to his offices, and was knighted on 12 May 1661. He died 1 Jan. 1672–3, and was buried in the chancel of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 245–6, 550, and authorities cited there; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1595–7, pp. 311–12; Harvey's Pierces Supererogation (Collier), p. 42; Letter-Book of Gabriel Harvey (Camd. Soc.), pp. 7, 178; Hasted's Kent (fol. ed.), ii. 628, 681; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. iv. 337, 492.] G. G.

LEWIN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1795), naturalist, was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society 20 Dec. 1791, and was residing at Darenth, Kent, in 1792, and at Hoxton in 1794. He probably died at the end of 1795. His name does not appear in the list of fellows of the Linnean Society for 1796, and he is described as 'the late William Lewin' in the 'Transactions' of 1797. Lewin published after more than twenty years of study 'The Birds of Great Britain accurately figured' (in 7 vols. 1789–1795), engraved and coloured by Lewin himself. Plates of eggs were added from the Duchess of Portland's collection. In the descriptions of birds Lewin was helped by his sons, and the work was dedicated to John Latham (1740–1837) [q. v.], from whom, as well as from Parkinson and Pennant, Lewin had received material assistance. The second edition of the 'Birds' was published in 8 vols. 1795–1801, 4to, with descriptions in French as well as in English. The drawings, numbering twenty thousand, and including 267 plates, were executed by Lewin. They are spirited, and show considerable artistic taste, but the colouring is crude and the birds at times badly proportioned. As for the descriptions, Lewin speaks of the black woodpecker as having been found in England, but being exceedingly scarce, and of the great auk as appearing in the northern parts of the kingdom, without a word of its excessive rarity, so that Professor Newton is amply justified in describing Lewin's 'British Birds' as a very worthless book (art. 'Ornithology,' *Encycl. Britt.*) Lewin also contributed a paper in 1793 on some rare British insects to the 'Linnean Society's Transactions' (iii. 1–4), and published a first volume only of 'The Insects of Great Britain systematically arranged, accurately engraved, and painted from Nature,' London, 1795, 4to, with forty-six coloured plates. The plates in this work were engraved by Lewin himself, and the descriptions written in both French and English, but the value of the work is much lessened by the painting (done under Lewin's 'immediate direction'), which is in several instances very bad.

A brother, JOHN WILLIAM LEWIN (*fl.* 1805), settled in Paramatta, New South Wales, and spent nine years in making collections of the birds and insects of the country. He published 'The Birds of New Holland, with their natural history, collected, engraved and faithfully painted after nature,' London, 1808–22, consisting of twenty-six carefully coloured plates, with short descriptions (a new edition is dated 1838); and 'Prodromus (*sic*) Entomology,' eighteen coloured plates and descriptions of moths and their food-plants, London, 1805, 4to, forming a history of the lepidopterous insects of New South Wales. His brother Thomas assisted him in these works, to the former of which he wrote a preface.

[Agassiz's Catalogue of Writings on Zoology, ed. Strickland, iii. 465; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ed. Bohn; Lewin's works in British Museum, Library; information kindly supplied by J. L. Harting, esq., of the Linnean Soc.] M. G. W.

LEWINS or LEWENS, EDWARD JOHN (1756–1828), United Irishman, was born in Dublin in 1756. Intended originally for the priesthood, he received his education in a French seminary, and retained his Roman catholic faith, but he became a Dublin attorney. He joined the society of United Irishmen, and owing to his knowledge of the French language he was, in April 1797, sent to Hamburg as the accredited envoy of the Dublin committee in order to renew those negotiations with the French government begun in the preceding year by Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor [q. v.] for an immediate invasion of Ireland, and also, if possible, to obtain a loan of 500,000*l.* and a supply of arms from Spain. Having presented his credentials to Reinhard the French plenipotentiary at Hamburg, he had shortly afterwards, in company with Wolfe Tone, an interview with Hoche at some place on the Rhine. From Hoche he learnt of the intended expedition under General Daendels and Admiral de Winter, and accompanied Hoche and Tone to the Hague to assist in organising it. In July he proceeded to Paris, where he afterwards constantly resided in the capacity of confidential agent of the United Irishmen. Several attempts, notably by Samuel Turner [q. v.] the spy, in conjunction with Napper Tandy, were made to

undermine his authority, but without success, and Lewins, or Thompson as he called himself in his secret despatches, seems fully to have deserved the confidence reposed in him. In June 1798, subsequent to the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he again appealed to the Directory for assistance. He was greatly disappointed by the failure of the rebellion, and by the bitter religious spirit imparted to it. When the union was mooted he addressed a strong memorial to the French government, representing the necessity of counteracting a scheme so likely, in his opinion, to add to the power of Great Britain. His name was included in the list of persons banished by act of parliament.

During the reign of Charles X Lewins exercised much influence in France through his intimate friend the Abbé de Fraysinous, bishop of Hermopolis, who was minister of public instruction and grand master of the university of Paris. He became inspector of studies at the university of Paris, and was always ready to further the interests of the Irish exiles. On his death, 11 Feb. 1828, M. de Fraysinous, with the members of the university of Paris and all the Irish exiles in France, attended his funeral at Père-Lachaise. Of his two sons, Laurence de Lewens (as he was called in France) obtained a high post in the bureau of public instruction, and became a knight of the legion of honour, while Hippolite was ordained a priest.

[Memoirs of Miles Byrne, iii. 15 sq.; Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century, vii. 381, viii. 203, 429; Wolfe Tone's Journal; Castlereagh's Correspondence, i. 270, 306; Cornwallis Correspondence, ii. 342; E. Guillon's La France et l'Irlande, pp. 359–61; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt; Madden's United Irishmen, 1st ser. i. 158.] R. D.

LEWIS. [See also Lewes.]

LEWIS, ANDREW (1720?–1781), soldier, born in Donegal about 1720, was son of John Lewis by Margaret Lynn. The father, who is said to have been of Huguenot descent, killed his landlord soon after his son's birth and fled to America, where he settled in Bellefont, Augusta county, Virginia, and founded the town of Staunton. Andrew Lewis early became notable for his bravery in the frontier wars with the Indians, and served as a volunteer in the Ohio expedition of 1754. He was major in Washington's Virginia regiment at the surrender of Fort Necessity and at the defeat, on 9 July 1755, of Major-general Edward Braddock [q. v.] In 1756 he commanded the Sandy Creek expedition against the Shawnesse Indians. In 1758 he served with Major James Grant's expedition to Fort Duquesne, was in the defeat on 14 Sept., and was taken prisoner and detained at Montreal. He was one of the commissioners who concluded a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1768. In 1774 he was appointed brigadier-general on the western frontiers of Virginia, and commanded the colonists at the battle of Point Pleasant, 10 Oct. 1774, an important engagement, in which his brother Charles was killed. In March and June 1775 he was a delegate to the Virginia conventions. Lewis took the popular side in the war of independence, and from 1 March 1776 to 5 April 1777 was brigadier-general of the continental army, and on 9 July 1776 dislodged Lord Dunmore from Gwynn's Island. He resigned his command on the ground of ill-health, and died at Colonel Talbot's house in Bedford county, Virginia, while on his way to his home on the Roanoke River, on 26 Sept. 1781. He was married, and a son, Charles, predeceased him. His statue, by Crawfurd, stands on one of the pedestals of the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia, which was unveiled in 1858. Lewis's orderly book was edited, with notes, by C. C. Campbell, Richmond, 1860. Besides Charles, his brothers Thomas (1718–1790) and William Lewis (1724–1811) were distinguished Virginian colonists, the one as a member of the Virginian assemblies, the other as a soldier.

[Appleton's Cycl. of Amer. Biog.; Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, ii. 151–6; Virginia Historical Collections, vols. iii. and iv. new ser. (Dinwiddie Papers), passim; Campbell's Hist. of Virginia, p. 588; Winsor's Hist. of America, vi. 168, vii. 580.] W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, CHARLES (1753–1795), painter, was born at Gloucester in 1753. He was apprenticed to a manufacturer at Birmingham, where he obtained some reputation for his skill in the decoration of japanned tea-trays. In 1776 he went to Dublin, but not meeting with success in his profession he took to the stage, obtaining an engagement as a singer from Michael Arne [q. v.] at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin. Meeting with no better success in that line, he next tried painting. In 1781 he visited Holland, and on his return to England settled in London, where he acquired great repute as a painter of still-life. Lewis exhibited nine pictures of fruit, dead game, &c., at the exhibition of the Society of Artists in 1772, and three pictures at the Royal Academy in 1786. He exhibited for the last time in 1791, sending a fruit piece to the Royal Academy. On the invitation of Lord Gardenstone Lewis went to Edinburgh, but on the death of his patron his fortunes languished, and he died there on 12 July 1795.

Lewis married a daughter of Mr. Pinto, a well-known violinist.

[Pasquin's Artists of Ireland; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Gent. Mag. 1795, lxv. 704; Catalogues of the Royal Academy and Soc. of Artists.] L. C.

LEWIS, CHARLES (1786–1836), bookbinder, born in London in 1786, was fourth son of Johann Ludwig, a political refugee from Hanover, and brother of Frederick Christian Lewis [q. v.] and of George Robert Lewis [q. v.] In 1800 he was apprenticed by his own desire to the eminent bookbinder H. Walther. After he had spent five years in the forwarding department, Walther refused his request to enter the finishing shop. Lewis thereupon laboured at the fine work after the day was over until two or three o'clock in the morning. On leaving Walther he entered as a journeyman several other shops, finally commencing business on his own account in Scotland Yard. He subsequently removed to more commodious premises in Denmark Court, and latterly to Duke Street, St. James's. With C. Kalthoeber he was largely employed by William Beckford on the Fonthill library. T. F. Dibdin was a great admirer of his work and of his 'good nature and civility,' and recommended him to Heber and Lord Spencer. Unremitting attention to business predisposed him to apoplexy, of which he died on 8 Jan. 1836. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Lewis's bindings are characterised by elegant and classic taste. According to Dibdin 'he united the taste of Roger Payne [q. v.] with a freedom of forwarding and squareness of finish very peculiar to himself.' He excelled in the mechanical parts of his craft, and 'his books appear to move on silken hinges.' He was also very successful in book restoration. His chief colours were buff or subdued orange for russia bindings, and French grey for morocco. Francis Bedford lived with Lewis for some time, and carried on later Lewis's tradition and style as opposed to the more ornate school of Rivière. Lewis's head is engraved in Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron.'

[Gent. Mag. 1836 pt. ii. pp. 439, 450; Bookbinder, ii. 171, iii. 187; Cundall on Bookbindings, p. 106; Dibdin's Decameron, ii. 521 sq.; Cat. of Exhibition of Bookbindings at Burlington Fine Arts Club (1891); Quaritch's Facsimiles from Examples of Bookbinding, p. 35.] G. G.

LEWIS, CHARLES GEORGE (1808–1880), engraver, second son of Frederick Christian Lewis (1779–1856) [q. v.], and brother of John Frederick Lewis (1805–1876) [q. v.], was born at Enfield, Middlesex, on 13 June 1808. He was instructed in drawing and engraving entirely by his father, and acquired great facility in etching and in combining the different manners of line, stipple, and mezzotint engraving, but he sometimes made use of line or mezzotint alone. Many of his best-known plates are after the works of Sir Edwin Landseer. The earliest of these was 'Hafed,' published in 1837, and followed by 'Hawking in the Olden Time' in 1842, 'The Hawk,' 'The Peregrine Falcon,' and 'Breeze' in 1843, 'Islay, Macaw, and Love Birds' in 1844, 'The Cat's Paw' in 1846, 'The Otter Hunt' in 1847, 'Hunters at Grass' and 'Shoeing' in 1848, 'The Woodcutter' in 1849, 'The Random Shot' and 'A Cover Hack' in 1851, 'A Grand Hart' in 1853, 'Baying the Stag' and 'The Poacher' in 1873, 'Deer in Woburn Park' in 1877, and 'Collie Dogs,' engraved for the Bristol Art Union. Besides these are several smaller plates after works of Landseer, most of which had previously been engraved by Thomas Landseer [q. v.] and others. Among them are the 'Twa Dogs,' 'Jack in Office,' 'Crossing the Bridge,' 'The Rescue,' 'Suspense,' 'Sleeping Bloodhound,' 'Return from Hawking,' 'A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society,' 'Protection: Hen and Chickens' (from the 'Highland Drovers'), 'Otter and Salmon,' 'The Sanctuary' (two plates), 'The Challenge,' 'Not caught yet' (two plates), 'Shoeing' (two smaller plates), 'Retriever and Woodcock,' 'Spaniel and Pheasant,' 'The Deer Stalker's Return,' 'Lion' (a Newfoundland dog), and 'A Drive of Deer—Glen Orchay.' His etchings after Landseer commenced with 'To-ho!' published in 1830, and included the set of eight plates of 'The Mothers.' Lewis engraved also some plates after Rosa Bonheur: 'Bouricairos crossing the Pyrenees,' 1859; 'The Highland Shepherd' and 'Huntsman taking Hounds to Cover,' 1861; 'A Scottish Raid,' 1862; 'The Horse Fair,' 1863; 'A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks, Forest of Fontainebleau,' 1867; 'Shetland Ponies,' 1870; 'The Lime Cart' and 'Changing Pastures,' 1872; 'Denizens of the Highlands,' 1873; and 'Morning in the Highlands.' His works after other painters include 'Interior of a Highland Cottage,' after J. F. Lewis, R.A.; 'Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible to his Man Friday' and 'Asking a Blessing,' after A. Fraser; 'The Village Festival' and 'The Card Players,' after Sir David Wilkie, R.A.; 'The Bay of Spezzia,' 'Sea-shore,' and 'Sunset,' after R. P. Bonnington; 'The Highland Larder,' after F. Tayler; 'The Waterloo Heroes,' after J. P. Knight, R.A.; 'The Melton Breakfast,' after

Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.; 'The Introduction of Christianity into Great Britain,' after J. R. Herbert, R.A.; 'Eton Montem: the School Yard' and 'The Playing Fields,' a pair, after W. Evans; 'Sheep Farming in the Highlands,' a set of four plates, and 'Rescued,' after R. Ansdell, R.A.; 'A Plunge for Life,' after Samuel Carter; 'The Crucifixion,' after H. C. Selous; 'Morning on the Seine,' after J. Troyon; the 'Salon d'Or,' after W. P. Frith, R.A.; 'A Panic,' after H. W. B. Davis, R.A.; 'Picardy Peasants going to a Fair,' after R. Beavis; and several historical plates after Thomas Jones Barker.

Lewis retired from the practice of his art about 1877, and died suddenly from apoplexy at his residence at Felpham, near Bognor, on 16 June 1880. He was buried in Felpham churchyard.

[Times, 22 June 1880, reprinted in Art Journal, 1880, p. 330; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1886–9, ii. 50; Algernon Graves's Cat. of the Works of Sir Edwin Landseer, 1875.] R. E. G.

LEWIS, CHARLES JAMES (1830–1892), painter, born in 1830 in London, was of Welsh extraction on the father's side. At the age of seventeen he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, sending a portrait of 'Miss Shelton.' Subsequently he became a painter of small domestic subjects, and latterly of landscape, and his works were very popular. He was an industrious, rapid, and prolific artist, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the British Institution, and other London exhibitions. Lewis's best work was, however, done in water-colour, in which he was very successful. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours. Though he suffered much from illness in his later years, he continued painting up to the last. A portrait of Lewis from a photograph will be found in 'The Year's Art' for 1892. He married Miss Shelton in 1854, by whom he left a family, and resided for many years at 122 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where he died on 28 Jan. 1892. He was buried at Brookwood Cemetery, Woking.

[Daily Graphic, 8 Feb. 1892; private information.] L. C.

LEWIS or LEWES, DAVID (1520?–1584), civilian, was born at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, about 1520. He was eldest son of Lewis Wallis, vicar of Abergavenny and Llantillio-Pertholey, by Lucy, daughter of Llewelyn Thomas Lloyd of Bedwelty. The father's full name was Lewis ap John ap Gwilym ap Robert Wallis, and he traced his descent from a junior branch of the family of Wallis of Treowen and Llanarth; the son always called himself Lewis or Lewes. He was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. 12 July 1540, D.C.L. April 1548, being elected fellow of his college in 1541. He was made principal of New Inn Hall 1 Feb. 1545, but resigned 27 Aug. 1548, and assuming the profession of an advocate, was admitted at Doctors' Commons 16 Dec. 1548. He became a master in chancery in 1552–3, and was a master of requests, holding besides the 'officialty of Surrey' (Stow, *London*, i. 172). He sat as M.P. for Steyning, October–December 1553, and for the county of Monmouth from November 1554 to January 1555. He is also said to have been a master of St. Katherine's Hospital, but his name is omitted in Stow's list of masters (*ib.* i. 230). He was appointed first principal of Jesus College, Oxford, on its opening in 1571, but retained the post for one year only. Meanwhile he was made judge of the high court of admiralty in 1558. During his judgeship the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, including the admiralty, was much encroached upon by the common law judges, who were in the habit of granting writs of prohibition to bring causes into their own courts. Accordingly in 1573, and subsequently in 1580, Lewis made formal complaints to the lord treasurer of the decay of his office, and of the diminution in his emoluments, but his grievance remained unremedied (see complaint quoted in *ib.* i. 172). In 1575 his office of judge was exchanged for that of joint commissioner of the admiralty with Sir John Herbert. Lewis was an active judge and much occupied in connection with the maritime difficulties of Elizabeth's reign. On 8 Nov. 1564 he was a commissioner with Weston, dean of the arches, and others, to inquire into the complaints of piratical proceedings against the king of Spain's subjects. In 1566 he conducted the examination of Martin Frobisher [q. v.] on suspicion of fitting out a ship to go to sea as a pirate. In 1569 he made similar investigations as to Hawkins's conduct in the West Indies. He was one of the civilians who signed the opinion, dated 17 Oct. 1571, that John Leslie [q. v.], bishop of Ross, then ambassador from Mary Queen of Scots, was liable to punishment for intriguing in England. Lewis was interested in his native place, and in 1573 bought the estate of Lanthewy Rytherch. He wrote to Walsingham on 3 Jan. 1575–6, suggesting means for improving the disordered state of Wales, pointing out the dangers of 'fosterage' and the turbulent gatherings known as 'comorthas.' He died unmarried at Doctors'

Commons, London, 27 April 1584, and was buried 24 May at Abergavenny, at the extremity of the north aisle, since known as the Lewis Chapel. The monument, which was prepared in Lewis's own lifetime, is by John Gildon. The tomb inspired some of the verses in 'The Worthines of Wales,' by Lewis's friend Thomas Churchyard. His sister Maud was mother of David Baker [q. v.]

[Wood's Fasti, i. 127; Foster's Alumni Oxon. p. 905; Boase's Reg. of Univ. of Oxf. i. 197, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 283; Morgan's Ancient Monuments in the Priory Church of Abergavenny, p. 79 and pl. xii.; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–90; Cal. of Hatfield MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.), i. 298, 538, ii. passim; Coote's Civilians, p. 37; Coxe's Monmouthshire, p. 192.] D. Ll. T.

LEWIS, DAVID (1617–1679), jesuit. [See Baker, Charles.]

LEWIS, DAVID (1683?–1760), poet, was born in Wales about 1683. He seems to be identical with David Lewis, son of Roger Lewis of Llandewi Velfrey, Pembrokeshire, who matriculated at Jesus College on 4 Jan. 1698, aged 16, and graduated B.A. in 1702 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714). Johnson believed that he was at one time an usher at Westminster School, and although Malone failed to obtain any confirmation of this statement in the school records, it derives probability from the fact that Lewis refers to Lord Charles Noel Somerset, who was at one time a Westminster boy, as a former pupil when dedicating to him his 'Miscellaneous Poems by Several Hands,' London, 1726 (Welch, p. 545). In the preface to this volume Lewis states that the pieces therein were exclusively by his friends; but it is unfortunate that Lewis's own share in this undeservedly neglected collection cannot be distinguished. Besides highly successful translations from Martial, Horace, and Anacreon, it contains Dyer's famous 'Grongar Hill' in its final form, the first draft of Pope's 'Vital spark of heavenly flame' (written in 1712), a fine 'Wedding Song,' 'See the springing day from far,' and the poem 'Away! let nought to Love displeasing,' which was reprinted in Percy's 'Reliques' (vol. i. bk. iii.) In 1727 Lewis published 'Philip of Macedon,' a tragedy (in blank verse), a second edition of which was published at Dublin in the same year. Before publishing Lewis showed the play to his friend Alexander Pope, who cautiously commended the author's treatment of his subject, and thereby secured a grateful dedication. The play was acted for the first time at Lincoln's Inn Fields on 29 March 1727, and repeated three times. Genest describes it as an historically correct, but 'very dull, tragedy' (Genest, iii. 194). Whincop says it was played again at Drury Lane in 1729 (*List of Dramatic Poets*, p. 257). In 1730 Lewis brought out a second 'Collection of Miscellany Poems.' It was dedicated to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and is not unworthy of the former volume. Writing to John Nichols in April 1780, Joseph Warton suggested that some things from Lewis's 'Miscellanies' should be inserted in a selection of a similar kind which Nichols was preparing. Some clever verses addressed by Lewis to Pope were published in a 'Collection of Pieces on Occasion of the Dunciad,' edited by Savage in 1732. Boswell on one occasion, at the instance of Miss Seward, who wanted to test the universality of Johnson's literary knowledge, asked the doctor who was the author of these lines. He was prompt with his answer: 'Why, sir, they were written by one Lewis, who was either undermaster or usher of Westminster School, and who published a miscellany in which "Grongar Hill" first came out.' Johnson praised them highly, and repeated them with a noble animation. 'In the twelfth line instead of "one established fame" he repeated "one unclouded flame," which he thought was the reading in former editions; but I believe was a flash of his own genius' (Boswell, ed. G. B. Hill, iv. 307).

Lewis died, 'aged 77,' at Low Leyton, Essex, in April 1760, and was buried on 8 April in Leyton Church, where an inscription speaks of his 'many excellent pieces of poetry sufficiently testifying' to the fact that he was 'a great favourite of the Muses.' He married Mary, fourth daughter of Newdigate Owsley, esq., a merchant, of Leyton. She died 10 Oct. 1774, aged 90, and was buried by the side of her husband. In the 'British Museum Catalogue' the author of 'Philip of Macedon' is confused with David Lewis, a poet of local reputation, who flourished at York in 1815, in which year he published 'The Landscape and Other Poems,' York, 8vo. Elwin confuses the editor of the 'Miscellanies' with William Lewis, the Roman catholic bookseller and publisher of the 'Essay on Criticism (*Pope's Works*, iv. 409).

[Baker's Biog. Dram. i. 452; Malone's Boswell, iv. 330–1; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 497; Lysons, iv. 171; Thorne's Environs of London, p. 418; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

LEWIS, EDWARD (1701–1784), miscellaneous writer, born in 1701, was probably the son of John Lewis, a farmer of Aldersey, Cheshire, who was educated at Wrexham, was admitted a subsizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 3 July 1719, graduated B.A.

in 1722, and proceeded M.A. in 1726. On 23 Sept. 1725 he was presented by Sir Henry Ashhurst to the rectory of Emmington, Oxfordshire, and 18 July 1726 he became rector of Waterstock in the same county. He was also, he says, chaplain to the Earl of Cadogan. He died 4 Nov. 1784; there is a tablet to his memory in the chancel of Waterstock Church. He married, on 4 Sept. 1725, Elinor Manby, who died 17 Jan. 1766. Lewis's chief works were: 1. 'Sinners saved by Jesus Christ as preached in Scripture, but Church Fathers and Clergy are no sure Guides to Heaven,' Oxford, 1756, 8vo; a visitation sermon, in which Lewis showed his distrust of Roman catholic doctrines. 2. 'The Patriot King, displayed in the Life of Henry VIII, King of England, from the time of his Quarrel with the Pope till his Death,' London, 1769, 8vo; another edition the same year. This had the same object as No. 1, and is equally violent in tone. Lewis also translated two sermons by Chrysostom, under the title of 'The Sin of Sodom reproved,' London, 1772 and 1776, 8vo. Baker considers him to have been the author of 'The Italian Husband, or the Violated Bed avenged,' a moral drama, London, 1754, 8vo, chiefly on the ground that 'the author of the most ridiculous of all dramatic performances' might also have written Lewis's 'Patriot King.' It must be distinguished from Ravenscroft's tragedy of the same name, acted in 1697 (Genest.)

[Information kindly furnished by the Rev. J. H. Ashhurst, Robert G. C. Proctor, esq., and J. F. Scott, esq.; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, ERASMUS (1670–1754), the friend of Swift and Pope, was born at Abercothy, in the vale of Towy, six miles from Carmarthen, on the road towards Llandeilofawr. In 1686 he was admitted a king's scholar at Westminster. In 1690 he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1693 he graduated B.A. In October 1698 he was in Berlin, with his 'cousin,' George Stepney, writing the first of a series of newsletters to John Ellis, M.P. He asked for some government post, and Stepney, in letters to Ellis and the Earl of Macclesfield, supported Lewis's claims (*Addit. MSS.* 28902 f. 291, 28903 f. 52, &c.; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. pt. ii. p. 70). In March 1699 Lewis went to Hamburg, and after visiting Hanover, Brussels, Lille, and other places, reached Paris in the summer. Some time after his arrival, in 1700 or 1701, he became secretary to the English ambassador, the Earl of Manchester, and when the earl was recalled to England in September 1701 he remained behind to wind up affairs. In June 1702 he was in Carmarthen, probably employed as a schoolmaster, and thanked Ellis for favours shown to him in London. In May 1704 Robert Harley made him one of his secretaries (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, v. 428), and in an anonymous pamphlet, called 'A Dialogue between Louis le Petite [Lewis] and Harlequin le Grand [Harley],' Harley is said to have brought Lewis from a country school into his service. In 1708 Lewis was appointed secretary at Brussels (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. pt. i. p. 35), and he was afterwards under-secretary of state under the Earl of Dartmouth and Mr. Bromley.

In September 1710 Swift came to London, and from the 30th of that month constant reference is made in the 'Journal to Stella' to Lewis, whom Swift described as 'a cunning shaver, and very much in Harley's favour,' in his 'Horace Imitated' (bk. i. ep. 7). Swift frequently dined with him, often in company with Prior, Ford, Harley, or St. John. In April 1711 Swift asked Archbishop King to direct letters for him under cover to Lewis, at Lord Dartmouth's office. In December, when the tories feared things were going against them, Lewis talked of nothing but retiring to his estate in Wales; but Lord Oxford declared that he had not 'the soul of a chicken nor the heart of a mite.' Meanwhile the negotiations for a peace with France were proceeding, and Swift often consulted Lewis about political pamphlets which he was writing or editing. In October 1712 Lewis was appointed provost-marshal-general of Barbadoes, with power to provide a deputy or deputies to perform the duties. The clause in the patent that the office was to be held 'during his residence in the said island' must have been intended to be inoperative (*Signet Book*, Patents, Publ. Rec. Office).

In January 1713 Lewis 'had a lie spread on him' through one Skelton going, by mistake, to another of his name, Henry Lewis, to thank him for despatching a license under the privy seal to enable Skelton to come from France, and in February Swift published 'A complete Refutation of the Falsehoods alleged against Erasmus Lewis, Esq.' In May Swift left London for Dublin, and thenceforth frequently corresponded with Lewis. Difficulties were increasing between Lord Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke (St. John), and Lewis urged Swift to return and endeavour to prevent ruin to the party. In November Lewis was chosen M.P. for Lostwithiel, Cornwall. Oxford was dismissed in July, but Bolingbroke's triumph was brought to a speedy end by the queen's death on 1 Aug. and

the peaceful accession of George I. Lewis's sympathies were all with his old patron Oxford. Bolingbroke speaks of him as 'belonging to Lord Oxford,' and Swift calls him Oxford's 'chief favourite.' After Oxford's fall Lewis served him as a kind of steward.

Arbuthnot told Swift in August 1715 that Lewis had 'gone his progress,' i.e. probably to Bath and Wales, and that if Swift would revisit them Lewis would furnish him with a collection of new stories far beyond the old ones. Lewis continued to frequent the society of Prior, Arbuthnot, Pope, and Gay, and, according to Arbuthnot, kept company with the greatest, and was 'principal governor' in many families. Pope and he stayed together at the house of Lord Bathurst, who, according to Spence, used to call Prior his verseman and Lewis his proseman.

On 1 Oct. 1724, at St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, Lewis married Anne Bateman, a widow of about his own age, fifty-four; her maiden name was Jennings, and her first husband, Thomas Bateman, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, whom she had married in 1708, had died in 1719. A year later Arbuthnot wrote to Swift: 'It is worth your while to come to see your old friend Lewis, who is wiser than ever he was, the best of husbands. I am sure I can say, from my own experience, that he is the best of friends.' For some time previous to this, and until Arbuthnot's death in 1735, Lewis was his near neighbour in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens. In April 1727 the imaginary 'Richard Sympson,' writing to his publisher, Benjamin Motte [q. v.], concerning the travels of his 'cousin, Mr. Samuel Gulliver,' the second edition of which was just about to appear, desired Motte 'to go to the house of Erasmus Lewis in Cork Street, behind Burlington House, and let him know you are come from me; for to the said Mr. Lewis I have given full power to treat concerning my cousin Gulliver's [illegible] whatever he and you shall settle I will consent to.' And to the same sheet is appended the memorandum: 'London, May 4th 1727.—I am fully satisfied Erasmus Lewis' (see *Gent. Mag.* ii. 1855, pp. 34–6). In 1733 Lewis was a witness to Arbuthnot's will. Pope, writing from Bath, said: 'Mr. Lewis is a serious man, but Mrs. Lewis is the youngest and gayest lady here.' Mrs. Lewis was for years an invalid, and her husband attended her most assiduously until her death. She was buried in Westminster Abbey on 25 Nov. 1736.

In 1737 Lewis's sight was failing, but Lord Oxford, the son of his old friend, was as kind to him as Harley had been. He lived quietly in Cork Street with an 'old maiden niece,' as Charles Ford calls her, for housekeeper. Pope died in 1744, and left Lewis 5*l.* to buy a ring. Esther Vanhomrigh, 'Vanessa,' left him 25*l.* for a similar purpose. On 10 Jan. 1754 Lewis died, and was buried on the 15th in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey, his age being given in the funeral book as 83. By his will, made in February 1743, Lewis left 100*l.* each to Pope, Dr. Mead, and Arbuthnot's daughter Anne, and directed that he was to be buried with his wife, without any monument, except a record of his name and the day of his death. He left 200*l.* a year for life to his 'cousin,' Elizabeth Lewis, spinster, then living with him, and appointed her sole executrix. He mentioned his brothers George and Bernard, his sister Griffies, and cousin Ann. His estates in various Welsh parishes were left to trustees for the use of James Morgan, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, with remainder to his sons. A codicil was added about November 1753. His executrix, Elizabeth Lewis, died in 1762, aged 65. She had considerable property, and was buried with Lewis and his wife.

According to Pope, Lewis was corpulent. Swift, Arbuthnot, Pope, Gay, and Lord Oxford all agree in the high value they placed on his friendship. Lord Oxford speaks of his punctuality, and Arbuthnot of the engaging manner with which he won ladies' money at ombre.

[Pope's Works; Swift's Works; Aitken's Life and Works of Arbuthnot; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey; Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, i. 455; Historical MSS. Comm. 8th Rep. pt. i. p. 35, pt. ii. pp. 70, 91, 92, 101; 11th Rep. pt. v. p. 305; Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.), 7058, 7077, 15866, 28888, 28893, 28894, 28901–9, 28916.] G. A. A.

LEWIS, EVAN (1828–1869), independent minister, born at Carmarthen in 1828, was son of an architect there. He studied at Airedale College to prepare for the independent ministry, and graduated B.A. at London University. He served successively the independent chapels at Barton-on-Humber (1853–8), at Rothwell, Northamptonshire (1858–63), the Oak Street Independent Chapel at Accrington, Lancashire (1863–6), the Grimshaw Street Chapel, Preston (1866–1868), and finally the Offord Street Chapel, Islington, from October 1868 till his death. His later removals were made in search of health, but when settled in London consumption declared itself, and he died on 19 Feb. 1869 at Offord Road. At Preston he formed a day-school in connection with his chapel, and there and at Accrington he was a frequent lecturer on literary and scientific topics. He was fellow of the

Royal Geographical Society and of the Ethnological Society.

His writings include: 1. 'The Wines the Saviour made, used, and sanctioned, being an Examination of John ii. 1–11 and Matt. xxvi. 29,' 12mo, London (1856?). 2. 'A Plea for the People, or the Force and Fate of England's Juggernaut,' 8vo, London (1857). 3. 'The Two Twilights, or the Saint and the Sinner in Life and Death,' in verse, 8vo, London, 1860. 4. 'Independency, a Deduction from the Laws of the Universe,' 8vo, London, 1862. 5. 'God's Week of Work, being an Examination of the Mosaic six days,' 8vo, London, 1865.

[Preston Guardian, 24 Feb. 1869, p. 2; Preston Chronicle, 27 Feb. 1869, p. 5; Sutton's Lancashire Authors (Manchester Literary Club), p. 72.] G. G.

LEWIS, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN (1779–1856), engraver and landscape-painter, brother of Charles Lewis [q. v.] the bookbinder, and George Robert Lewis [q. v.], was born in London on 14 March 1779. He studied under J. C. Stadler, an eminent aquatint engraver, and in the schools of the Royal Academy. Early in life he made the acquaintance of Girtin, and he aquatinted the greater part of that artist's etchings of Paris, published in 1803. Showing great skill and taste in engraving facsimiles of drawings, he was employed by John Chamberlaine [q. v.] to execute the plates after Claude, Raphael, and Poussin for the second issue of his 'Original Designs of the most Celebrated Masters in the Royal Collection,' which appeared in 1812. In 1807 Turner, who was then projecting his 'Liber Studiorum,' engaged Lewis to engrave that work in aquatint, but in consequence of a disagreement on the question of remuneration, he produced only a single plate, 'The Bridge and Goats,' the remainder being entrusted to mezzotint-engravers; Lewis's plate is No. 43 in the series. Between 1808 and 1812 Lewis was chiefly occupied upon Ottley's well-known 'Italian School of Design,' for which he executed some fine transcripts of drawings by the great masters, especially Raphael and Michel Angelo; and among many other subsequent works of a similar character were 'Il Mondo Rovesciato,' twenty-two plates after G. Salviati, 1822; 'Works of Mercy,' eight plates after Flaxman; the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, after Canaletti; a figure of Eve, after Parmigiano; ten views of Sezincot House, Gloucestershire, after John Martin; 'Imitations of Drawings by Claude Lorraine in the British Museum,' one hundred plates issued in 1837 and 1840; and a series of portraits of members of Grillion's Club, after J. Slater and G. Richmond. Admiration of the ability displayed in the Ottley plates led Sir Thomas Lawrence to entrust to Lewis the engraving of his crayon portraits, and during the latter years of that painter's life Lewis reproduced under his immediate supervision many of his finest drawings; a selection from these was published in 1840. Lewis held the appointment of engraver of drawings to Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, George IV, William IV, and Queen Victoria. He was extremely industrious, and his portraits and other subjects from pictures by Landseer, Winterhalter, Chalon, Bonington, Danby, and others are very numerous. Throughout his life he devoted a portion of his time to landscape-painting, working both in oils and water-colours, and contributing largely to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the British Institution, and the Old Water-colour Society. His early studies were made at Enfield, where he resided for some years, but later the scenery of Devonshire chiefly occupied his pencil; and during his frequent visits to that county he enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, Sir J. D. Acland, Mr. C. B. Calmady, and other local magnates. It was at his suggestion that Mr. Calmady commissioned Lawrence to paint the celebrated picture of his two children. During the latter part of his life Lewis resided in Charlotte Street, Portland Place, and he died of apoplexy at Bull's Cross, Enfield, on 18 Dec. 1856. He published 'Scenery of the River Dart,' thirty-five aquatints, dedicated to the king, 1821; 'Scenery of the Rivers Tamar and Tavy,' forty-seven plates, dedicated to the Duke of Bedford, 1823; 'Scenery of the River Exe,' thirty views, dedicated to Sir J. D. Acland, 1827; 'Scenery of the Devonshire Rivers,' a series of etchings from his own pictures in various collections, 1841–3; 'Scenery of the Rivers of England and Wales,' twenty-four etchings, 1845–7; and 'Recollections of Eminent Masters,' twenty small mezzotints. Five of Lewis's water-colour views are in the South Kensington Museum, and two views of Endsleigh, in oils, at Woburn Abbey. He left two daughters and three sons, who all gained distinction as artists. The elder sons, John Frederick and Charles George, are separately noticed.

The third son, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN LEWIS (1813–1875), studied under Sir Thomas Lawrence, and at the age of twenty-one went to India, where he resided for some years, and painted for the native princes many large pictures of durbars and other state ceremonials; some of these were engraved by

his father and published in England. After leaving India Lewis travelled largely, collecting materials for an ethnographical work, which, in consequence of subsequent ill-health and other difficulties, was never published. He died suddenly at Genoa, 26 May 1875, aged 62. Lewis's portrait of Keith Milnes was engraved as a private plate by his father.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Armstrong); Rawlinson's Cat. of Turner's Liber Studiorum, 1878; Williams's Life of Sir T. Lawrence, ii. 350; Gent. Mag. 1857, i. 251; Art Journal, 1857 and 1875, p. 279; Universal Cat. of Books on Art.]

F. M. O'D.

LEWIS, GEORGE (1763–1822), dissenting divine, born in 1763 at Trelech, Carmarthenshire, was admitted in 1781 to the Presbyterian College at Carmarthen, where he studied under Robert Gentleman [q. v.] In 1786 he became pastor of a congregation at Carnarvon, from which charge, in 1795, he was called to Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire. Here he stayed seventeen years, immersed in theological studies, yet finding time to promote and sustain a powerful religious revival. In 1796 he issued his 'Drych Ysgrythyrol; neu Gorph o Dduwinyddiaeth; yn cynnwys eglurhad a phrawf o amrywiol ganghenau yr athrawiaeth sydd yn ol duwioldeb . . . Yr ail argraffiad,' Bala, 1812, 8vo—a small manual of divinity, which, popular from the first, has passed through numerous editions. This was followed in 1802 by his valuable Welsh commentary on the New Testament ('Esboniad ar y Testament Newydd,' 7 vols. 8vo), the result of about twenty years' assiduous labour. The work met with almost universal acceptance in Wales; and in 1812 the author was summoned to Wrexham to succeed Jenkin Lewis as head of the Independent Academy or Theological College, originally founded in 1755 at Abergavenny. In 1816 Lewis removed from Wrexham to Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, and the board in London consented to move the academy with him. In 1821 it was thought desirable to move it again to Newtown in the same county. Some nine months after the removal, on 5 June 1822, Lewis died at Newtown, and was buried in the New Chapel there, funeral sermons being preached both in English and Welsh.

All Lewis's works were written in the last-mentioned language. His Calvinism was of the type of Dr. John Owen (1616–1683) [q. v.], one of the few Welsh nonconformists by whom he was surpassed in learning. Besides the works mentioned above and some sermons, Lewis wrote: 1. 'Cyfiawnhad trwy Ffydd,' Machynlleth, 1803, 12mo. 'Arweinydd i'r Anwybodus, yn cynnwys cyfarwyddiadau i'r anllythyrennog i ddysgu darllen, ynghyd a hyfforddiadau byrrion tu ag at cyrhaedd gwybodaeth o egwyddorion crefydd. . . . Y pummed argraphiad,' &c., Gwrecsam, 1812, 12mo. 2. 'Catecism Athrawiaethol ac ymarferol. Neu gasgliad o wirioneddau a dyledswyddau Cristnogol. . . . Y degfed argraffiad,' Llanfyllin, 1818, 16mo; new ed. Wrexham, 1870.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen, pp. 271–2; Evangelical Magazine, xxx. 277–8; Gent. Mag. 1822, ii. 94; Rees's Protestant Nonconformity in Wales, p. 499; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

LEWIS, Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL (1806–1863), statesman and author, the elder son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis [q. v.] of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, by his first wife, Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall of Moccas, Herefordshire, bart., was born in London on 21 April 1806. He was first sent to Monsieur Clement's school at Chelsea, but in January 1819 was removed to Eton, where he distinguished himself by his facility and elegance as a writer of Latin verse; many of his compositions are still preserved in a manuscript volume in the library at Harpton. Leaving school in December 1823, Lewis matriculated at Oxford on 10 Feb. 1824, and after travelling abroad for a few months commenced his residence at Christ Church in the Michaelmas term of that year. In Easter term 1828 he gained a first class in classics and a second in mathematics, and in June of the same year was elected a student of Christ Church. He graduated B.A. in 1829, M.A. in 1831, and was created D.C.L. on 24 June 1857. Having been admitted a student of the Middle Temple in June 1828, he became a pupil in the chambers of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Barnes Peacock, then a special pleader, and in 1830 he attended Austin's lectures on jurisprudence at London University. Lewis was called to the bar on 25 Nov. 1831, and joined the Oxford circuit, but owing to ill-health soon abandoned law for literature. He had now become an advanced classical scholar, could both speak and read French, German, and Italian, and had studied Spanish, Provençal, and Anglo-Saxon. In 1833 he was appointed an assistant-commissioner to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, and on 28 Dec. 1833 was directed by the home secretary 'to make a particular inquiry into the state of the Irish labourers' in the larger towns of Lancashire, and in the south-western portions of Scotland. His report, embodying the result of his investigations, is dated Dublin, 1 Dec. 1834, and was published as an appendix to the 'First Report

of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners' (*Parl. Papers*, 1836, xxxiv. 427–642). On 4 June 1834 he became a member of the commission of inquiry into the state of religious and other instruction in Ireland (*ib.* 1835, vols. xxxiii. xxxiv.) At the desire of the chancellor of the exchequer (Thomas Spring Rice) Lewis, in July 1836, wrote his 'Remarks on the Third Report of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners,' &c. (London, 1837, 8vo; also printed in vol. li. of the 'Parliamentary Papers' for 1837, pp. 253–290). Lewis disagreed with the recommendations of the commissioners, and in a letter to Sir Edmund Head declared that 'their utter misconception of the entire subject, both the state of Ireland and the English poor law, is less provoking than the impudent way in which they beg the question while professing to argue it' (*Letters*, p. 54).

On 10 Sept. 1836 he was appointed joint-commissioner with John Austin (1790–1859) [q. v.] to inquire into the affairs of Malta, where he spent eighteen months in reporting on the condition of the island, and proposed various changes in the laws (*Parl. Papers*, 1838 vol. xxix., 1839 vol. xvii.) He returned to England in May 1838, and in January 1839 succeeded his father as one of the poor-law commissioners for England and Wales. This post, which was both a difficult and a thankless one, Lewis held for more than seven years. The board was attacked on all sides, and while the local authorities protested that it interfered too much, the philanthropists declared that it did too little. The difficulties of the board, moreover, were intensified by the want of a representative in parliament (*Letters*, pp. 149–151), as well as by the action of its secretary, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edwin Chadwick, who was the chief opponent of the policy of the commissioners. Matters were at length brought to a crisis by the report of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the administration of the poor laws in the Andover union, and into the management of the union workhouse (*Parl. Papers*, 1846, vol. v. pts. i. ii.) This report cast a slur upon the conduct of the commissioners, who replied to the charges made against them in 'Letters addressed . . . to the Secretary of State respecting the Transaction of the Business of the Commission' (London, 1847, 8vo). In the same year (1846) Lewis filed a criminal information against W. B. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, for a libel charging him with conspiracy and falsehood in connection with the Keighley union inquiry in 1842. The rule was made absolute on 24 Nov., but it would appear that the action was never brought to trial. In consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the board, a bill was brought in by the government for remodelling the commission (10 & 11 Vict. c. 109), and Lewis resigned office in July 1847.

At the general election in August 1847 Lewis was returned to the House of Commons for Herefordshire in the Liberal interest, and in November following was appointed one of the secretaries to the board of control in Lord John Russell's first administration. He spoke for the first time in the House of Commons on 26 Nov. 1847 (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xcv. 254–5), and on 4 May 1848 supported the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill (*ib.* xcviii. 631–3, 668). On 15 May 1848 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in the following year endeavoured without success to carry through the house a bill for the abolition of turnpike trusts and the management of highways by a mixed county board (*ib.* cii. 1339–45, 1364, ciii. 417–30, 441). In 1850 his Highways Bill, from which all reference to the turnpike trusts had been omitted (*ib.* cviii. 746–9), met with no better success.

In May and June 1850 he was examined before the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the laws relating to parochial assessments. His evidence, which was of a very comprehensive character, was reprinted from the report (*Parl. Papers*, 1850, vol. xvi.) as a separate pamphlet (London, 1850, 8vo). On 9 July 1850 Lewis became financial secretary to the treasury, an office which he retained until Lord John Russell's downfall in February 1852. In September 1851 Lewis was entrusted with Lord John Russell's proposals to Sir James Robert George Graham [q. v.], but the negotiations were unsuccessful (*Greville Memoirs*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 411–12). He lost his seat for Herefordshire at the general election in July 1852, and in November following unsuccessfully contested Peterborough, where he was defeated by G. H. Whalley by fifteen votes. In December 1852 Lewis accepted the post of editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' in succession to William Empson [q. v.], but the first number really edited by him did not appear until April 1853 (*Letters*, p. 261). In 1853 he went up to Oxford to examine for the Ireland scholarship, and in the summer of the same year refused the offer of the governorship of Bombay. On the death of his father in January 1855 Lewis succeeded to the baronetcy, and in the following month to his father's seat for the Radnor boroughs, for which he was returned without opposition, and which he

continued to represent until his death. During the break in his parliamentary career Lewis wrote his 'Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History' (London, 1855, 8vo, 2 vols.; translated into German by F. Liebrecht, Hanover, 1858, 8vo, 2 vols.), in which he assailed the results of Niebuhr's investigations, as well as the method by which he arrived at them. Lewis succeeded Mr. Gladstone as chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Palmerston's first administration, and was sworn a member of the privy council on 28 Feb. 1855. He thereupon resigned the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Review.' He brought forward his budget on 20 April 1855 under circumstances of exceptional difficulty (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxxxvii. 1555–80). To meet a deficit of twenty-three millions, Lewis raised sixteen millions by a new loan, three millions by exchequer bills, and the remaining four millions by increasing the income-tax from fourteenpence to sixteenpence in the pound, and by raising the duties on sugar, tea, coffee, and spirits. A proposed stamp duty, which would have produced 200,000*l.*, was afterwards abandoned. By this budget the taxation of the country was raised to 68,639,000*l.* per annum, a sum 'largely in excess of any that had ever before been so levied' (Sir Stafford Northcote, *Twenty Years of Financial Policy*, p. 268). The loan of two millions to Sardinia was readily agreed to, but the resolution adopting the convention by which the government, conjointly with France, agreed to guarantee the Turkish loan of five millions was violently attacked in the house, and carried by only 135 to 132 (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxxxix. 1268). Owing to the continual drain of the war expenses, Lewis was compelled before the session closed to apply for power to issue seven millions of exchequer bills instead of three (*ib.* cxxxix. 1697–1703). During the same session Lewis succeeded in carrying through the House of Commons the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill (18 and 19 Vict. c. xxvii.), which he had 'received as an inheritance from Gladstone' (*Letters*, p. 295). On 22 Feb. 1855 Lewis applied for authority to raise a loan of five millions, in order to supply the place of the surplus on which he had calculated in the previous year (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxl. 1228–42). He introduced his second budget on 19 May 1856, when he estimated the whole cost of the Crimean war at 77,588,711*l.* (but see Sir Stafford Northcote, *Twenty Years of Financial Policy*, p. 295; Buxton, *Finance and Politics*, i. 155). As no new taxes were to be levied, Lewis, in order to meet a deficiency of over eight millions, was once more compelled to find the money by means of a further loan (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxlii. 329–55). By his third and last budget, which he brought in on 13 Feb. 1857, Lewis reduced the income-tax from sixteenpence to sevenpence in the pound, and made some small reductions in the tea, coffee, and sugar duties (*ib.* cxliv. 629–64). Though his financial proposals were severely attacked by Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, they were subsequently carried in a slightly modified form. In consequence of the grave commercial crisis in the autumn of 1857, the Bank Charter Act was suspended on Lewis's recommendation (*Annual Register*, 1857, Chron. p. 513), and on 4 Dec. 1857 he moved for leave to bring in an Indemnity Bill (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. cxlviii. 145–71), which was quickly passed through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 12th of the same month (*ib.* p. 672). He made one of his most successful speeches in the House of Commons on 12 Feb. 1858 in support of Lord Palmerston's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of India (*ib.* pp. 1330–53), and resigned office with the rest of his colleagues on the defeat of the ministry a few days afterwards. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration in June 1859, Lewis waived his claims to the chancellorship of the exchequer in favour of Mr. Gladstone, and accepted the post of home secretary. On the resignation of Sidney Herbert, lord Herbert of Lea [q. v.], Lewis, much against his wish, was appointed secretary for war (22 July 1861).

While still holding this uncongenial office, he died at Harpton Court on 13 April 1863, aged 56. The House of Commons was adjourned on the following day out of respect to his memory (*ib.* clxx. 13–16). He was buried on the 18th in the family vault under the lady-chapel in Old Radnor Church. A marble bust of Lewis, by Weekes, was placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, and monuments were erected in his honour in Old Radnor Church, in New Radnor, and in front of the Shire-hall at Hereford.

Lewis was a quiet, grave-looking man, of simple habits and undemonstrative manners. As a sober-minded, practical politician, of high principles, untiring industry, and great administrative ability, he secured the confidence of the moderate men of all parties. Greville describes him as 'cold-blooded as a fish, totally devoid of sensibility or nervousness, of an imperturbable temper, calm and resolute, laborious and indefatigable, and exceedingly popular in the House of Com-

mons, from his general good-humour and civility, and the credit given him for honour, sincerity, plain-dealing, and good intentions' (*Memoirs*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 84). Lewis was a solid and shrewd thinker. He possessed a keen critical faculty, and was indefatigable in research. His accumulation of exact knowledge was so great that 'there was no sort of definite information, whether relating to public business or to books, which he did not know how to acquire and where to find' (Bagehot, *Works*, iii. 231). He was neither a brilliant nor an eloquent speaker, but his conversation, in Bagehot's opinion, was superior both to his speeches and his writings on account of 'the flavor of exact thought' which they invariably possessed (*ib.* 263). His writings are more remarkable for scholarly research than for any elegance of style, and are distinguished by the same practical good sense, as well as the same absence of any desire for popularity, which were so noticeable in his parliamentary career. Lewis had a tendency to overestimate the effects of education, and was firmly convinced that 'a well-educated man was competent to undertake any office and to write on any subject' (*ib.* 231). His characteristic assertion that 'life would be tolerable but for its amusements,' though familiar to many, is frequently misquoted (*Times*, 18 Sept. 1872, p. 4).

He married, on 26 Oct. 1844, Maria Theresa, only daughter of the Hon. George Villiers, and widow of Thomas Henry Lister [q. v.] [see Lewis, Maria Theresa, Lady]. During their married life their town residence was Kent House, Knightsbridge. Lewis numbered among his most intimate friends Sir Edmund Walker Head [q. v.], the Austins, the Duff Gordons, the Grotes, John Stuart Mill, Dean Milman, and Lord Stanhope. He was a great favourite with the queen and the prince consort (Sir Theodore Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*, 1880, v. 252 *n.*) A full-length portrait of Lewis, by Henry Weigall, is now the property of a nephew. Lewis's brother, Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis (1808–1883), canon of Worcester, succeeded him in the baronetcy, and edited the 'Letters of the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis to various Friends' (London, 1870, 8vo).

Besides the 'Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830,' which were edited by Sir Edmund Walker Head in 1864 (London, 8vo), Lewis contributed the following articles to the 'Edinburgh Review:' 1. 'Eton' (No. 101, art. 3). 2. 'Westminster and Eton' (No. 105, art. 3). 3. 'Legislation for the Working Classes' (No. 167, art. 3). 4. 'Local Taxes of the United Kingdom' (No. 171, art. 3). 5. 'The State of the Nation—the Minority and the New Parliament' (No. 175, art. 4). 6. 'Grote's History of Greece, vols. iii–vi.' (No. 183, art. 4). 7. 'Lord Derby's Ministry and Protection' (No. 194, art. 10). 8. 'The Late Elections and Free-Trade' (No. 196, art. 8). 9. 'The Fall of the Derby Ministry' (No. 197, art. 9). 10. 'Lord Grey's Colonial Administration' (No. 199, art. 3). 11. 'Marshall on the Representation of Minorities' (No. 203, art. 7). 12. 'Parliamentary Opposition' (No. 205, art. 1). 13. 'The Second Derby Ministry' (No. 218, art. 9). 14. 'The Celts and Germans' (No. 219, art. 6). 15. 'The History and Prospects of Parliamentary Reform' (No. 219, art. 9). 16. 'The Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose' (No. 227, art. 2). 17. 'The Election of President Lincoln and its Consequences' (No. 230, art 10). 18. 'The Military Defence of the Colonies' (No. 233, art. 4). He contributed to the 'Foreign Quarterly Review' the following articles: 1. 'Spix and Martius's Travels in Brazil' (No. 10, art. 3). 2. 'Tittmann's History of the Amphictyonic Confederacy' (No. 11, art. 6). 3. 'Schaefer's edition of Plutarch's Lives' (No. 11, art. 11). 4. 'On Codification and its Application to the Laws of England' (No. 12, art. 2). 5. 'The French Revolution of 1830' (No. 12, art. 7). 6. 'Mythology and Religion of Ancient Greece' (No. 13, art. 2; see also No. 15, pp. 225–7). 7. 'The Brunswick Revolution' (No. 13, art. 9). 8. 'Dindorf's Poetæ Scenici Græci' (No. 13, art. 13). 9. 'Raynouard's Ancient Municipal Institutions of France' (No. 15, art. 6). 10. 'Thierry's History of the Gauls' (No. 19, art. 6). He contributed nine articles to the 'Philological Museum,' Cambridge, 1832–3, 8vo (i. 122–5, 126–41, 177–87, 280–304, 420–6, 679–86, ii. 38–71, 243–6, 689–94), and three to the 'Classical Museum, a Journal of Philology and of Ancient History and Literature,' London, 1844–50, 8vo (i. 113–24, 389–97, ii. 1–44). His article on 'The Irish Church Question' appeared in the third number of the 'London Review' (art. 8). Among his contributions to the 'Law Magazine' during Hayward's editorship were articles on 'Secondary Punishments' (vii. 1–44), and on 'American Penitentiaries' (xiv. 31–57). He was also an occasional contributor to 'Fraser's Magazine' and 'Notes and Queries.' His other publications were: 1. 'The Public Economy of Athens, in four books; to which is added a Dissertation on the Silver Mines of Laurion. Translated from the German of Augustus Boeckh' (anon.), London, 1828,

8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edition, London, 1842, 8vo. 2. 'An Examination of some Passages in Dr. Whateley's Elements of Logic,' Oxford, 1829, 8vo. 3. 'The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race . . . translated [from vols. ii. and iii. of K. O. Müller's 'Geschichten Hellenischer Stämme und Städte'] by H. Tufnell and G. C. Lewis,' Oxford, 1830, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edition, London, 1839, 8vo, 2 vols. 4. 'Remarks on the Use and Abuse of some Political Terms,' London, 1832, 8vo; new edition, with notes and appendix by Sir R. K. Wilson, bart., Oxford, 1877, 8vo. 5. 'An Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages. Containing an Examination of M. Raynouard's Theory on the Relation of the Italian, Spanish, Provençal, and French to the Latin,' &c., Oxford, 1835, 8vo; a new edition, London, 1839, 8vo; second edition, London, 1862, 8vo. 6. 'On Local Disturbances in Ireland, and on the Irish Church Question,' London, 1836, 8vo; the part relating to the 'Irish Church Question' is a revised edition of his article which appeared in the third number of the 'London Review.' 7. 'A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire and some of the adjoining Counties' (anon.), London, 1839, 12mo. 8. 'History of the Literature of Ancient Greece. By K. O. Müller, vols. i. and ii. pts. i–iv. [translated from the German manuscript by G. C. Lewis],' London, 1840–2, 8vo; no more published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, but the work was afterwards completed by J. W. Donaldson, D.D., London, 1858, 8vo, 3 vols. 9. 'An Essay on the Government of Dependencies,' London, 1841, 8vo; a new edition by Mr. C. P. Lucas, Oxford, 1891. 10. 'Babrii Fabulæ Æsopeæ cum Fabularum deperditarum Fragmentis. Recensuit et breviter illustravit G. C. Lewis,' &c., Oxford, 1846, 12mo; 2nd pt., London, 1859, 8vo. These spurious fables were concocted by Minoides Menas, a Macedonian Greek, by whom they were sold, together with the manuscript of the genuine apologue, to the trustees of the British Museum in 1857. 'To the eternal disgrace of English scholarship' they were edited by Lewis in 1859, but were 'almost immediately exposed by Duebner, Cobet, and other scholars' (W. G. Rutherford, *Babrius*, 1883, p. lxix). Both parts were translated into English verse from Lewis's text by the Rev. James Davies, who dedicated the translation to Lewis, London, 1860, 8vo. 11. 'An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,' London, 1849, 8vo; 2nd edition, London, 1875, 8vo. 12. 'A Treatise on the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics,' London, 1852, 8vo, 2 vols. 13. 'The Financial Statement, 1857. Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of Supply,' &c., London, 1857, 8vo. 14. 'Speech . . . on the Introduction of the Bill for the better Government of India,' London, 1858, 8vo. 15. 'On Foreign Jurisdiction and the Extradition of Criminals,' London, 1859, 8vo. 16. 'Speeches . . . on Moving the Army Estimates, in Committee of Supply, in the House of Commons, March 3 and 6, 1862,' London, 1862, 8vo. 17. 'An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients,' London, 1862, 8vo. 18. 'Suggestions for the Application of the Egyptological Method to Modern History; illustrated by examples' (anon.), London, 1862, 8vo. 19. 'A Dialogue on the Best Form of Government,' London, 1863, 8vo; translated into French by P. M. Merroyer (Paris, 1867, 12mo), and into Italian (Padua, 1868, 8vo). An Italian translation of this dialogue is included in Brunialti's 'Biblioteca di Scienze Politiche' (Turin, 1884, 8vo), vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 1–63. His essay on the 'Characteristics of Federal, National, Provincial, and Municipal Government' (*Letters*, p. 364) was never published, and the pedigree which he compiled of his own family (*ib.* p. 425) appears to have been privately printed.

[Letters of the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis to various Friends, edited by Sir Gilbert F. Lewis, with portrait, 1870; the Works of Walter Bagehot, edited by Forrest Morgan, 1889, i. lv–vi, iii. 222–68, 421–2, iv. 205; Greville Memoirs, pts. ii. iii. 1885 and 1887; Walpole's Hist. of England, 1880–6, vols. iii. iv. v.; Sir Stafford Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1862, pp. 264–334; Buxton's Finance and Politics, 1888, i. 153–65, 294; A Selection from the Correspondence of Abraham Hayward, edited by H. E. Carlisle, 1886; Mrs. Grote's Personal Life of George Grote, 1873; Selections from the Correspondence of Macvey Napier, 1879; Revue des deux Mondes, seconde période, lxxxviii. 809–36 (P. Challemel-Lacour); Contemporary Review, xx. 803–18; Fraser's Magazine, 1863 lxvii. 684–686, 1870, new ser. ii. 288–93; Macmillan's Magazine, xxi. 465–74; Encyclop. Brit. 9th edit. xiv. 492–3; Times, 15 and 20 April 1863; Illustrated London News, xlii. 453–4 (with portrait), 490, xlv. 573–4, 584; Gent. Mag. 1845 pt. i. p. 90, 1863 pt. i. pp. 789–91, 1865 pt. ii. p. 802; Annual Register, 1863, Chron. pp. 207–8; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1890, pp. 287, 847; Dod's Peerage, &c., 1863, pp. 368–9; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1888, iii. 845; Honours Register of the Univ. of Oxford, 1883, p. 216; Stapylton's Eton School Lists, 1864, pp. 103, 111; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. H. Ockerby, 1890; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 398, 425, 440, 457; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 320, 4th ser. xii. 264, 5th ser. xii. 208, 255, 7th ser. xi. 386,

448, xii. 518; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit. 1882-8; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

LEWIS, GEORGE ROBERT (1782–1871), painter of landscapes and portraits, younger brother of Frederick Christian Lewis [q. v.] and of Charles Lewis [q. v.], the bookbinder, was born in London on 27 March 1782. He studied under Fuseli in the schools of the Royal Academy, and sent landscapes to the exhibitions of 1805–7; he at that time resided with his brother Frederick at Enfield, and was employed with him upon Chamberlaine's 'Original Designs of the most celebrated Masters' and Ottley's 'Italian School of Design,' for both of which works he executed some good aquatint plates. In 1818 Lewis accompanied Dr. Dibdin, in the capacity of draughtsman, on his continental journey, and his illustrations to the 'Bibliographical and Picturesque Tour through France and Germany,' published in 1821, form the most valuable part of that work. From other sketches which he made at the same time he etched a series of clever 'Groups illustrating the Physiognomy, Manners, and Character of the People of France and Germany,' which was issued in parts, and completed in 1823. Lewis had previously executed some of the plates for Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron,' 1817, in which he and his brothers Frederick and Charles are highly eulogised. He was a very versatile artist and an enthusiastic student both of nature and antiquities. From 1820 to 1859 he exhibited portraits, landscapes, and figure subjectsat the Royal Academy, the British Institution, the Suffolk Street Gallery, and the Oil and Water-colour Society, and he published, among other works, 'Views of the Muscles of the Human Body,' 1820; 'Banks of the Loire illustrated—Tours;' 'Illustrations of Phrenology,' 1841; 'Illustrations of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire, with an Essay on Ecclesiastical Design and a Descriptive Interpretation,' 1842; 'The Ancient Font of Little Walsingham Church,' 1843; and 'The Ancient Church of Shobdon, Herefordshire, illustrated and described,' 1852; reissued in 1856. Several of Lewis's portraits have been engraved, and he aquatinted a large plate of the procession of the knights of the order of the Bath in Westminster Abbey, after F. Nash. In 1838 Lewis printed at Hereford 'An Address on the subject of Education as connected with Design in every department of British Manufacture, together with Hints on the Education of the Poor generally.' He died at Hampstead on 15 May 1871.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 1817, ii. 520; Roget's Hist. of the Old Water-colour Soc.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] F. M. O'D.

LEWIS GLYN COTHI (*fl.* 1450–1480), Welsh bard, also sometimes called Lewis y Glyn or Llywelyn Glyn Cothi, was a native of the Vale of Cothi in Carmarthenshire, whence, according to Welsh bardic custom, he derived his name. He is said to have lived at Pwlltinbyd, near Caio, and espousing the Lancastrian side in the wars of the roses, he served as an officer under Jasper, earl of Pembroke, to whom he dedicated several of his poems. The ravages of the civil war compelled him to seek refuge at Chester. He married a widow there, and intended to make the city his home, but on the day following his marriage the citizens, under some pretence or other, took from him all his household furniture and drove him out of the city. Thereupon he wrote several poems addressed to different Welsh leaders, urging them to revenge his injury, and one Reinalt of the Tower accordingly made a raid upon Chester. Lewis removed to Flint, but there too the English inhabitants maltreated him, and Lewis addressed them in a satiric poem of great pungency. He was, however, more hospitably received on returning to Llwydiarth, near Llanerchymedd, Anglesea. On the accession of Henry VII in 1485 he appears to have returned to Carmarthenshire, where he is said to have died not long after, and to have been buried at Abergwilly. A volume of his poems was published for the Cymmrodorion Society in 1837 (London, 8vo), under the editorship of the Revs. Walter Davies and John Jones (Tegid) [q. v.], but it contains no biographical notice of the writer, nor any account of the manuscripts from which the poems were transcribed. This volume contains about 150 poems, chiefly selected on account of the value of their historical and genealogical information; they are perhaps the best existing source of information about the part played by the Welsh in the wars of the roses (cf. Gairdner, *Richard III*, pp. 171, 277). There still remain unpublished a great number of his poems, many of which are in the Myvyrian collection in the Addit. MSS. of the British Museum. Hengwrt MSS. 37, 52, and 304, in the Peniarth collection, are supposed to be in his autograph, and poems by him are included in other manuscripts (18, 166, 247–248, 252, 270–1). Three poems, previously unpublished, are found in 'Cymru,' i. 115, and show that Lewis was a popular poet as well as a herald-bard.

[Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi; Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, ed. 1887, p. 89; Y Brython,

No. 18, p. 137; G. ab Rhys's Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, pp. 237–42; Cat. Hengwrt MSS. in Arch. Cambr. 4th ser.] D. Ll. T.

LEWIS, GRIFFITH GEORGE (1784–1859), lieutenant-general, colonel-commandant royal engineers, was born at Woolwich on 10 Nov. 1784. He was educated privately and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On completing the course of study at the academy he was sent with the next two senior cadets to the west of England to be instructed in surveying under Major W. Mudge, before obtaining his commission in the royal engineers. He was gazetted second lieutenant on 15 March 1803, and lieutenant on 2 July the same year. After a year at Chatham he joined the Portsmouth command, and in May 1805 embarked with the expedition under Sir James Craig [q. v.] He served for a time at Malta, and then took part in the campaign of Naples and Calabria. He was present at the battle of Maida on 4 July 1806, and after it joined Colonel Oswald's brigade in a projected attack on the castle of Scylla. They arrived before the place on the night of 11 July. Lewis and the English engineers laboured unceasingly in the construction of the siege batteries, from which fire was opened on the 21st. So great was the effect that on the following day the garrison capitulated. It consisted of some four hundred sappers and miners and artillerymen, being all the men of the technical corps of the Calabrian army, under Colonel Michel of the French engineers.

Lewis was promoted second captain on 18 Nov. 1807. He served under Sir J. Stuart at the capture of Ischia and Procida in the Bay of Naples in August 1809, and in the Ionian Islands under Sir John Oswald [q. v.] at the siege of Santa Maura in 1810. In February 1811 he returned to England, staying at Gibraltar on his way, and was stationed at Woolwich. On 10 July he embarked with the expedition for Sweden and the Danish island of Anhalt, and returning in September was sent to the eastern district. In December 1812 he embarked for Portugal, and was employed in throwing up the lines round Lisbon. In 1813 he served in the campaign in Spain under Wellington. He was promoted captain on 21 July 1813. At the siege of St. Sebastian he was twice wounded, and in the assault of the breach on 25 July so severely, that his leg had to be amputated above the knee. He was mentioned in Lord Lynedoch's despatches as having distinguished himself by gallant conduct, and was promoted brevet major on 21 Sept. for his services. The same month he returned to England invalided. After some time on the sick list he joined the army of occupation in France, and in the autumn of 1817 was employed on special service.

On 18 Jan. 1819 he embarked for Newfoundland, where he served for some years. On 29 July 1825 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He returned to England on 18 Sept. 1827. On 1 April 1828 he embarked for Canada to serve on a commission on the Rideau Canal, and came home again on 6 Sept. He was commanding royal engineer at Jersey from December 1830 till January 1836; at the Cape of Good Hope from March 1836 until the autumn of 1842; in Ireland from January 1843 to January 1847, and at Portsmouth from January 1847 till 3 April 1851. On 20 June 1838 he was promoted brevet colonel, and on 23 Nov. 1841 regimental colonel. From April 1851 until July 1856 he was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

He was promoted to be major-general on 11 Nov. 1851, and lieutenant-general on 12 Aug. 1858, and was made a colonel commandant of the corps of royal engineers on 23 Nov. 1858. He received the Peninsular war medal with two clasps (Maida and St. Sebastian), and was made a C.B. for his war services. He also received a pension of 200*l.* per annum for life for his wounds, and a distinguished service pension of 100*l.* per annum. He died at Brighton on 24 Oct. 1859.

On 6 March 1821 Lewis married Miss Fanny Bland at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Lewis was joint editor with Captain J. Williams of the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers,' and of the 'Corps Papers,' from 1847 until 1854. He also contributed to them the following papers: quarto series, vol. vi. 'Use of Fascines in forming Foundations;' vol. vii. 'Application of Forts, Towers, and Batteries to Coast Defence and Harbours;' vol. ix. 'On the Value of Fortresses;' vol. x. 'Memoir of Professional Life of Lieutenant-Colonel Brandreth, R.E.,' 'Defence of Country South of London,' 'Campaign of the Sutlej;' octavo series, vol. i. 'Observations on the Explosion of Mines at Seaford;' vol. ii. 'Description of Military Chapel at Dublin,' 'De la Défense Nationale en Angleterre;' vol. iii. 'Field Works for the Defence of Sicily in 1810;' vol. iv. 'Topographical Notes on the Seat of War in Turkey;' vol. v. 'Coast Defences;' vol. vi. 'Preponderance of Attack over Defence in Sieges;' vol. vii. 'Influence of Fortification upon Military Operations.' 'Corps Papers,' No. 1, 'Remarks on Casemates for Sea Batteries,' 'Drawbridges.'

[Corps Records, Despatches, &c.] R. H. V.

LEWIS, HUBERT (1825–1884), jurist, born on 23 March 1825, was the second son of Walter Clapham Lewis of Upper Norland House, Kensington, Middlesex. He was educated privately until, in December 1844, he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1848. He entered at the Middle Temple in May 1851, and after obtaining two certificates of honour was called to the bar in 1854. He practised conveyancing and equity, first at Bradford in Yorkshire (where he went the northern circuit and attended the West Riding sessions), and subsequently in London. He died unmarried on 6 March 1884 at Margate, and was buried in the cemetery there.

Lewis was the author of the following legal works: 1. 'Principles of Conveyancing,' London, 1863, 8vo. 2. 'Principles of Equity Drafting,' London, 1865, 8vo. 3. The sixth edition of Goldsmith's 'Equity,' London, 8vo, was almost entirely rewritten by him in 1870. 4. 'The Ancient Laws of Wales,' London, 1889, 8vo, published posthumously, under the editorship of Prof. J. E. Lloyd of Aberystwith; this work, which practically occupied the whole leisure of Lewis's lifetime, was prepared with the view of proving that the English constitution and the law of real property were largely based upon or borrowed from early British institutions, which he reconstructed out of material found in the Welsh code of Howel the Good and in 'The Record of Carnarvon,' or out of the evidence of place-names, and some very inaccurate etymological reasoning based thereon. Lewis also left behind him in manuscript some works on 'Local Nomenclature' and kindred subjects, but these have not been published.

[Private communication from the family; preface to the Ancient Laws of Wales.] D. Ll. T.

LEWIS, JAMES HENRY (1786–1853), stenographer, born in the parish of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, in August 1786, was the eldest son of James Lewis, cloth manufacturer and landowner, of the oil mills, Ebley, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. He became a professional teacher of writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and shorthand, and carried on business at 104 High Holborn; but being compelled to leave London on account of his health, he spent several years in travelling through the provinces, and taught and lectured on writing and stenography in the principal towns of the United Kingdom. During these wanderings he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who, on 10 July 1826, wrote in his diary: 'This morning I was visited by a Mr. Lewis, a smart Cockney, whose object is to amend the handwriting. He uses as a mechanical aid a sort of puzzle of wire and ivory, which is put upon the fingers to keep them in the desired position, like the muzzle on a dog's nose to make him bear himself right in the field. It is ingenious and may be useful. If the man comes here [Edinburgh], as he proposes, in the winter, I will take lessons' (*Journal of Sir Walter Scott*, 1890, i. 224).

On his return to London Lewis took a house in the Waterloo Road, but ultimately he settled at 113 Strand, nearly opposite Exeter Hall. In June 1853 he retired to 49 Milton Road, Gravesend, where he died on 30 Nov. in that year. He was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. By his first wife he had a son and four daughters; one of the latter, with her husband, carried on the business in the Strand till about 1870, and the house was soon afterwards pulled down; by his second wife, who is still living (1892), he had a son, Mr. Alfred Lionel Lewis.

His system of shorthand first appeared anonymously at London in 1814, under the title of 'The Art of Writing with the Velocity of Speech.' It was often reproduced, with the author's name on the title-page, as 'The Ready Writer, or the Ne Plus Ultra of Shorthand,' and under other titles. One undated edition, which claims to be the ninety-seventh, is entitled 'The Ready Writer and Interpreter of the Royal Lewisian System of Shorthand.' In some of the editions the rules and instructions are given in doggerel and jocose rhymes. All these works display so much egotism, empiricism, and eccentricity, that many stenographers have been inclined to unduly underrate the value of the system itself, which nevertheless possesses considerable merit and is still used by some professional shorthand writers in the high court of justice. The best exposition of it is to be found, not in Lewis's own books, most of which are purposely obscure, having been intended for the exclusive use of his pupils, but in a treatise by Thomas Campbell Foster [q. v.] entitled 'Plain Instructions for the Attainment of an Improved, Complete, and Practical System of Shorthand,' London, 1838, 8vo. Lewis reintroduced the quadrant signs, or what Byrom called 'curvilinear diagonal strokes,' which Taylor declined to use, and thus he obtained a larger number of simple signs for his alphabet. Following the example of Mason and Gurney he kept the circle for the most frequent letter, *s*, and he produced an alphabet which combined facility of junction with great lineality.

Lewis also published 'An Historical Ac-

count of the Rise and Progress of Shorthand, extracted from Lectures delivered at different periods by the Author, comprehending an impartial and critical Examination of the various Systems down to the present time,' London, 1816, 8vo, with plates giving specimens of the Tironian notes and seventy-three alphabets from John Willis to Oxley. This is a valuable work, and according to Mr. Pocknell 'it yet remains the best history which any student entering upon the theoretical aspect of shorthand can consult.' In the correspondence between Robert Cabell Roffe and Thomas Molineux of Macclesfield, in 'The Grand Master,' it is asserted, on no apparent authority, that Hewson Clarke [q. v.] was the real author of this history.

Lewis made an important collection of about 240 books on shorthand, exclusive of duplicates. After his death this collection was divided among the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Birmingham Free Library, and the library of Cornelius Walford (*Shorthand*, i. 163, 177).

His portrait has been engraved; and an oil-painting is in the possession of his son, Mr. A. L. Lewis.

[Private information; Gibson's Bibliography of Shorthand; Edward Pocknell, in the Journalist, 5 Aug. 1887, p. 271; Palatine Note-book, i. 92; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand. p. 206; Snell's Brachygraphic Alphabet; Buck's Stenographic Standard; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. xii. 33; Anti-Jacobin Review, l. 288; Shorthand, i. 191, ii. 254; Anderson's Hist. of Shorthand, pp. 113, 266–76.]

T. C.

LEWIS, JOHN (1675–1747), author, born in the parish of St. Nicholas, Bristol, on 29 Aug. 1675, was the eldest son of John Lewis, wine cooper, of that city. Francis Lewis, vicar of Worth Matravers, Dorset, was his paternal grandfather. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of John Eyre, merchant, of Poole. He received an excellent education, first under Samuel Conant, rector of Lichet-Matravers, next at Wimborne grammar school, under John Moyle and afterwards under John Russel in the grammar school at Poole. He acted as assistant to Russel, who, after his removal to Wapping, obtained for Lewis admission to the free school of Ratcliff Cross, belonging to the Coopers' Company. On leaving school he became tutor to the sons of Daniel Wigfall, a Turkey and lead merchant, and afterwards, 30 March 1694, was admitted a batler of Exeter College, Oxford, under the tuition of George Verman, a friend of Conant, his first instructor. In order to supplement his slender means while at the university he became assistant in the free school of Poole in 1696. After graduating B.A. on 14 Oct. 1697 he returned to his old friend Russel at Wapping, and shortly afterwards was ordained deacon.

In April 1698 he became curate of Acrise, Kent, and was collated to the rectory of the parish on 4 Sept. 1699. In 1702, Archbishop Tenison having ordered the sequestration of the rectory of Hawkinge, near Dover, licensed Lewis to serve the cure, and in 1705 presented him to the vicarage of St. John the Baptist, Margate (Hasted, *Kent*, iv. 359). The archbishop collated him to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe, and to the desolate rectory of Eastbridge in 1706, and subsequently removed him to the vicarage of Minster, to which he was instituted on 10 March 1708–9. Lewis was appointed to preach at the archiepiscopal visitation on 28 May 1712, when his whiggish and low-church views excited the open hostility of his hearers. He commenced M.A. in 1712 as a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Masters, *Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll.* ii. 340). In 1714 he offended a former friend, John Johnson 'of Cranbrook' [q. v.], by attacking, in his 'Bread and Wine in the Holy Eucharist not a proper Material Propitiatory Sacrifice,' Johnson's 'Unbloody Sacrifice & Altar Unvailed,' which presented the high-church position. Archbishop Tenison, Dr. Waterland, and Dr. Bradford approved Lewis's reply, and when he re-enunciated his views in Canterbury Cathedral on 30 Jan. 1717, Archbishop Wake rewarded him with the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. From this time until his death he was engaged in numerous works on biography and topography. Dying on 16 Jan. 1746–7, he was buried in the chancel of his church at Minster, where he had been vicar for upwards of thirty-seven years. Archbishop Wake characterised him as 'vir sobrius, et bonus prædicator.' He composed more than a thousand sermons, but he ordered his executor to destroy them, 'lest they might contribute to the laziness of others.'

He married the youngest daughter of Robert Knowles of Herne, Kent. She died in 1720, leaving no issue.

Lewis is chiefly known by his biographies of Wiclif, Caxton, Pecock, and Bishop Fisher, in all of which his strong protestant bias is apparent. They are tedious compilations, but contain the result of much original research. The earliest was: 1. 'The History of the Life and Sufferings of . . . John Wicliffe. . . . With a Collection of Papers relating to the said History, never before printed,' Lond. 1720 and 1723, 8vo; new edit., corrected and enlarged by the author,

Oxford, 1820, 8vo. The original manuscript of the last revision is in the Bodleian (Rawlinson Collection, C. 979). 2. 'The Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, of the Weald of Kent, the first Printer in England. In which is given an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Art of Prynting in England during his time, till 1493,' was first published, Lond. 1737, 8vo. In this work he was assisted by Sir Peter Thompson and Joseph Ames. The major part of it is inserted by Dibdin in his edition of Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities.' It has been completely superseded by William Blades's 'Biography of Caxton.' Collections for a history of printing by Lewis, dated 1741, are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 20035. 3. 'The Life of Reynold Pecocke, Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester; ... being a sequel of the Life of Dr. J. Wiclif, in order to an introduction to the history of the English Reformation,' appeared in 1744, 8vo; new edit. Oxford, 1820, 8vo. The original manuscript is in the Bodleian (Rawl. C. 413). 4. 'The Life of Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. With an Appendix of illustrative Documents and Papers,' was first printed in 2 vols. in 1855, from the original autograph manuscript dated 1730–1, and now Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 28650. With an introduction by T. Hudson Turner. Lewis also edited Roper's 'Life of More,' 1729, 8vo, and he left in manuscript lives of Servetus (written in answer to Sir Benjamin Hodges's biography, Lond. 1724, and formerly in Sir Peter Thompson's possession); of John Wallis, 1735 (copies of which are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 32601, and in Bodl. MS. Rawl. C. 978); of George Hickes [q. v.], 1744–5 (formerly belonging to Sir P. Thompson); of John Johnson of Cranbrook (formerly belonging to Thompson). None of these have been printed. Part of an autobiography by Lewis, which he continued till near his death, is extant in a copy transcribed for Thompson. This transcript, which only brings the narrative down to 1738, forms Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 28651. The original manuscript belonged to Joseph Ames in 1752.

Lewis's topographical works are of higher value. They deal mainly with Kent. The chief are: 1. 'The History and Antiquities, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of the Isle of Tenet in Kent,' Lond. 1723, 4to; 2nd edit., with additions, 2 pts. Lond. 1736, 4to. 2. 'The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Church of Favresham, in Kent, of the adjoining Priory of Davington, and Maison-Dieu of Ospringe, and Parish of Bocton subtus le Bleyne,' 2 pts. [Lond.] 1727, 4to. 3. 'A little Dissertation on the Antiquities of the two ancient Ports of Richborough and Sandwich, by the Isle of Tenet in Kent. Printed verbatim from the original MS.,' Lond. 1851, 12mo, being No. 13 of a 'Series of Tracts on British Topography.' Only sixty copies were printed. Gough also ascribes to Lewis 'The History and Antiquities of Rochester,' Lond. 1723, 8vo.

Lewis also made some important contributions to religious history and bibliography. Pursuing his study of Wiclif he published in 1731 'The New Testament, translated out of the Latin Vulgat by John Wiclif, S.T.P., about 1378: to which is præfixt a History of the Translations of the Bible and New Testament, &c. into English,' Lond. fol. A copy, interleaved, with manuscript additions by Lewis, and some notes by Sir Peter Thompson, fetched 10*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Heber's library. The 'History of Translations' was issued separately with additions as 'A Complete History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English, both in MS. and in print,' 2nd edit., with large additions, Lond. 1739, 8vo; 3rd edit., with an appendix drawn from Newcome's 'Historical View of English Biblical Translations,' Lond. 1818, 8vo. In 1738 appeared 'A brief History of the Rise and Progress of Anabaptism in England; to which is prefixed some account of Dr. John Wicliffe, with a Defence of him from the false Charge of his denying Infant Baptism,' Lond. 8vo. The author's copy, with large manuscript additions for a new edition, is in the Bodleian Library (Rawl. C. 409–12). A 'Reply' to the work, by Thomas Crosby, is dated 1738. Lewis pursued the subject in 'A Vindication of the Ancient Britons and the Pighards of Bohemia from the false accusation of being Anabaptists,' Lond. 1741, 12mo. Richard Chilton published 'Some Observations' on this work, 1743, 8vo.

Lewis wrote very many tracts on theological and antiquarian topics. The principal are: 1. 'The Church Catechism explain'd by way of question and answer, and confirm'd by Scripture proofs,' Lond. 1700, 12mo, frequently reprinted. It has been translated into Irish and Welsh. 2. 'An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England, in a particular examination of a book [by Matthew Tindal] entituled "The Rights of the Christian Church," and its second Defence,' Lond. 1711, 8vo. 3. 'The Agreement of the Lutheran Churches with the Church of England, shewn from the publick Confessions of the several Churches,' Lond. 1715, 8vo. 4. 'Two letters in defence of the English Liturgy and Reformation,' a reply to Thomas Bisse [q. v.], 2nd edit., with additions, 2 pts. Lond. 1717, 8vo. A manuscript history of

the English Liturgy by Lewis, dated 1723, once belonged to Edmund Calamy. 5. 'Historical Essay upon the Consecration of Churches,' Lond. 1719, 8vo. 6. 'A Specimen of the Errors in the second volume of Collier's "Ecclesiastical History," being a Vindication of Bishop Burnet's "History of the Reformation,"' 1724, 8vo. 7. 'A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England,' Lond. 1736, 4to. 8. 'A brief Discovery of the Arts of the Popish Protestant Missioners in England, to pave the way for the restitution . . . of Popery,' Lond. 1750, 8vo. 9. 'An Essay towards an account of Bishops suffragan in England' printed in Nichols's 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' 1790, vol. vi. 10. 'Of the Books used in Churches and Monasteries here in England before the Reformation,' printed in Gutch's 'Collectanea Curiosa,' ii. 165 (from Rawl. MS. in the Bodleian, C. 412).

Many of Lewis's tracts remain unprinted. Among Rawlinson's MSS. are: 'Popish Cruelty exemplified in the persecution of the English Lollards from 1382 to 1507;' and three tracts on the Eucharist.

A catalogue of Lewis's manuscripts sold by Abraham Langford [q. v.] of Covent Garden, December 1749, is copied with the prices in Addit. MS. 28651, f. 46.

A portrait, engraved by G. White, is prefixed to the 'History of Thanet' (2nd edit.); and a mezzotint print by Vertue to the edition of Wiclif's New Testament.

[Manuscript Autobiography; Addit. MS. 15521; Archæologia, iv. 29; Boase's Register of Exeter College, p. 253; Brydges's Restituta, i. 67, 69, 73; Dibdin's Bibliomania; Evans's Portraits, n. 18386; Gent. Mag. 1731 359, 1747 41, 47; Gutch's Collect. Curiosa, ii. 165; Hasted's Kent, iii. 348, 410, 435; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Macray's Cat. of the Rawlinson MSS.; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. pp. 256, 320, 323, 337, 364, 370, App. p. 102; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. viii. 66; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 73, 420, 599; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

LEWIS, JOHN DELAWARE (1828–1884), miscellaneous writer, born in St. Petersburg in 1828, was only surviving son of John Delaware Lewis, a Russia merchant, by Emma, daughter of James Hamilton Clewlow, R.N. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. While at Cambridge he published, under the pseudonym 'John Smith of Smith Hall, gent.,' a volume, 'Sketches of Cantabs' (London, 1849, 18mo), which had considerable success, and reached a third edition in 1858. Lewis was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas 1858, and went the south-eastern circuit. From 1868 to 1874 he represented Devonport as a liberal in the House of Commons, unsuccessfully contesting the same constituency in February 1874 and in 1880, and Oxford in March 1874. He was a J.P. for Devon and Hampshire, and a lieutenant in the Pembrokeshire artillery militia. He spent much time at Arcachon. He died at Westbury House, Petersfield, Hampshire, on 1 Aug. 1884.

Lewis married, on 6 Jan. 1868, Teresa, eldest daughter of Sir Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, but left no issue.

Lewis was a versatile scholar, who wrote as well in French as in English. Besides contributions to periodical literature, he published, among other works: 1. 'Across the Atlantic,' London, 1850, 8vo. 2. 'Our College,' London, 1857, 8vo. 3. 'Science and Revelation,' 1871. 4. 'Hints for the Evidences of Spiritualism, by M.P.' 1872, 1875. 5. 'Juvenalis Satiræ, with a literal English Prose Version and Notes,' London, 1873, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1882, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. A translation of Pliny's 'Letters,' London, 1879, 8vo. 7. 'Esprit des Grecs et des Romains,' 1881. 8. 'De la Procédure criminelle en France et en Angleterre,' 1882. 9. 'Causes Célèbres,' Paris, 1883. At the time of his death he was engaged upon an edition of Seneca's works and an English-French dictionary.

[Information kindly supplied by H. Le Roy Lewis, esq.; Times, 2 Aug. 1884; Academy, 9 Aug. 1884.] W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK (1805–1876), painter of Italian, Spanish, and oriental subjects, was the eldest son of Frederick Christian Lewis [q. v.] the engraver, and was born in Foley Street, London, in 1805, in the same house (it is said) as Edwin Landseer [q. v.], with whose family the Lewises were intimate. He received his first instruction from his father, and began to etch while still quite a boy. Some of his early etchings, principally after pictures by Dutch masters, are in the British Museum, but the first bent of his art was towards animals, which he used to study at the menagerie in Exeter 'Change. His father agreed that he should be a painter if he exhibited and sold a picture. This he did in 1820, his first exhibited picture in the British Institution being bought by George Garrard, A.R.A., the animal painter. In 1821 he exhibited at the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours (now the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours) and at the Royal Academy, his contributions to the latter being 'Puppies' and 'The Intruding Cur,' which were followed in 1822 and 1823

by portraits of dogs and horses, and a picture of a monkey who has broken a mirror in trying to get at its image in the glass. This was called 'Fatal Curiosity,' and was praised by Stothard. His first large picture, 'Deer-shooting at Belhus, Essex,' was bought by Hurst and Robinson, and he soon attracted the attention of Northcote, who purchased some of his sketches of animals, and introduced him to Sir Thomas Lawrence, by whom he was engaged to put in backgrounds and animals for his portraits. Six studies of wild animals, etched and mezzotinted by himself, were published by W. B. Cooke of Soho Square about 1825. These were afterwards the subject of eloquent praise by Mr. Ruskin (see *Pre-Raphaelitism*, 1851). He was at this time employed by George IV on deer and sporting subjects at Windsor. In both 1824 and 1825 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture of a lion and lioness, and in 1826 his father published 'Twelve Etchings of Domestic Subjects,' &c., by him. These were pure etchings, without mezzotint, and included some of his studies at Windsor. At this time he had a preference for water-colour, and in 1827 was elected an associate of the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours, sending to their exhibition of this year two drawings of 'Vanquished Lions' and 'A Dying Lioness.' Among his pictures at the Royal Academy this year was an 'Eagle disturbed at his Prey by a Lioness,' but after this time, though he continued to send to the Royal Academy exhibitions, his contributions were for many years of inferior importance to the drawings he sent to the Water-colour Society, of which he was elected a full member in 1829.

In 1827 he left his father's house and went to live at 21 St. John's Wood Road, and about this time took a tour in the Tyrol and Italy, the effects of which were visible in his exhibited works of 1828 and following years till 1831, when his drawings of 'Peasant Studies in the Highlands of Scotland' showed that he had been to North Britain. In 1832 he exhibited his most important drawing of this period, 'Highland Hospitality,' which was engraved in mezzotint by William Giles. Though he never lost his love of animals, he had now abandoned his exclusive aim as an animal painter, and the whole scope of his art was altered and developed by his visit to Spain (1832–4). His drawings for the next three or four years were devoted to Spanish subjects, remarkable for their fine style and colouring. They included studies of the people, street scenes, church interiors, bullfights, and some incidents of the Carlist war. Perhaps the most important of the last class was 'A Spy of the Christino Army brought before the Carlist general-in-chief, Zumalcarragui,' exhibited at the Water-colour Society in 1837. It is engraved (on wood) in the 'Art Journal' for 1858. In 1838 he was in Paris, where he executed 'Murillo painting the Virgin in the Franciscan Convent at Seville,' and 'The Pillage of a Convent by Guerilla Soldiers,' both of which were exhibited in that year. These drawings, with one of a 'Devotional Procession in Toledo,' 1841, may be said to mark the end of his Spanish period. During this time his contributions to the Royal Academy were confined to studies of single figures. The fame of 'Spanish' Lewis, as he was then called, was increased by the publication of two series of lithographs, 'Sketches and Drawings of the Alhambra,' published 1835, and 'Lewis's Sketches of Spain and Spanish Character,' 1836, in the first of which he was assisted by J. D. Harding [q. v.], who drew some of the subjects on the stone. In 1838 he appeared as the lithographer of another man's drawings, in a volume uniform with his own, 'Illustrations of Constantinople, by Coke Smith. Many of his Spanish drawings were engraved on a large scale. (For a list of his engraved works, which included some book illustrations in Finden's 'Illustrations of Byron' and elsewhere, see Roget, *Hist. of the Old Water-colour Society*, ii. 139).

Between 1838 and 1850 Lewis made no sign as an artist, except by two drawings sent to the society's exhibition in 1841, one of which has been mentioned. The other was an important drawing of 'Easterday at Rome.' He appears to have suffered from ill-health, and to have resided at Rome for some time, but he quitted that city for travels towards the East in 1839. In 1840 he went to Corfu and Albania, made sketches in Janina and the Pindus, nearly died of fever in the Gulf of Corinth, but went on to Athens and Constantinople, where he met and bid a last farewell to Wilkie, who died on the voyage home. The summer of 1842 was spent in Asia Minor and the winter at Cairo. In 1843 he made excursions to Mount Sinai, and up the Nile into Nubia, &c. In 1844 Thackeray, an old friend of his, visited him in Cairo, and found him established in the Arab quarter in the most complete oriental fashion. But even Cairo was too civilised for him at that time, and he preferred the life of the desert, under the tents and the stars (Thackeray, *Cornhill to Cairo*, 1891, pp. 324–330, with a humorous portrait of the painter).

In 1848 the name of Lewis, who had contributed nothing to the exhibitions of

the society since 1841, and had given no reasons for the neglect, was withdrawn from the list of members, but on a promise to conform to the rules he was re-elected a member. He did not contribute again, however, till 1850, when he sent a picture of 'The Hhareem,' which created a sensation.

This was the first of the drawings of his last or 'oriental' period, in which he developed a new style of manipulation, very minute in touch but extremely broad in effect, and, with extreme elaboration of detail and a brilliant complexity of light and shade, retaining all his old mastery of draughtsmanship and fine feeling for colour. The novelty of the first drawings in this style was emphasised by the new spirit in which his subjects were treated—the spirit, not of a traveller in search of the picturesque, but one who by a long sojourn in a strange country had become intimate with the character of the inhabitants and familiar with their mode of life.

In 1851 he returned to England, and after a short stay at 6 Upper Hornton Villas, Campden Hill, he married and settled at 'The Holme' at Walton-on-the-Thames, where he resided for the remainder of his life, working out the result of his eastern studies with endless patience and consummate skill. In 1852 appeared his second Egyptian drawing, 'An Arab Scribe, Cairo,' a work of distinct character and high finish; and though he did not send anything to the next exhibition of the Water-colour Society, he became again an annual exhibitor in 1854, when he also made his reappearance at the Royal Academy. The drawings of 'Camels and Bedouins,' 1854, and 'The Well in the Desert' and 'The Greeting in the Desert,' 1855, with their truthful representation of Arab life in the desert, then a novelty in art, and by their masterly rendering of shade and sunshine, greatly increased his fame. In 1856 Lewis was elected president of the Water-colour Society (in place of Copley Fielding, who had died in the previous year), and sent a drawing in body-colour to its exhibition—'A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai,' 1842—which drew from Mr. Ruskin this notable encomium: 'I have no hesitation in ranking it among the most wonderful pictures in the world; nor do I believe that, since the death of Paul Veronese, anything has been painted comparable to it in its own line' (*Notes on some of the Principal Pictures, &c.*, 1856).

In 1858 Lewis, finding that oil pictures paid better than water-colours, resigned his presidency and membership of the Water-colour Society, and set himself to win the honours of the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in the following year, and a full member in 1865. In 1866 he exhibited his diploma picture, 'The Door of a Café in Cairo,' and of the rest of his life the main record is to be found in the catalogues of the Royal Academy. The pictures of this period were founded on his Eastern sketches, and fully sustained, if they did not materially add to, his reputation. In 1876 he retired from the Academy, and he died at Walton-on-Thames on 15 Aug. in the same year. He was buried at Frimley, Surrey.

The works remaining in his possession at his death were sold at Christie's in May 1877. Several of his works in water-colour, chiefly studies and sketches, are in the South Kensington Museum. A set of over sixty small studies from the old masters, with a view of the Tribune at Florence, are in the National Gallery of Scotland. They were purchased by the Royal Scottish Academy in 1853, in which year Lewis was made an honorary member of that institution.

[Redgraves' Century of Painters, 1890; Redgrave's Dict. 1878; Bryan's Dict. (Graves and Armstrong); Art Journal, 1858 and 1876; Ruskin's Pre-Raphaelitism, Notes on the Principal Pictures of 1856, and Modern Painters; Roget's Hist. of the Old Water-colour Society.]

C. M.

LEWIS, JOYCE or JOCASTA (*d.* 1557), martyr, was only daughter of Thomas Curzon of Croxall, Staffordshire, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Aston of Tixall in the same county. She married, first, Sir George Appleby, in Leicestershire, and, after his death at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, Thomas Lewis, who had acquired part of the manor of Mancetter, Warwickshire, during the reign of Edward VI. For a time she was a strict catholic, but having been attracted towards protestantism by the death of the martyr Lawrence Saunders in 1555, the impression was confirmed by the teaching of a neighbour, John Glover, brother of Robert Glover (*d.* 1555) [q. v.] Her irreverent behaviour in church was made the subject of complaint to the Bishop of Lichfield, and he sent a citation which, however, Lewis is said to have forced the official to eat. The bishop bound the husband in 100*l.* to bring his wife up for trial in a month, which he did in spite of intercession from friends. Mrs. Lewis was detained in prison for a year, and burnt at Lichfield 18 Dec. 1557: she was accompanied to the stake by Augustine Bernher [q. v.] She left two sons by her first husband. A tablet to the memory of Joyce Lewis and Robert Glover was erected in Mancetter Church in 1833.

[Foxe's Actes and Monuments, viii. 401–5, 429, 777; Harl. MS. 421, f. 78; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire; Riching's Mancetter Martyrs, edit. 1860; Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 572.]
W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, LEOPOLD DAVID (1828–1890), dramatist, eldest son of David Lewis of Middlesex, physician, was born in London in 1828, was educated at King's College School, was admitted a solicitor in 1850, and practised at 4 Skinner's Place, Sise Lane, London, till 1875. A drama called 'The Bells,' which he had adapted from 'Le Juif Polonais,' by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre 25 Nov. 1871, and was rendered notable by Mr. Henry Irving's striking impersonation of the leading character, Mathias, the conscience-stricken burgomaster. This was published as No. 97 of Lacy's series of acting editions. Lewis's other dramas were the 'Wandering Jew,' Adelphi Theatre, 14 April 1873; 'Give a Dog a Bad Name,' Adelphi, 18 Nov. 1876; and the 'Foundlings,' Sadler's Wells, 8 Oct. 1881. From February to December 1868 Lewis and Mr. Alfred Thompson conducted a monthly periodical entitled 'The Mask, a Humorous and Fantastic Review.' Lewis and Mr. Thompson wrote all the articles, and the latter supplied all the illustrations. Despite its cleverness, the work met with little favour from the public. Lewis also wrote a series of tales in three volumes entitled 'A Peal of Merry Bells,' published in 1880. He died in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London on 23 Feb. 1890, and was buried at Kensal Green.

[Times, 25 Feb. 1890, p. 5, and 27 Feb., p. 9; Era, 1 March 1890, p. 10; Mask, 1868, p. iii., with portrait; St. Stephen's Review, 1 March 1890, p. 8, and 8 March, p. 18, with portrait.] G. C. B.

LEWIS, Lady MARIA THERESA, (1803–1865), biographer, was only daughter of George Villiers, third son of Thomas Villiers, first earl of Clarendon, by his wife, Theresa Parker, daughter of the first Lord Boringdon. George Frederick William Villiers, fourth earl of Clarendon [q. v.], the well-known statesman, was her brother, and she was granted the precedence of an earl's daughter February 1839. She was born on 8 March 1803, and married for the first time, on 6 Nov. 1830, Thomas Henry Lister [q. v.], who died in 1842. On 26 Oct. 1844 she married her second husband, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart. [q. v.] Lady Theresa had a taste for literature. She was descended in the female line from Edward Hyde, the great earl of Clarendon, whose life was written by her first husband, and in 1852 she published in three volumes 'The Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon;' the book gives biographies of most of the people whose portraits were to be found in the Clarendon gallery at The Grove, Watford, which had descended successively to her father and brother; the lives of Lord Falkland, Lord Capel, and the Marquis of Hertford occupy the greater part of the volumes. Miss Mary Berry [q. v.] was so well impressed with the undertaking that she bequeathed her papers to Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Lady Theresa's father-in-law, with the proviso that in the event of his death they were to go to Lady Theresa. Accordingly, in 1865 was published in three volumes 'Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry from the year 1783 to 1852,' edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. The work is judiciously done. Lady Lewis also edited a novel by the Hon. Emily Eden, and dramatised two fairy tales for juvenile performers. She survived her husband two years, and died 9 Nov. 1865, at the principal's lodgings, Brasenose College, Oxford.

[Annual Register, 1865, pp. 325, 327; Gent. Mag. 1865 pt. ii. p. 802.] E. L.

LEWIS, MARK (*fl.* 1678), financial and miscellaneous writer, was apparently in 1670 a master in a school conducted on improved principles by A. Bret at Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex. His method of teaching so pleased the Earl of Anglesey, then lord privy seal, that he placed his grandsons at the school, and secured Lewis's rights to the invention by letters patent. About 1676 Lewis devoted himself to the concoction of various quackish schemes for the reduction of taxation, the increase of trade, and the establishment of banks. In 1677 he affixed the letters 'D.D.' to his name.

His writings are: 1. 'An Essay to facilitate the Education of Youth by bringing down the Rudiments of Grammar to the Sense of Seeing,' 8vo (London, 1670?) 2. '[Rudimenta?] Grammaticæ Puerilis, or the Rudiments of the Latin and Greek Tongues, &c. (an Apologie for a Grammar printed about twenty years since, . . . and reprinted for the use of a private school, &c.),' 8vo, London [1671]. 3. 'Plain and Short Rules for pointing Periods and reading Sentences grammatically,' 8vo (London, 1675?) 4. 'Vestibulum Technicum, or an Artificial Vestibulum. Wherein the sense of Janua Linguarum is contained and most of the leading Words are compiled into Plain and Short Sentences,' &c., 8vo, London, 1675. 5. 'A Model for a School for the better Education of Youth,' 8vo, London

[1675 ?] 6. 'Proposals to increase Trade and to advance his Majesties Revenue, without any hazard, . . . and with apparent Profit to Everybody,' 8vo, London, 1677. 7. 'Proposals to the King and Parliament how this Tax of one hundred sixty thousand pounds per moneth may be raised by a monethly Tax for one year . . . by setting up Banks here like the Bank at Venice,' 4to, London, 1677. 8. 'A Short Model of a Bank, . . . which . . . will be able to give out bills of credit to a vast extent, that all persons will accept of rather than mony,' 8vo [London, 1677]. 9. 'Proposals to the King and Parliament, or a large Model of a Bank,' 4to, London, 1678.

[Lewis's Works.] G. G.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY (1775–1818), author of the 'Monk,' was born in London on 9 July 1775. His father, Matthew Lewis, was deputy secretary-at-war, and proprietor of large estates in Jamaica (see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. x. 396). His mother was Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Sewell, master of the rolls from 1764 to 1784. She was 'much admired at court,' famous for her grace in dancing minuets, and was an accomplished musician. Matthew was the eldest of four children, the others being Maria, wife of Sir Henry Lushington; Sophia, wife of Colonel Sheddon; and Barrington, who became deformed and died young from an injury to the spine. Matthew, his mother's pet companion, was a precocious child, and showed an early talent for music. After going to a school kept by Dr. Fountaine, he entered Westminster, where he distinguished himself as an actor in the 'town boys' play,' and afterwards went to Christ Church. While he was still a schoolboy his parents were separated. Mrs. Lewis went to France, and received a handsome allowance from her husband. Matthew showed much sense and good feeling in keeping up affectionate communications with his mother, while remaining on good terms with his father, and conveying messages between them. In 1791 (letter from Paris in 'Life,' p. 52, is wrongly dated 1792) he visited Paris, and a letter to his mother shows that he was already writing a farce and a novel. In the same year (his sixteenth) he wrote the 'East Indian.' In the summer of 1792 he went to Weimar, where he was introduced to Goethe, the 'celebrated author of "Werter"' (*Life*, i. 72). His taste for German literature either took him to Weimar or was acquired there. In any case he became a good German scholar. Goethe's 'Sorrows of Werter' (first translated 1779), Schiller's 'Robbers' (first translated 1792), had impressed him, and had become popular in England. He stayed at Weimar till the beginning of 1793, and after a visit to Lord Douglas at Bothwell Castle and the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, returned to Oxford. In 1794 he became attaché to the British embassy at the Hague. Here in ten weeks (*ib.* i. 133) he wrote the 'Monk,' having been induced to go on with it by his interest in the 'Mysteries of Udolpho' (1794). It appeared as 'Ambrosio, or the Monk,' in the summer of 1795. The story was taken from 'Santon Barsisa' in the 'Guardian' (No. 148). The book hit the public taste, which had just been turned towards Mrs. Radcliffe's romances, a form of literature of which Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto' (1765) set the first example. The monk's indecency provoked many protests, and the attorney-general moved for an injunction against its sale. The prosecution, however, was dropped, and in his second edition the author expunged the most objectionable passages. Meanwhile he became famous at the age of twenty, and was received in the highest society. He sat in the House of Commons from 1796 to 1802 for Hindon, Wiltshire. His father made him an allowance of 1,000*l.* a year. He took a cottage at Barnes about 1798 (*Life*, pp. 183, 222), which was ornamented according to the taste of the day, had chambers in the Albany, and lived equally with great people and with actors and musicians. He knew the Duchess of York, whom he visited at Oatlands, the Princess of Wales, and other royal personages, and, according to Scott, was a good deal too fond of the nobility. He wrote plays and a great many poems, which, if of moderate merit, show a facility of versification almost equal to Moore's. He set many of them to music. In 1798 he brought out the 'Castle Spectre' at Drury Lane under Sheridan's management. It was founded upon a romance (never published) written in his earliest days of authorship. It ran for sixty nights, and was long popular with lovers of ghosts, horrors, and thunderstorms.

Lewis frequently visited the fifth Duke of Argyll at Inverary, and there, according to his biographer, fell in love with the duke's daughter, Lady Charlotte, married in June 1796 to Colonel Campbell, and afterwards Lady Charlotte Bury [q. v.] A walk with her in which they met a maniac suggested his once popular ballad 'Crazy Jane' (*ib.* i. 186–7). After her marriage he continued to be her friend, and at her house he first met Scott in 1798. Scott, then unknown, was much flattered by the condescension of a recognised poet. Lewis had already, through their common friend William Erskine, asked

for Scott's help in collecting the 'Tales of Wonder.' The book, which included contributions from Scott, Leyden, and various translations and imitations, was published with little success in 1801. Lewis also procured the publication in 1799 of Scott's translation of 'Goetz von Berlichingen.'

In the winter of 1804–5 Lewis had a quarrel with his father, who had formed a connection with a woman in a good social position and desired his son to treat her with the respect due to a stepmother. Lewis resented the insult to his mother, and appears from his letters to have behaved with much feeling and sense. The father broke with him, and for a time reduced his allowance, though it seems to have been restored before long to the original amount (*ib.* i. 286, 307, 309, ii. 84). A reconciliation was not effected till shortly before the father's death on 17 May 1812. The whole property was left to the son. Lewis now became a rich man. He enabled his mother to settle in comfort at the 'White Cottage,' near Leatherhead. The house was furnished with such taste as to call forth the highest eloquence of the son's biographer.

Lewis wrote no more plays. He wished to inquire into the condition of the negroes upon his West Indian property. He sailed from England on 10 Nov. 1815, and landed at Jamaica on 1 Jan. 1816. He made careful arrangements for the welfare of his slaves, and left a code of rules to secure them against cruelty. He sailed for England on 31 March, and soon after landing went to visit Byron and Shelley at Geneva. While at the Maison Diodati (20 Aug. 1816) he drew up a codicil to his will, witnessed by Byron, Shelley, and Polidori, which provided that any future holder of the property should be obliged to spend three months in Jamaica every third year, in order to see that the negroes were properly treated; and he directed that none of them should be sold. He visited Florence, Rome, and Naples in the winter, and in July 1817 was again with Byron in Venice. At the end of the year he sailed again for Jamaica. After a long and stormy voyage of twelve weeks he reached it early in 1818. He sailed again for England on 4 May. He was almost immediately attacked by yellow fever, and died on 14 May 1818. He was buried at sea the same day. He left 1,000*l.* a year to his mother, and the rest of his estates equally between his sisters (will, dated 5 June 1812, in 'Life,' ii. 373–81).

Lewis, says Scott, was a man of very diminutive though well-made figure, with singular eyes, projecting like those of some insect (a portrait is prefixed to the 'Life'). He looked like a schoolboy all his life, and retained many of the qualities of a precocious and ill-educated schoolboy. His intellectual vivacity enabled him to catch the literary fashion of the day, and his books secured a temporary success, partly due to the dash of indecency. His writings are chiefly memorable as illustrations of a temporary phase of taste, and from their influence upon Scott's first poetical efforts. Both Scott and Byron pronounce him to have been an intolerable bore, apparently from his boundless loquacity; and Byron of all people oddly complains that though a 'jewel of a man,' he had been spoilt by living in a bad set. His biographers have been rather needlessly surprised that with such qualities he had also many solid virtues. Benevolence and good sense often underlie much foppishness and some laxity of morals. Besides his good conduct to his parents under great difficulties, his biographer tells of many acts of generosity. Though not in favour of emancipation, Lewis was a friend of Wilberforce, and did his best for his slaves. He was accused, and apparently with some justice, of injudicious indulgence to them, and he introduced some fanciful regulations, such as an annual festival in honour of the Duchess of York. But his real goodwill is unmistakable, and Coleridge (*Table Talk*, 20 March 1834) says truly that his Jamaica journal is 'delightful,' and shows 'the man himself' and a much finer mind than appeared in his writings. It is an interesting document as to the state of Jamaica after the abolition of the slave-trade and before the emancipation of the negro.

Lewis's works are: 1. 'Ambrosio, or the Monk,' 1795. 2. 'Village Virtues,' a dramatic satire, 1796. 3. 'The Minister,' 1797 (from Schiller's 'Kabale und Liebe,' produced as 'The Harper's Daughter' at Covent Garden on 4 May 1803. 4. 'The Castle Spectre,' 1798; first acted at Drury Lane, 14 Dec. 1797. 5. 'Rolla,' a tragedy, 1799 (from Kotzebue; not acted, and superseded by Sheridan's 'Pizarro' from the same play). 6. 'Tales of Terror,' Kelso, 1799; London, 1801 (?) (republished with the 'Tales of Wonder' by Professor Morley in 1887. The 1799 edition, mentioned by Lowndes, is not forthcoming; that of 1801 (published at Weybridge) is very rare, and not in the British Museum. According to a writer in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd ser. x. 508, the 1801 edition was the first; an introductory dialogue is dated 1 March 1801; and the last poem ridicules Lewis himself. It may therefore be intended as a parody of the 'Tales of Wonder.' A second edition ap-

peared in 1808). 7. 'The Love of Gain' (imitated from Juvenal's 13th satire), 1799. 8. 'The East Indian,' a comedy, 1799 (written at sixteen (see his letters), then accepted by Mrs. Jordan, and played for her benefit, and afterwards for Mrs. Powell's, in 1799; also at Drury Lane on 24 April 1799. It afterwards appeared as 'Rich and Poor,' a comic opera, at Covent Garden in 1812, and at Drury Lane on 23 June 1813. 9. 'Adelmorn, or the Outlaw,' romantic drama, 1800 (music by Michael Kelly; acted at Drury Lane on 4 May 1801). 10. 'Alphonso, King of Castile,' tragedy, 1801; played at Covent Garden on 15 Jan. 1802. 11. 'Tales of Wonder,' 1801. (The first volume is chiefly by Scott, Southey, and Lewis himself; the second reprints many familiar poems.) 12. 'The Bravo of Venice,' a romance translated from the German, 1804; dramatised as 'Rugantino,' a melodrama, 1805, at Covent Garden in 1805. 13. 'Adelgitha,' a tragedy, acted at Drury Lane on 30 April 1807. 14. 'Feudal Tyrants,' a romance, translated from the German, 1807. 15. 'Romantic Tales,' 1808 (many from the French and German). 16. 'Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark's,' tragedy (from 'Les Victimes Cloîtrées'); acted at Drury Lane on 1 Dec. 1808. On a later performance (16 Feb. 1809) a 'Monody on the Death of Sir John Moore,' 1809, was spoken by one of the actors, and suppressed after three days by the lord chamberlain. It is given in 'Life' (i. 378–80). 17. 'One o'Clock, a musical romance,' 1811 (altered from the 'Wood Demon,' acted, but only songs printed, in 1807, at Covent Garden). 18. 'Timour the Tartar,' melodrama, 1812 (acted at Covent Garden on 29 April 1811; written to satisfy the manager's wish for a 'spectacle' with horses to rival 'Bluebeard' at Drury Lane, in which horses had appeared for the first time). 19. 'Poems,' 1812. 20. 'Journal of a West Indian Proprietor,' 1834. A 'monodrama' called 'The Captive,' being the ravings of a lunatic, which was recited by Mrs. Litchfield at Covent Garden in 1803, but failed because it sent the audience 'into fits,' is printed in 'Life' (i. 236–41). It may be read with impunity.

[Life and Correspondence of M. G. Lewis, 2 vols., 1839, and Journal of a West Indian Proprietor (as above); Lockhart's Scott, ch. ix.; Scott's essay On Imitation of Ancient Ballads, in Poetical Works, 1833–4; Scott's Journal, 1890, pp. 7, 95, 171; Moore's Diaries, ii. 56, 183, 301, iv. 324, viii. 43, 46, 54; Moore's Life of Byron; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, vii. 332, 414, 505, 537, 552, viii. 38, 117, 121, 236, 359.] L. S.

LEWIS MORGANWG, i.e. of Glamorganshire (*fl.* 1500–1540), Welsh bard, was the son of another bard named Rhys Llwyd ab Rhys ab Rhicert (*fl.* 1450–1490), otherwise known as the Old Grey Bard of Glamorgan, who lived at Blaen Cynllan in that county. The son Lewis presided at the Session or Gorsedd of Glamorgan Bards in 1520. A poem written by him on St. Iltutus [see ILLTYD or ILTUTUS], entitled 'Cowydd St. Illtyd,' is printed with an English translation in the Iolo MSS., and several of his compositions are still preserved among the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum (Nos. 14866, &c.) He is also said to have written a history of the three provinces of Wales, but nothing is now known of this work.

[Jones's Welsh Bards, p. 87; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 346; Iolo MSS.] D. Ll. T.

LEWIS, OWEN, also known as LEWIS OWEN (1532–1594), bishop of Cassano, born on 28 Dec. 1532 in the hamlet of Bodeon, Llangadwaladr, Anglesey, was the son of a freeholder. He became a scholar of Winchester College in 1547, and a perpetual fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1554, and was admitted to the degree of B.C.L. 21 Feb. 1558–9 (KIRBY, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 127; *Oxford Univ. Reg.* ed. Boase, i. 239). Being opposed to the innovations in religion, he left the university about 1561 and proceeded to Douay, where he completed his degrees both in law and divinity, and was appointed regius professor of law. He was also made a canon of the rich cathedral of Cambray, official of the chapter, and archdeacon of Hainault. A lawsuit in which the chapter of Cambrai was involved occasioned his going to Rome, where his learning and judgment were highly appreciated. Both Sixtus V and Gregory XIII made him referendary of both signatures, and secretary to the several congregations and consultations concerning the clergy and regulars. Cardinal Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, appointed Lewis one of the vicars-general of his diocese, at the same time taking him into his family. Lewis was thus an eye-witness of the edifying life of the saint, who not long afterwards died in his arms.

By the joint consent of Sixtus V and Philip II, king of Spain, he was promoted to the bishopric of Cassano, in the kingdom of Naples, and was consecrated at Rome 3 Feb. (N.S.) 1587–8. At the time of the Spanish Armada his friends wished him to be made archbishop of York in the event of the enterprise succeeding, but Allen disapproved the suggestion; and he was also proposed for the bishopric of St. Davids, or Hereford, or

Worcester (*Records of the English Catholics*, ii. 303, 304). He continued to reside at Rome, and the pope appointed him one of the apostolic visitors of that city and sent him as nuncio to Switzerland, to 'disentangle a very intricate affair.' From the time of their early acquaintance at Oxford he preserved a lifelong friendship with Cardinal Allen, and it was owing to their joint efforts that the English colleges at Douay and Rome were established. Little reliance can be placed on the story quoted by Wood from 'The State of the English Fugitives,' 1596, 4to, to the effect that Lewis, as a strenuous foe of the jesuits, headed a faction against Allen in the college at Rome, or that Lewis and Allen were rival candidates for the cardinalate which fell to the latter. Dodd describes Lewis as 'one of the best civilians of his time and a zealous promoter of church discipline,' and adds that 'as to his private life he was strictly religious, adding many supernumerary practises to the common duties of a Christian and to those peculiar to his character.' He died at Rome on 14 Oct. (N.S.) 1594, and was buried in the chapel of the English College, where a monument was erected to his memory, with a curious Latin epitaph. Lewis's old schoolfellow, Thomas Stapleton [q. v.], dedicated to him his 'Promptuarium Catholicum,' Paris, 1595.

[Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 43; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 837, Fasti, i. 154; Records of the English Catholics, vol. i. Introd. p. xxx and p. 430, ii. 469; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, s.v. 'Owen.'] T. C.

LEWIS, SAMUEL, the elder (*d.* 1865), publisher, carried on business successively in Aldersgate Street, Hatton Garden, and Finsbury Place South, London, under the style of 'S. Lewis & Co.' He is probably the Samuel Lewis who died at 19 Compton Terrace, Islington, on 28 Feb. 1865.

His best known publications, edited by Joseph Haydn [q. v.], were: 1. 'A Topographical Dictionary of England . . . and the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man . . . with Maps . . . and a Plan of London,' &c., 4 vols. 4to, London, 1831 (7th edit. 1849). With the third edition (1835) was issued a supplementary volume, comprising a 'View of the Representative History of England, with 116 engraved Plans.' 2. 'A Topographical Dictionary of Wales . . . with an Appendix, describing the Electoral Boundaries of the several Boroughs,' &c., 2 vols. 4to, London, 1833 (4th edit. 1849). 3. 'A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland . . . with an Appendix describing the Electoral Boundaries of the several Boroughs,' &c., 2 vols. 4to, London, 1837 (2nd edit. 1842). It was severely criticised in the 'Dublin University Magazine' (xii. 226–32). 4. 'Lewis's Atlas, comprising the Counties of Ireland and a general Map of the Kingdom,' fol. London, 1837. 5. 'An Atlas, comprising Maps of the several Counties [of England and Wales], divided into Unions, and of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,' 4to, London, 1842.

His son, SAMUEL LEWIS the younger (*d.* 1862), wrote: 1. 'The History and Topography of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington,' 4to, London, 1842, founded upon John Nelson's work (1811). 2. 'Islington as it was and as it is,' 8vo, London, 1854. 3. 'The Book of English Rivers. An Account of the Rivers of England and Wales,' 8vo, London, 1855. He died at Priory Villas, Canonbury, on 4 May 1862, having married Jane Burn Suter in 1859.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; wills at Somerset House.] G. G.

LEWIS, SAMUEL SAVAGE (1836–1891), librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was born at Spital Square, London, on 13 July 1836. His father, William Jones Lewis, youngest son of George Lewis (1763–1822) [q. v.], was a surgeon, and his mother, Elizabeth Bunnell, descended from Philip Henry. He entered the City of London school in 1844, won the Carpenter scholarship in 1847, and matriculated from St. John's College, Cambridge, on 10 Oct. 1854. His eyesight failing, he studied farming, and from 1857 to 1860 lived in Canada. He then tried teaching in London, and in 1861 obtained a situation on the prince consort's model farm near Windsor. His eyesight improved after operations in 1864, and he returned to Cambridge, migrating to Corpus Christi College at Easter 1865, and graduating B.A., with a first class in classics, in 1869, and M.A. in 1872. On 14 May 1869 he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi, on 22 March 1872 he became F.S.A., and in the same year was ordained. He was librarian of his college (1870–91), travelled widely, and was good-natured and hospitable. He was a diligent antiquary, and collected coins, gems, and seals with great assiduity and success, obtaining them from all parts of Europe, and forming a valuable museum in his college rooms. Lewis died suddenly in the train near Oxford on 31 March 1891. He married, on 12 Dec. 1887, Agnes Smith, a writer of novels and of works on modern Greece. Among Lewis's antiquarian papers, a list of which is given in his life by his widow, may be mentioned: 1. 'On a Roman Lanx found at Welney in Norfolk,' Cambridge, 1870.

2. 'Report on the Age of the Utrecht Psalter,' 1874. 3. 'The Library of Corpus Christi College,' 1891. He left by will to his college his collection of coins, gems, vases, and archæological books (now known as the Lewis collection), and the reversion of his personal estate. The gems were catalogued by Professor Middleton in 1892.

[Life by Agnes Smith Lewis, 1892; information kindly furnished by C. W. Moule, esq.]

W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, STUART (1756?–1818), Scottish poet, born about 1756 at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, son of an innkeeper with Jacobite sympathies, was named after Prince Charles the young Pretender. His school career was shortened by his father's early death. For a time he was in partnership as a merchant tailor in Chester, but being ruined by his partner returned to Ecclefechan to carry on the same occupation. He read much and wrote popular verses, besides establishing and fostering a village library and a debating club. But his business did not prosper, and he enlisted into the Hopetoun Fencibles. Here he somewhat augmented his regulation pay by what he received for writing suitable lyrics for the officers. On the disbanding of the regiment in 1799 Lewis was employed as a travelling cloth-merchant in the west of England, but he fell a victim to intemperance, and from about his fiftieth year roamed over Scotland as 'the mendicant bard,' picking up a livelihood as 'beggar, ballad-vendor, and tinker' (*Bards of Bon-Accord*, p. 648). Fever, induced by a fall into the Nith, ended in his death at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, 22 Sept. 1818. His wife died a year before.

While at Ecclefechan Lewis produced his poem on 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnell,' Edinburgh, 1796, 8vo. The poem was afterwards published for the author at Aberdeen in 1816. The preface, in which he tries to settle the history of the famous legendary ballad on the same theme, is interesting and valuable (*Scots Musical Museum*, iv. 208*). 'Moranza, or the African Slave, an Address to Poverty, and an Elegy on a Young Gentleman who died at Angola,' was published at Edinburgh, 1816, 8vo. Of his miscellaneous lyrics 'O'er the Muir' is noteworthy both for its intrinsic merits and because it is either an anticipation or an expansion of 'O'er the Muir amang the Heather,' by Jean Glover (1758–1801) [q. v.] Lewis averred that his piece was the earlier (*Gallovidian Encyclopædia*, p. 338), but the precise relationship of the two cannot be determined.

[Authorities in the text; Rogers's Scottish Minstrel; Whitelaw's Book of Scottish Song, 1866, p. 356.]

T. B.

LEWIS, THOMAS (1689–1749?), controversialist, son of Stephen Lewis, vicar of Weobly and rector of Holgate, Shropshire, was born at Kington, Herefordshire, on 14 March 1688–9. He was educated at Hereford 'Free Schole' under a Mr. Traherne, was admitted a Bible clerk at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence he matriculated 3 July 1704, graduated B.A. in 1711, does not appear to have proceeded M.A., but was ordained priest in 1713 at Worcester. Four years later he established a periodical publication entitled 'The Scourge, in vindication of the Church of England.' This sheet, which appeared every Monday, was characterised by violent and trenchant abuse of dissenters, broad churchmen, and papists alike. On 15 July 1717 the writer denounced Hoadly from the text, 'Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defie the Armes of the Living God?' Six weeks later he headed an attack on Scottish presbyterianism with the words, 'Every beast loveth his like.' Such high-flying sentiments being little to the taste of the party in power, his paper was presented by the grand jury of Westminster as the work of a libeller and an embroiler of the nation, and Lewis, who promptly absconded, was ordered to stand his trial for sedition at the king's bench. In the meantime there appeared 'The Scourge Scourged, or a short Account of the Life of the Author of the Scourge,' full of violent and obscene abuse of Lewis and his 'weekly excrement.'

From his hiding-place Lewis defiantly issued 'The Danger of the Church Establishment of England from the Insolence of the Protestant Dissenters, wherein it appears from their late writing that they have attempted to subvert the Liturgy, the Canons, Articles and the whole Discipline of the Church of England, to Ruin the Reputation of the Universities and the Episcopal Clergy, and to inflame the minds of the People against the Established Form of Church Government in this Kingdom. In a Letter to Sir John Smith [his accuser in the matter of the "Scourge."] "Heu pietas, heu prisca fides,"' London, 1718. This epistle, which included a bitter attack upon Hoadly, rapidly passed through two editions, and was shortly answered by a comparatively moderate, though anonymous, pamphlet entitled 'A brief Answer to a long Libel.' Lewis had the last word in the controversy with his 'Anatomy of the Heretical Synod of Dissenters at Salter's Hall,' 1719. Lewis's remaining writings, enumerated below, are less acrimoniously controversial; all alike are supported by much erudition and ingenuity. About 1720 Lewis appears to have been acting as

curate at St. Clement Dane's. In 1735 he writes from Hampstead, where he kept for several years a private boarding-school. Leaving Hampstead in 1737 he settled at Chelsea, whence he sent an account of his life to Rawlinson on 12 Sept. 1737. The date of his death does not appear to be known, but he is probably the 'Rev. J. Lewis' whose death took place at Chelsea, according to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' on 8 Sept. 1749.

He wrote, besides the works already noticed: 1. 'An Historical Essay upon the Consecration of Churches,' 1719. 2. 'The Nature of Hell-Fire, the Reality of Hell-Fire, and the Eternity of Hell Torments explain'd and Vindicated,' 1720. 3. 'The Obligation of Christians to beautify and adorn their Churches, shewn from the authority of the Holy Scriptures, from the Practice of the Primitive Church, and from the Discipline of the Church of England Established by Law,' London, 1721. 4. 'Seasonable Considerations on the Indecent and Dangerous Custom of Burying in Churches and Church Fields,' 1721. 5. 'The History of Hypatia. A most impudent School-Mistress of Alexandria. Murdered and torn to pieces by the Populace. In defence of Saint Cyril and the Alexandrian Clergy from the Aspersions of Mr. Toland,' 1721: a reply to the third section of Toland's 'Tetradymus' (1720). 6. 'Origines Hebrææ. The Antiquities of the Hebrew Republick, in 4 books, designed as an exposition of every branch of Levitical Law and all the Ceremonies of the Hebrews, both civil and sacred,' London, 1724, 8vo. This laborious compilation from the most distinguished writers, Jewish and Christian, was reprinted at the Clarendon press in 1834, 3 vols. 8vo. A summary of the contents is given in Darling's 'Cyclopedia,' col. 1835. 7. 'Churches no Charnel Houses,' a reiteration of the arguments used in No. 4. 8. 'The History of the Parthian Empire . . . contained in a succession of twenty-nine Kings, compiled from the Greek and Latin Historians and other Writers,' 1728. 9. 'An Enquiry into the Shape, the Beauty, and Stature of the Person of Christ and of the Virgin Mary offered to the consideration of the late Converts to Popery,' 1735; a learned and acute disquisition, in which, after comparing and carefully discounting the evidence for and against the personal beauty of Jesus, he concludes that the latter was in appearance rather mean and ill-favoured. It is dedicated to the Bishop of London. He also edited a translation of Bishop Sanderson's 'Casus Conscientiæ,' under the title 'A Preservation against Schism and Rebellion,' 1722, 8vo.

[Rawl. MS. (Bodl.), J, fol. 4, pp. 33–6; notes kindly supplied by Mr. G. G. Smith of Edinburgh, Mr. Wheeler of the Bodleian, and the Rev. the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Lewis's Works in the British Museum Library; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Watt's Bibl. Brit. p. 603; Darling's Cycl. Bibl. 1834.] T. S.

LEWIS, Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND (1780–1855), politician, only son of John Lewis of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, by his second wife, Anne, second daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. [q. v.], was born in London 14 May 1780. He was educated at Eton, where his name appears in the school lists for 1793 and 1796, and afterwards proceeded to Christ Church, but took no degree there. From 1806 to 1815 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Radnorshire militia. He was M.P. for Beaumaris from 1812 till 1826, when he was returned for Ennis. This seat he quitted in February 1828 for Radnorshire, which he represented till his retirement in 1834 on becoming chairman of the poor-law commission, but he again sat in parliament for the Radnor Burghs from 1847 until his death. From an early date he was employed in political and administrative posts of the second rank. He was appointed a member of the commission to inquire into the Irish revenue in 1821, of that to inquire into the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland in 1822, and was from 1825 to 1828 a member of the commission on Irish education. Being an adherent of Canning, he was, on 4 Sept. 1827, appointed joint-secretary to the treasury, and from February to May 1828, when he retired with Huskisson, he was vice-president of the board of trade. On taking this office he was sworn of the privy council. In February 1830 he succeeded John Charles Herries [q. v.] in the treasurership of the navy, when Herries was sent to the board of trade; but he personally added little strength to the Wellington administration, and, although the salary of his post was reduced from 3,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* by the pressure of the opposition, the fact that the post was filled up at all exposed the ministry to the charge of having broken their pledges of economy. In August 1834 the whig ministry made him chairman of the new English poor-law commission. He displayed much administrative prudence, and in 1836, when the Irish poor-law commissioners had reported somewhat hastily in favour of extensive reclamation works (see *State Papers*, 1836, xxx. 3), he induced the ministry to send his colleague, Nicholls, to Ireland to report independently on the subject (for this report see *Parl. Papers*, 1839, li. 255). In 1839 he resigned

his chairmanship of the poor-law commission. He was a member of the commission upon the 'Rebecca' riots in Wales in 1843, and on 27 June 1846 he was rewarded with a baronetcy. He died at Harpton Court 22 Jan. 1855. He was twice married; first, on 10 March 1805, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart., of Moccas Court, Hereford, by whom he had two sons, Sir George Cornewall Lewis [q. v.], and Gilbert, afterwards a prebendary of Hereford Cathedral; and, secondly, in 1839, to Mary Anne, daughter of John Ashton. M'Cullagh Torrens (*Life of Lord Melbourne*, i. 327) describes him as 'a careful and accomplished man, but formal, verbose, and dull.'

[Spencer Walpole's Hist. of England, ii. 540, iii. 449; Letters of Madame de Lieven and Earl Grey, i. 306–441; Times, 24 Jan. 1855; Gent. Mag. 1834 and 1855; Moore's Memoirs.]

J. A. H.

LEWIS, THOMAS TAYLOR (1801–1858), geologist and antiquary, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire in 1801. He was educated at Cheam school, Surrey, under the Rev. James Welchin, was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, 5 Oct. 1819, graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828. In 1826 he became curate of Aymestrey, Herefordshire; he was subsequently vicar of Bridstow, near Ross, and on 17 March 1832 he was appointed in addition perpetual curate of Leinthall Earls, all in the same county. He died at Bridstow on 28 Oct. 1858. Lewis was a diligent local antiquary, and formed large collections of fossils in the neighbourhood of Aymestrey, and especially investigated what was afterwards termed the Silurian system. He communicated the results of his researches to Sir Roderick Murchison [q. v.], and his memory has been preserved in the names of local fossils, such as the 'Lingula Lewisii,' 'Spirorbis Lewisii,' and 'Cephalapis Lewisii.' Lewis also edited for the Camden Society in 1853 the 'Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley.'

[Gent. Mag. 1859, pt. i. p. 93; Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus; information kindly furnished by R. F. Scott, esq.]

W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, TITUS (1773–1811), baptist minister, son of Lewis Thomas, baptist minister at Cilfowyr, Pembrokeshire, was born at Cilgerran on 21 Feb. 1773. On 1 June 1794 he and thirty-two others were admitted as church members at Blaen-y-waun. In January 1798 he was set apart for the ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands of the elders. In 1800 he married Miss Howard of Carmarthen, and soon after removed to take charge of the baptist church in that town. He worked hard and travelled much, visiting the churches both in North and South Wales. He engaged in frequent controversy on the subject of baptism, exhibiting, according to his biographer, more of the *fortiter in re* than the *suaviter in modo*. He wrote simply and naturally. His last sermon was preached at the quarterly meeting of the denomination, held at Cwmifor on 1 Jan. 1811, and his death took place on 1 May of the same year. His remains were interred in what is now the burying-ground of the baptist church at Carmarthen.

He published besides tracts the following works (all in Welsh): 1. 'Mawl i'r Oen a laddwyd' (a hymn-book), Caerfyrddin, 1802. 2. 'Testament Newydd ein Harglwydd,' &c. (a New Testament for the Sunday school), Carmarthen, 1802, 12mo. 3. 'Geirlyfr Cymraeg a Saesneg' (a Welsh and English Dictionary), Carmarthen, 1805, 8vo; 2nd edit. Carmarthen, 1815, 8vo. 4. 'Llyfr Rhyfeddodau, neu Amlygiadau o Waredigaethau Rhyfeddol Duw i'w Weision' ('A Book of Wonders, or Examples of God's Wonderful Deliverances of his Servants'), Carmarthen, 1808, 8vo. 5. 'Hanes Wladol a Chrefyddol Prydain Fawr' ('The Political and Religious History of Great Britain'), Carmarthen, 1810, 8vo; 2nd edit., with introduction by the Rev. Owen Williams, and edited and continued from 1800 to 1850 by Dr. John Emlyn Jones, Carmarthen, 1855–7. 6. 'Esponiad ar y Cyffelybiaethau a roddir yn yr Ysgrythyrau Sanctaidd i Dduw 'r Tad' (based chiefly on the 'Tropologia, or Key to open Scripture Metaphors,' by Benjamin Keach [q. v.]), Carmarthen, 1811, 12mo; another edition, 8vo, Carnarvon [1820?]. 7. 'A Translation of Dr. Gill on the Gospels and Book of Acts,' Carmarthen, 1811, 12mo; 2nd edit., edited and completed by Dr. J. Emlyn Jones, Cardiff, 1854. In this work Joseph Harris and Christmas Evans were associated with Lewis.

[Jones's Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol, ii. 161–3; Spurrell's Carmarthen, p. 136; Essay on Welsh Periodical Literature in Cardiff Eisteddfod Transactions, 1883; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information from the librarian of the Swansea Free Library.]

R. J. J.

LEWIS, WILLIAM (1592–1667), master of the hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, and canon of Winchester, born in 1592, was son of Richard Lewis, D.D., of Merionethshire. He matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, where his maternal uncle, Richard Price, was master. He graduated B.A. from Hart Hall 20 April 1608, and was elected fellow of Oriel in the same year, proceeding M.A. 2 July 1612. He afterwards took holy orders, became chaplain to Bacon, the lord chancel-

lor, and was a zealous member of the high church party. In February 1617–18 he was elected, by the influence of the chancellor, provost of Oriel. Wood ascribes his election to a faction of Welshmen. Lewis held the post for four years, in spite of his youth, and in spite of the scandalous rumours about his mode of life, which doubtless were aggravated, if they were not originated, by his puritan enemies. Acting on Bacon's advice, Lewis made himself an expert in the art of writing persuasive letters, and successfully begged subscriptions for the rebuilding of his college, contributing 100*l.* himself for the same purpose long afterwards (1637). On Bacon's fall Lewis, no longer able to withstand his enemies, abruptly resigned the provostship (21 June 1621) and went to Paris, where he was frequently employed in diplomatic business. On his return he became chaplain and secretary to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, accompanied the duke to Rochelle in 1627, and remained in his service till the duke's assassination (1628), when he became chaplain to Charles I on Laud's recommendation (Prynne, *Canterburies Doom*, p. 66). Before setting out for the Rochelle expedition, on 25 May 1627, he was created D.D. at Oxford by royal letters patent, in which the king dwelt on the diligence and ability Lewis had displayed 'in some affairs of weight wherein he had in foreign parts employed him.' After Buckingham's expedition to Rhé, Lewis drew up 'The General Relation of a Voyage to Rhé,' which Wood saw in manuscript, a folio of eighteen pages. It was apparently never published. He was rewarded for his services by a canonry of Winchester, in which he was installed on 24 March 1627, and he was made master of the hospital of St. Cross 6 Feb. 1628. He was incorporated D.D. at Cambridge in 1629, and in 1631 became rector of East Woodhay, Hampshire. Lewis was ejected under the Commonwealth from all his preferments and forced to fly abroad, where his two sons became Roman catholics. He is probably the William Lewis whose estate of Llanwyby, Merionethshire, was declared forfeit for treason by act of parliament 18 Nov. 1652. He was reinstated to both his posts at the Restoration, and died at the hospital of St. Cross 7 July 1667. He was buried in the chapel there. Dr. Milner gives the Latin inscription from his gravestone, which is before the altar steps (*History of St. Cross*, p. 28).

[Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i. 325, 436; Wood's Hist. of Oxf. Univ. (Gutch), 1786, pp. 128, 130, 527; Oxf. Univ. Registers (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), iii. 277; Milner's Hist. of Winchester, i. 414; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 77; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1611–66; Le Neve's Fasti; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, s.v. 'Lewys.']

E. T. B.

LEWIS, WILLIAM (1714–1781), chemist, son of John Lewis of London, was born in 1714. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 17 March 1730–1, graduated B.A. in 1734, and proceeded M.A. 1737, M.B. 1741, M.D. 1745. At the opening of the Radcliffe Library in 1749 Lewis delivered the oration. He practised as a physician, and in 1745 was living in Dover Street, London, but shortly afterwards removed to Kingston-upon-Thames. On 31 Oct. 1745 he was admitted F.R.S.; he died on 21 Jan. 1781. Lewis was eminent for his writings on the Pharmacopœia. His chief works were: 1. 'A Course of Practical Chemistry,' London, 1746, 8vo. 2. 'Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis,' London, 1748, 8vo. 3. 'The New Dispensatory,' London, 1753, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1781, 1791. 4. 'Experimental History of the Materia Medica,' London, 1761, 4to; 2nd edit. 1768; 3rd edit. by J. Aiken, 1784; German translation, 1771. 5. 'Commercium Philosophico-Technicum,' London, 1763–6, 4to. He also published translations of Caspar Neuman's chemical works in 1759, and (posthumously) of Hoffman's 'System of the Practice of Medicine,' 1783. Two papers by him upon platinum appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1754 and 1757 respectively. In 1767 the Society for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, &c., of which he was one of the founders, awarded him a gold medal for an essay upon 'Potashes.'

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 764; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Georgian Era, iii. 484; Thomson's Hist. Royal Soc.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, WILLIAM (*d.* 1855?), writer on chess and chess-player, played in 1821 a match at Paris with Des Chapelles, the leading player in France previous to De la Bourdonnais, receiving the odds of the pawn and one move. Lewis won the first game in twenty-seven moves, the second and third being drawn (W. G. Walker, *Selection of Games at Chess*, 1836, p. 273). Subsequently he settled in Nassau Street, Soho, London, and was well known as a teacher of chess. Among his pupils was Alexander McDonnell [q. v.] Some beautiful games, in which Lewis gave his pupil a pawn and move and generally won (though it is said that McDonnell could afterwards have given the same odds to him or any other English player), are given in Walker's 'Thousand Games' (pp. ix, 82–4). Lewis is believed to have died on 8 Feb. 1855 at New Cross (*Gent. Mag.* 1855, i. 442).

Lewis was the author of numerous works on chess, mostly elementary in character. The chief of these are: 1. 'A Treatise on the Game of Chess,' 1814, 8vo; reduced for Bohn's Series, 1858. 2. 'Oriental Chess, or Specimens of Hindostanee Excellence in that celebrated Game,' London, 2 vols. 12mo, 1817. Taken largely from 'Les Stratagêmes des Echecs,' Strasburg, 1802. 3. 'Greco's celebrated Treatise on Chess, with numerous Remarks . . . by W. L.,' 8vo, 1819. 4. 'Carrera's Treatise on Chess, to which is added the Art of Playing without seeing the Board,' 8vo, 1822. 5. 'A Selection of Games at Chess played at the Westminster Chess Club between M. L. C. De la Bourdonnais, the best Player in France, and an English Amateur of first-rate Skill' (McDonnell), London, 8vo, 1835. 6. 'Fifty Games at Chess, played by the Author and some of the best Players in England, France, and Germany, to which is added an Account of the Village of Stroebeck, Germany, and of the Game practised there,' London, 8vo, 1835.

[Lewis's books in Brit. Mus. Library; Chess Players' Chron. i. 9, &c.; A. van der Linde's Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels, ii. 4–6; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ed. Bohn, p. 1355.] T. S.

LEWIS, WILLIAM GARRETT (1821–1885), baptist minister, eldest son of William Garrett Lewis, was born at Margate 5 Aug. 1821. His father, who was in business at Margate, moved to Chatham, where he was ordained and became minister of the Zion Chapel in 1824; he was the author of 'Original Hymns and Poems on Spiritual Subjects,' London, 1827. The son was educated at Gillingham, Margate, and Uxbridge, and from 1837 to 1840 was articled to Dr. Gray, a Brixton schoolmaster. In 1840 he obtained a clerkship in the post office, went to live at Hackney, and became an active baptist. Being chosen a minister, he worked from September 1847 at the chapel in Silver Street, Kensington Gravel Pits. On 6 April 1853 the new chapel built by his congregation in Leding Road, Westbourne Grove, was opened, and there he continued to preach with great success till the end of 1880. On 3 Jan. 1881 his congregation presented him with four hundred guineas, and he removed to the chapel in Dagnal Street, St. Albans. Lewis was one of the founders of the London Baptist Association, of which he was secretary from 1865 to 1869 and president in 1870. For nearly twenty years he was editor of the 'Baptist Magazine.' He died 16 Jan. 1885 at his house in Victoria Street, St. Albans, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. He married, in December 1847, the youngest daughter of Daniel Katterns of the East India Company. His wife predeceased him, leaving a son and a daughter. Lewis was an excellent preacher and lecturer, and a man of great piety. His chief works were: 1. 'The Religion of Rome examined,' London, 1851, 16mo. 2. 'Westbourne Grove Sermons,' London, 1872. 3. 'The Trades and Occupations of the Bible,' London, 1875; a translation (with alterations) of this work appeared in Welsh, London, 1876.

[Times, 23 Jan. 1885; Baptist, 23 Jan. 1885; Baptist Mag., March 1885.] W. A. J. A.

LEWIS, WILLIAM THOMAS (1748?–1811), called 'Gentleman' Lewis, actor, of Welsh descent, the son of William Lewis, a linendraper on Tower Hill, London, subsequently an actor and manager in Ireland, was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, in or about 1748. His grandfather is stated to have been a clergyman in Glamorganshire, and his great-grandfather, Erasmus Lewis [q. v.] He was educated at Armagh and is said to have been dandled as an infant in the arms of Don John in the 'Chances.' Later he was Jeremy, the sleeping boy, in 'Barnaby Brittle,' and was first called Mr. in the playbill when he acted Colonel Briton in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, the 'Wonder.' Under Dawson Lewis appeared (1770–71) at Capel Street Theatre, Dublin; another member of the company, Miss Leeson, subsequently became his wife. On 26 Feb. 1770 he was Sir Harry Newburgh in Hugh Kelly's 'False Delicacy.' Hastings in 'Jane Shore' followed. On 19 Feb. 1771 he was Belcour in the 'West Indian,' a part he made wholly his own. On 4 May 1772 Tate Wilkinson, who speaks of him as a sprightly lad, saw him play at Crow Street Theatre Romeo to the Juliet of Mrs. Sparks, and on 28 May Young Belfield in the 'Brothers.' Lewis sprang rapidly to the front of popularity in Dublin, supporting, says Hitchcock, 'a very extensive and varied line of business in tragedy and comedy with great ability' (*View of the Irish Stage*, ii. 207), and he is stated to have conducted himself 'with so much good sense and propriety as to defy malice to point out a blemish' (*ib.* ii. 236).

On 15 Oct. 1773, in his favourite character of Belcour in the 'West Indian,' Lewis made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where he was well received and sprang into immediate repute. During the season he played Posthumus, Aimwell, Lothario, Florizel in the 'Winter's Tale,' Prince of Wales in the 'First Part of King Henry IV,' Antonio in 'Don Sebastian,' Valentine in 'Love for Love,' Petruchio, Lorenzo in the

'Spanish Fryar,' Carlos in the 'Revenge,' and Campley in the 'Funeral,' besides a number of original parts in new plays (see list below). Lewis remained at Covent Garden to the close of his career, only quitting it on excursions to Liverpool in the summers of 1776 and 1777, to Birmingham in 1779, and to Dublin in 1806. During this period he played more characters, original and established, than almost any other English comedian on record. He had at first a predilection for serious and poetical parts, and Romeo, Edgar, Hotspur, Philaster, Cassio, Young Norval, Orestes, and Hamlet diversify a list including also Trinket, Sir George Airy, Sir Brilliant Fashion, Mirabell, Mercutio, Touchstone, Sir Courtly Nice, and Sir Harry Flutter. When, however, in 1782 he became deputy-manager of Covent Garden, he practically abandoned his experiments in serious characters.

Lewis created many characters of high and some of primary importance. He was the first Faulkland in the 'Rivals,' Wyndham in the 'Man of Reason,' Sir Charles Racket in 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' Counsellor Witmore in Kenrick's 'Duellist' (20 Nov. 1773), Beverley in Colman's 'Man of Business' (1774), Arviragus in Mason's 'Caractacus,' Millamour in Murphy's 'Know your own Mind,' Doricourt in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' Egerton in the 'Man of the World,' Sir Harry Portland in Holcroft's 'Duplicity,' Beauchamp in Mrs. Cowley's 'Which is the Man?' On 17 Jan. 1783 he was the first Younger Loveless in the 'Capricious Lady,' an adaptation of the 'Scornful Lady;' 25 Feb. 1783 Don Julio in Mrs. Cowley's 'Bold Stroke for a Husband;' 14 Dec. 1784 Almaviva in 'Follies of a Day' ('La folle journée'); 10 Feb. 1787 Twineall in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Such things are;' 28 Nov. 1788 Count Valentia in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Child of Nature;' 16 April 1791 Rover in 'Wild Oats;' 18 Feb. 1792 Goldfinch in the 'Road to Ruin;' 11 Feb. 1801 Frederick in the 'Poor Gentleman;' 5 March 1803 Tom Shuffleton in 'John Bull;' and 5 Nov. 1803 Jeremy Diddler in 'Raising the Wind.' His last original character was Modern in Reynolds's 'Begone Dull Care,' 9 Feb. 1808. His farewell to the public took place on 29 May 1809, at the Haymarket, whither, after the destruction of Covent Garden by fire, the company had retired. On that occasion he played Roger in the 'Ghost' and the Copper Captain in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' and delivered an address, in which he said that he had been thirty-six years in the service of the public, and could not recall having once fallen under its displeasure. He died on Sunday, 13 Jan. 1811, at his house in Westbourne Place, London. On 6 June 1803, in partnership with Thomas Knight (*d.* 1820) [q. v.], he began a lesseeship of the Liverpool Theatre, which after his death devolved on his son. Before his death he had in conjunction with Knight taken the Manchester Theatre. By his wife, Miss Leeson, a pupil of Macklin and a great favourite in Dublin, he had three sons and two daughters.

The stage has seen few comedians more refined or competent than Lewis. The qualification 'Gentleman' which he associated with his name was subsequently with far less justice assigned to Richard Jones (1779–1851) [q. v.] and other actors. Respectable mediocrity may be assigned him in serious parts. In comedy—before he 'descended to be the gentle buffoon of modern farce'—he was described by Cooke as 'the unrivalled favourite of the comic muse in all that was frolic, gay, humorous, whimsical, and at the same time elegant.' Genest complains of a man who could supply such impersonations as Ranger, Mercutio, and the Copper Captain playing in the end all the extravagant parts which Morton and Reynolds thought proper to write for him. Lewis stood aloof from all theatrical squabbles, and theatrical ana scarcely mention his name. The position he held for sixteen years of director of Covent Garden under Harris exposed him necessarily to attacks which he lived down. He was always original, and bestowed upon every part as much care as if his reputation depended upon it. While questioning the right of Lewis to the exclusive title of gentleman, Leigh Hunt considers that 'vulgarity seems totally impossible to an actor of his manners.' In characters such as Rover, full of frankness and vivacity, Lewis is conceded 'an original excellence.' He is said to be 'the most complete fop on the stage,' but is censured for extravagance of dress and for excessive indulgence in shaking of the head and respiration. Hazlitt seems inspired by Lamb in writing of 'gay, fluttering, hare-brained Lewis, . . . all life and fashion and volubility and whim, the greatest comic mannerist perhaps that ever lived.' He was spare in body, and enjoyed fine health.

A portrait of Lewis by Sir Martin Archer Shee, another as Pharnaces in 'Cleonice' by Harlowe, and a third as Mercutio by De Wilde are in the Mathews Collection at the Garrick Club. As Tanjore in 'Speculation,' Lewis figures with Munden (as Project) and Quick (as Alderman Arable) in a picture by Zoffany, painted at the desire of George III, and now also at the Garrick Club.

His son, H. Lewis, appeared at Covent Garden, 10 Oct. 1805, as Squire Groom, and played a few parts with little success. He was afterwards on the Dublin stage.

[The early life of Lewis has to be extracted from Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage, Tate Wilkinson's Wandering Patentee, and O'Keeffe's Recollections. For subsequent particulars the following books have been consulted: Genest's Account of the English Stage; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror; the Manager's Note-book; Georgian Era; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Leigh Hunt's Critical Essays on Acting; Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch; Theatrical Inquisitor, vol. i.; Monthly Mirror, various years; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; Hazlitt's Dramatic Essays; Bernhard's Recollections; Dunlap's Life of Cooke; the Druriad, 1798; Boaden's Memoirs of John Philip Kemble and Memoirs and Corresp. of Mrs. Inchbald.] J. K.

LEWSON, JANE (1700 ?–1816), commonly called **Lady Lewson**, eccentric centenarian, was born, it is alleged, in 1700 in Essex Street, Strand, her maiden name being Vaughan. Having been left in easy circumstances by the death in 1726 of her husband, a merchant named Leveson or Lewson, she refused several suitors, and lived in the closest retirement, though she continued to keep up a large house and garden in Coldbath Square. To the end of her life, at which period she was attended by one old man-servant, she retained the gold-headed cane, the dress and the manners of the time of George I. Her terror of taking cold led her to prohibit the use of water in her house, with the result that the windows and walls became in course of time completely crusted with dirt. Her face and hands she was in the habit of lubricating with lard. Though she rigidly excluded all drugs and doctors, she enjoyed excellent health, and is said to have cut two new teeth at the age of eighty-seven. A similar story was related by Bacon of the famous Countess of Desmond [see Fitzgerald, Katherine]; an explanation of the apparent prodigy is given in a paper by Sir Richard Owen on 'Longevity' in 'Fraser's Magazine' (February 1872, p. 23). She had a retentive memory, and was fond of relating the events of 1715 and 1745. She died in Coldbath Square on 28 May 1816, at the reputed age of 116, and was buried on 3 June in Bunhill Fields. The story of her peculiarities, which was long popular, may have suggested to Charles Dickens Miss Havisham's environment in 'Great Expectations.'

[Gent. Mag. 1816, i. 633; Wilson's Wonderful Characters, ii. 185–7 (with engraved portrait by R. Cooper); A True and Wonderful Account of Mrs. Jane Lewson, who lived to the advanced age of 116 years.] T. S.

LEWYS ap RHYS ap OWAIN (*d.* 1616 ?), deputy-herald for Wales. [See Dwnn, Lewys.]

LEXINTON, Barons. [See Sutton, Robert, first Baron, *d.* 1668; Sutton, Robert, second Baron, *d.* 1723.]

LEXINTON or LESSINGTON, JOHN de (*d.*1257), baron, judge, and often described as keeper of the great seal, eldest son of Richard de Lexinton, baron, who took his designation from Lexinton (now Laxton), near Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, was a clerk of the chancery. In 1238, being then a knight, he and Geoffrey, a templar, had the custody of the seal for a short time on the dismissal of Ralph Neville, the chancellor; he again had it, also for a short time, in 1242; and in September 1247 had charge of the seal on the departure from England of John Mansel, the keeper. In 1249 and in 1253 he also had the custody of the seal for short periods. It may well be doubted whether these circumstances should cause him to be called keeper of the great seal. He was rather a temporary guardian of it during vacancies in the office of chancellor (Foss). Having been sent by Henry III as his envoy to attend the council which Gregory IX proposed to hold in 1241, he was with the Genoese fleet which conveyed the prelates going to the council when it was defeated by the Pisan and Sicilian ships under the command of King Enzio on 3 May between the islands of Giglio and Monte Cristo [see under Lexinton, Stephen de]. On his return he joined the king in his expedition against David, son of Llewelyn, and was sent from Chester to conduct Gruffydd ab Llewelyn [q. v.] to London. He was the following year appointed a commissioner to amend infringements of the truce with France (*Fœdera*, i. 244). In 1246 he was sent by the king to the bishops assembled in St. Paul's to forbid them assenting to a large demand for money which the pope was making upon them. Possibly then, and certainly in 1247, he was the king's seneschal. From 1248 onwards some notices occur of his work as a judge. When the king was at Nottingham in 1250, John swore on his behalf to the preliminaries of a truce with France, and in that year succeeded to the estates and barony of his brother, Robert de Lexinton [q. v.] In 1253 the king proposed to send him to conduct Henry's daughter, Margaret, queen of Scotland, to her mother. He was in 1255 chief justice of the forests north of the Trent, and governor of the castles of Bamburgh,

Scarborough, and Pickering. In that year, being at Lincoln, the cathedral city of his brother, Bishop Henry de Lexinton [q. v.], when the boy called Hugh of Lincoln [q. v.] was found dead, he at once adopted the popular belief that the Jews had murdered the boy, and promised the Jew Copin safety if he would confess. Having obtained the desired statement, he kept the Jew in fetters until the king arrived, who chided him for promising to save the man's life. He died in February 1257. Matthew Paris refers to him as his authority for the miracles wrought at the tomb of the archdeacon Thomas of Hertford, and says that he was a man of weight and learning and a brave and accomplished knight. Paris notes that he bore a cross azure on a shield argent. Lexinton married Margaret Morlay, but left no children.

His brother, HENRY DE LEXINTON (*d.* 1258), bishop of Lincoln, succeeded to his estates (*Calendarium Genealogicum*, i. 74, 441). Henry was treasurer of Salisbury in 1241; in 1245 his revenues from the post were seized by Master Martin, the papal nuncio, but Lexinton resigned the treasurership that same year. Previously to 1242 he also held the prebend of North Muskham at Southwell. In 1245 he became dean of Lincoln; when that see fell vacant by the death of Grosseteste, Lexinton and his chapter were involved in a quarrel with Boniface, the archbishop, as to the right to the patronage during a vacancy (MATT. PARIS, vi. 264–6). On 30 Dec. 1253 he was elected bishop of Lincoln, and went to Gascony to obtain the royal assent; the election was confirmed on 28 March 1254 by Boniface, who consecrated Lexinton on 17 May at Lambeth (*Ann. Mon.* iii. 190), but Matthew Paris says the consecration took place abroad, which caused great offence. The only incident of his episcopate was a dispute with the scholars of Oxford as to his jurisdiction within the university. He died at Nettleton 8 Aug. 1258, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

[Foss's Judges, ii. 383; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 743; Matt. Paris's Chron. Maj. iii. 495, iv. 125, 150, 581, v. 384, 517, 610, vi. 741 (Rolls Ser.); Ann. of Burton ap. Ann. Monast. i. 345, 376 (Rolls Ser.); Royal Letters, Hen. III, ii. 48, 99 (Rolls Ser.); Rymer's Fœdera, i. 244, 324 (Record ed.); Thoresby's Thoroton's Notts. iii. 119. For the bishop see Matt. Paris; Annales Monastice; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.] W. H.

LEXINTON, OLIVER] DE (*d.* 1299), bishop of Lincoln. [See SUTTON.]

LEXINTON or LESSINGTON, ROBERT DE (*d.* 1250), judge, younger and probably second son of Richard de Lexinton, baron [see under LEXINTON, JOHN DE], was an ecclesiastic and a prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and succeeded to the barony of his father, who was alive in 1216 (DUGDALE; NICOLAS). In February 1221 he wrote to Hubert de Burgh [q. v.] informing him of the route taken by the rebel Earl of Aumale and of the measures that he had adopted to secure the safety of the border. He was then acting as a justice in seven counties, and was employed in a like capacity in later years, being in 1225 the head of six judicial commissions. He was warden of the honour and castle of Peak and governor of Bolsover Castle in Derbyshire, and also had charge of Orford Castle. He is described as a justice 'de banco' in 1226, and as one of the chief members of the king's court, or bench, in 1229, when he sat with other judges at Wesminster to hear the case between the convent and the townsmen of Dunstable. There is reason to suppose that in 1234 he was the senior of the justices of the king's bench (Foss). In 1239 he is said to have been elected to the see of Lichfield, but, the right of election being then in dispute between the canons of Lichfield and the monks of Coventry, to have declined it (*Annals of Dunstable*, an. 1239; comp. MATT. PARIS, *Chron. Maj.* iii. 542, where no mention is made of Robert, but only of William of Manchester, who was elected by the canons in opposition to the monks' choice, Nicolas of Farnham). When in 1240 Henry III sent justices itinerant through the whole kingdom in the hope of raising money by fines and the like, he appointed Robert chief of the justices for the northern division of England. When he and his brother-justices sat at Lincoln they were denounced by the dean of Christianity (or 'rural dean') for trying capital cases on Sunday. In return they abused the dean, and caused his goods and the lands of his nieces, his wards, to be seized on behalf of the crown. Bishop Robert Grosseteste [q. v.] wrote him a sharp rebuke for his presumption in dealing thus with a clerk. He again acted as a justice itinerant the following year. After having gained a high reputation and large possessions, he was seized with paralysis, and retired from office a few years before his death, spending the remainder of his life in prayer and almsgiving. He died on 29 May 1250, and was succeeded by his elder brother John. He founded three chantries in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in Southwell Minster.

[Foss's Judges, ii. 385; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 742; Matt. Paris's Chron. Maj. iv. 34, v. 138 (Rolls Ser.); Ann. of Dunstable ap. Ann. Monast.

iii. 119, 122, 131, 149 (Rolls Ser.); Royal Letters, Hen. III, i. 171, 510 (Rolls Ser.); Epp. Rob. Grosseteste, pp. 266–8 (Rolls Ser.); Nicolas's Hist. Peerage, p. 285, ed. Courthope; Visitations of Southwell Minster, pp. 178, 179 (Camd. Soc.)] W. H.

LEXINTON or **LESSINGTON, STEPHEN** DE (*fl.* 1250), abbot of Clairvaux, a younger son of Richard de Lexinton [see LEXINTON, JOHN DE], studied both at Paris and Oxford, and was a disciple of Edmund (Rich) [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1214 John granted him a prebend in the church of Southwell (*Cal. Letters Patent*, 16 John, p. 138). Moved by Edmund's exhortations, he determined to adopt a monastic life, and in 1221, or perhaps a little earlier, left Oxford with seven companions, and became a monk in the Cistercian abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight. He was a man of high character, wise, and learned. After a short residence at Quarr he was elected abbot of Stanley, in Wiltshire, where he received his former master, Edmund, and advised him to pay some attention to worldly concerns. Stephen was in 1228 appointed visitor of the Cistercians in Ireland; he deposed several abbots and replaced them by Englishmen, and sent many monks over to Cistercian houses in France. In 1229 he was elected abbot of Savigny, one of the greater abbeys of the order, situated in the south-west corner of Normandy (Manche department). There he quickened the religious life of the place, largely increased the number of monks, adorned the abbey with new buildings, and made a great translation of the relics of saints. By the command of Gregory IX, he, in 1238, reformed the monks of Redon, in Brittany (Morbihan department). In company with the abbots of Cîteaux and Clairvaux, and many other French prelates, he sailed from Nice to Genoa in 1241, and was thence carried by a Genoese fleet to attend the council which the pope proposed to hold at Rome. The fleet of King Enzio attacked the Genoese ships on 3 May, and Stephen would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had he not been saved by the valour of his brother, John de Lexinton [q. v.] On 6 Dec. 1243 he was elected abbot of Clairvaux. Desiring to remove the reproach which the friars were in the habit of casting on the Cistercians as lacking learning, and no doubt specially moved by the pretensions at that time advanced by the Dominicans in the university of Paris, he in 1244 obtained license from Innocent IV to found a house in Paris for scholars of his order. At first he placed his house close to the buildings of the convent of St. Victor, but to avoid the possibilities of quarrels with that community he moved his foundation to Chardonnet, a site of which the name still survives in the church of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet in the Rue des Bernardins. In 1250 he translated the body of Aletha, mother of St. Bernard, from St. Bénigne de Dijon, where she was buried, to Clairvaux. Alexander IV employed him in some secular business of importance in 1255. His house in Paris was then flourishing, and the scholars who resorted to it were more popular than the friars with the prelates and townsmen. Nevertheless Stephen was in this year deposed from his abbotship by a general chapter of the order, on the ground, it is said, that he had, contrary to the statutes, solicited from the pope a privilege that he should never be deposed. Matthew Paris, who was acquainted with Lexinton's brother John, denies the imputation. The real ground of his deposition was that he had neglected to obtain the sanction of the order for the foundation of his house in Paris. He must have known that an attack on him was impending, and very likely sought to engage the pope on his side; for Alexander IV at once ordered Guy, abbot of Cîteaux, to restore him. Guy pretended that he was about to obey, but did nothing. Alexander complained to Louis IX, who took the side of the order. Stephen had enemies who were jealous of the success of his foundation, and were busy at Rome, and in 1256 the matter dropped. This was according to his own wish, for he was afraid that, if he persisted in defending himself, the authority of the order might be weakened; he declared that he felt no regret at being relieved from the cares of office. He retired to the monastery of Orcamp, to the south-west of Noyon (Oise department), and there died on 21 March. The year is not known.

[Gallia Christ. iv. 806, xi. 443, 548; Du Boulay's [Bulæus] Historia Univ. Paris. iv. 184, 185; Ann. Wav. an. 1229, Ann. Dunst. ann. 1221, 1228 ap. Ann. Monast. ii. 309, iii. 67, 116 (Rolls Ser.); Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. iv. 125, v. 529, 596, 651, 652 (Rolls Ser.); Chron. Savigniac. et Liber de Miraculis ap. Recueil des Historiens, xxiii. 584, 587; Cal. Litt. Patent. John, p. 138 (Record Publ.); for early notices see also under EDMUND (RICH), archbishop, and Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, iii. 145; Kington's Frederick II, ii. 245.] W. H.

LEY, HUGH, M.D. (1790–1837), physician, was born in 1790 at Abingdon, Berkshire, where his father, Hugh Ley (1762–1826), was for a time a medical practitioner, afterwards settling at St. Ives, Cornwall.

Hugh was educated at Dr. Lempriere's [q. v.] school in his native town; subsequently became a student of the then united medical schools of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals in Southwark, and took the diploma of the College of Surgeons. He then studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. 24 June 1813. His graduation thesis was on the pathology of phthisis. On 30 Sept. 1818 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and began practice in London as a man midwife. He was elected physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and soon afterwards became lecturer on midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital. On 20 April 1835 he accepted the unanimous invitation of the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to deliver the lectures on midwifery in their school. His course was the first delivered in the summer, it having before been the general custom of the medical schools of London to have no regular classes except in the winter. In 1836 he published 'An Essay on Laryngismus Stridulus, or Crouplike Inspiration of Infants,' a volume of 480 pages. The first accurate clinical description of the disease in England is contained in the 'Commentaries on the Diseases of Children' (1815) of Dr. John Clarke (pt. i. p. 86), but Ley's is the first book containing a full pathological discussion of the malady. He endeavours to prove that the spasm of the larynx, which is its characteristic symptom, is caused by the pressure of enlarged lymphatic glands on the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Subsequent experience has shown that in many cases no enlarged glands are present, and the fact that the book records numerous deaths from the disease shows that its author had confused cases of tubercular meningitis with those of laryngismus stridulus, a disorder now known to be rarely, if ever, fatal. The book shows much industry, but is too long and not clear. His thesis, printed at Edinburgh in 1813, is his only other publication. He lived in Half-Moon Street, London, but died, from heart disease, at Stilton, Huntingdonshire, 24 Jan. 1837.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 192; private manuscript memorandum-book belonging to the medical officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, September 1834; Lancet, January 1837; J. Earle's Address to Medico-Chirurgical Society, 28 Feb. 1837; Ley's Works.] N. M.

LEY, JAMES, first Earl of Marlborough (1550–1629), judge and politician, born in 1550, was sixth and youngest son of Henry Ley, who was descended from the Leys of Ley in Devonshire, but was granted by the crown in 1545 the manor and advowson of Teffont-Ewyas, Wiltshire. Ley's mother was Dyonisia de St. Mayne. His father (*d.* 7 June 1574) and elder brothers, William (*d.* 5 April 1624) and Matthew (*d.* 24 May 1632 aged 87), are buried in the church of Teffont-Ewyas, and inscriptions to their memory are extant there (cf. Hoare, *Wiltshire Hundred of Dunworth*, pp. 113–14). James entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1569, as a commoner, and after graduating B.A. (3 Feb. 1573–4) he became a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar 11 Oct. 1584, and soon distinguished himself by his 'great proficiency in the municipal law.' He became a judge for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Westbury in 1597–8. He was elected a bencher of his inn in 1600 and reader in 1602. In 1603 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in the following year was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, and was knighted while on a visit with the king to the Earl of Pembroke's house at Witton (8 Oct. 1603). He was the first English judge to make a circuit in Wicklow (November 1606) after it had been made a shire. From 6 April to 8 Nov. 1605 he was a commissioner of the great seal at Dublin. In that capacity he seems to have strained his powers by issuing general 'mandates' or precepts, directing catholic recusants to attend church under pain of appearing in the Star Chamber, and he made a practice of refusing the defendants copies of the indictments against them when they did appear. He thus became 'generally hated throughout the kingdom,' and frequent petitions were sent to Dublin Castle, bitterly complaining of his harsh administration of justice. The English privy council supported his policy (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Irish, 1603–1606, pp. 374, 398, 509). He was very regular in his attendance at the meetings of the Irish council, and was an unvarying supporter of very vigorous methods of government. In 1608 he was made a commissioner for the plantation of Ulster (*ib.* 1606–1608, pp. xxxviii, 397). James I took 'such a liking to him' and formed 'such an opinion of his ability to do him service,' that in December 1608 he transferred him from the Irish bench to the profitable post of attorney of the court of wards and liveries in England (*ib.* 1608–10, p. 116). A right of precedence which he claimed over the king's attorney-general, Sir Henry Hobart, was confirmed under the privy seal 15 May 1609. He had been re-elected M.P. for Westbury to the parliaments of 1604–5 and 1609–1611, and sat for Bath in that of 1614. From 1609 to 1622 Ley was a governor of Lincoln's

Inn. He failed in his candidature for the attorney-generalship when Bacon vacated it in 1617 on becoming lord keeper, although, according to Buckingham, he offered 10,000*l.* for the post. On 15 July 1619 he was created a baronet, and on 29 Jan. 1621–2 he became lord chief justice of the king's bench. He was already, in the opinion of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, a 'decrepit old man' (*Autobiog.* i. 160), and he owed his preferment to his marriage in the previous year with a niece of the favourite, Buckingham. When Bacon fell into disgrace in the following March, Ley filled his place as speaker of the House of Lords, and pronounced the judgment of the peers in the cases of Sir Giles Mompesson, of Bacon, and of Sir Henry Yelverton. After his fall Bacon tried to curry favour with Ley, and wrote to him begging him to 'beware of hardness of heart.' He finally declared that Ley 'stood towards him in very good affection and respect' (Spedding, *Bacon*, vii. 527–8–9).

On 20 Dec. 1624 Ley retired from the bench to become lord high treasurer and a privy councillor. He had had no previous experience of finance, and displayed no aptitude for it, but Buckingham, who was responsible for the appointment, saw in him a useful ally. On 31 Dec. he was created Lord Ley of Ley in Devonshire. After Charles I's accession, he was 'appointed a joint commissioner of claims' for the coronation, and a member of the committee on foreign affairs, and he was created Earl of Marlborough (5 Feb. 1625–6). In July 1627 he found himself unable to comply with the king's request to raise money for the projected expedition to Rhé. In July 1628 he resigned the treasurership to his assistant, Sir Richard Weston, chancellor of the exchequer, and was made president of the council. He retired on 14 Dec. of the same year, and dying on 14 March 1628–9, was buried in the church of Westbury, Wiltshire, where a fine monument was erected to his memory by his son Henry.

Ley, although a feeble statesman, was an able, erudite, and impartial judge. Milton addressed a sonnet to his daughter Margaret, afterwards wife of one Captain Hobson of the Isle of Wight, and described him as

> That Good Earl, once President
> Of England's Council and her Treasury,
> Who lived in both unstained with gold or fee,
> And left them both, more in himself content.

On the other hand, Sir James Whitelocke denounces him as 'an old dissembler,' who was 'wont to be called "Vulpone,"' and says that he borrowed money of the judges when lord chief justice (*Liber Famelicus*, p. 108). Ley had some antiquarian interests, and was an early member of the Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries. Before that society he read papers on 'Sterling Money,' 'The Antiquity of Arms in England,' and 'The Office of Chancellor,' on 'Epitaphs and Mottos,' and on 'The Antiquities of Funeral Ceremonies in England.' All these papers are printed in Hearne's 'Collection of Curious Discourses.' Ley also collected, with a view to publication, some early Irish chronicles, including the 'Annals of John Clynne,' a Minorite friar of Kilkenny, the 'Annals of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist' at Kilkenny, and the 'Annals of Multifernan, Ross, and Clonmell.' On his death these manuscripts became the property of Henry Bourchier, earl of Bath. Some extracts from them are in the library of Trinity College, Dublin (Ware, *Irish Writers*, ed. Harris, p. 336; Bernard, *Cat. MSS. Hib.* No. 1649). 'A Learned Treatise concerning Wards and Liveries,' by him, was published in 1641 and reissued in 1642. In 1659 appeared Ley's 'Reports of divers Resolutions in Law arising upon Cases in the Court of Wards and other Courts at Westminster in the Reigns of King James and King Charles I' (6 Jac. I–5 Car. I; 1608–29), with the treatise concerning wards reissued as an appendix. A portrait is prefixed. Another portrait is engraved in Hoare's 'Wiltshire Hundred of Westbury' iii. 35.

Ley married thrice: first, Mary, daughter of John Petty of Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire; secondly, Mary, widow of Sir William Bower, knt.; and thirdly, on 4 July 1621, when sixty-nine years old, Jane, daughter of John, lord Boteler or Butler, by Elizabeth, sister of the royal favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. His third wife remarried William Ashburnham, the king's cofferer, and lived till March 1672, when she was buried at Ashburnham (Chester-Waters, *Chesters of Chicheley*, i. 146). By his first wife he alone had issue—three sons and eight daughters. His heir, Henry, second earl (*d.* 1638), was father of James Ley, third earl [q. v.] His third son, William, succeeded his nephew in 1665 as fourth earl, and with his death in 1679 the title became extinct.

[Foss's Judges; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ Oxon., ed. Bliss, ii. 441; Gardiner's Hist.; Hearne's Curious Discourses, 1775; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Return of Members of Parliament; Doyle's Baronage; Hoare's Wiltshire, iv. Hundred of Dunworth, pp. 111–14, and iii. Hundred of Westbury, pp. 35–6; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1603–29, and Irish, 1603–8.] S. L.

LEY, JAMES, third EARL OF MARLBOROUGH (1618–1665), naval captain, was the son of Henry Ley, second earl of Marlborough, and grandson of James Ley, first earl of Marlborough [q. v.] By the death of his father he succeeded to the title on 1 April 1638, and within a few weeks he was urging an old petition of his father's against the Earl of Carlisle, who had, it was alleged, bought up the interest of his grandfather in 'the Caribbee islands,' especially in St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, for an annuity of 300*l.*, which he would not pay and had not paid for eleven years. The outbreak of the civil war prevented any settlement of the claim. Marlborough threw in his lot with the king, and is spoken of as commanding the ordnance in the royal army of the west in 1643, as admiral commanding at Dartmouth in November 1643, and as commanding a squadron of ships in February 1643–4 (DOYLE, *Official Baronage of England*). These last appointments must have been merely nominal, for the king had no naval force at sea independent of that acting in his name under the orders of the parliament.

In 1645 Marlborough took out a party of adventurers to the West Indies, and established a colony on the island of Santa Cruz. The colonists, however, found the climate unhealthy, and they were presently driven out by the Spaniards (*ib.*; *Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, America, and West Indies, 1661–8, No. 1368). In 1649 Marlborough would seem to have again attempted to found a settlement, obtaining permission from the council of state to go to sea, on his bond of 20,000*l.* to attempt nothing against the existing government (23 June 1649; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom.) The adventure apparently again failed, as there is no further notice of it, but in November 1660 he offered to the government of the Restoration a schedule of proposals concerning Jamaica, by which the plantation was to be made profitable.

Towards the end of 1661 he was appointed captain of the Dunkirk, and commodore of a squadron to go out to the East Indies, to receive Bombay from the Portuguese. For his personal expenses and outfit the king gave him 1,000*l.* (*ib.* Colonial, America, and West Indies, 20 Feb., 6 March 1662, where the intended voyage is wrongly described as to the West Indies). With five ships, carrying five hundred soldiers, under the command of Sir Abraham Shipman, he sailed in March, and arrived at Bombay on 18 Sept. 1662. On various pretexts, however, the Portuguese governor refused to deliver up the island, and as the soldiers were very sickly, he finally landed them on a small barren island near Goa, and with the squadron returned to England. On 13 June 1663 he was granted an annuity of 500*l.*, payable out of the revenues of the Caribbee Islands (*ib.* 2 March 1667, No. 1432), for his own life and that of his uncle William, but whether as a reward for services or as an equivalent for the payments due from the Earl of Carlisle does not appear. In 1664 he was nominated the successor of Lord Windsor in the governorship of Jamaica (*ib.* 637). He did not live to go out, being killed in command of the Old James, in the action with the Dutch fleet on 3 June 1665. He was unmarried, and the title passed to his uncle, William.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. i. 59; Bruce's Annals of the Hon. East India Company; a Description of the Port and Island of Bombay (1724); other authorities in the text.] J. K. L.

LEY, JOHN (1583–1662), puritan divine, was born in Warwick 4 Feb. 1583, and received his early education at the free school in that town. On 12 Feb. 1601–2 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. (23 Oct. 1605) and M.A. (30 May 1608). Taking holy orders he was presented to the vicarage of Great Budworth, Cheshire, in 1616. He subsequently became sub-dean of Chester and Friday lecturer in St. Peter's Church in the same city, and in 1627 was made a prebendary of Chester Cathedral. In the struggle between Charles I and the parliament he sided with the latter, and came to occupy an important place in their ecclesiastical arrangements, while his pen was incessantly employed in their service. In 1643 he took the solemn league and covenant, was appointed a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and regularly attended its sessions. He was made examiner in Latin to the assembly, and chairman of two of its important committees. In 1645 he was elected president of Sion College, and in the same year the sequestered rectories of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and of Charlwood, Surrey, were made over to him. He was instituted rector of Ashfield and of Astbury in Cheshire in 1646. It was his hand which drew up the 'Cheshire Attestation' in 1648, and his name is the first of the fifty-nine appended to it. When Edward Hyde was ejected from the valuable rectory of Brightwell, Berkshire, Ley succeeded him. He seems to have treated Hyde harshly and refused to pay him any part of his income [see under HYDE, EDWARD, 1607–1659]. In 1653 he was appointed one of the 'triers for the approbation of ministers.' He subsequently obtained from Sir Simon Archer,

knt. of Umberslade, the rectory of Solihull, Warwickshire. After living there for some years his health gave way, and resigning his benefice he went to live at Sutton Coldfield, where he died 16 May 1662. He was buried in the church of Sutton Coldfield.

The following are his chief works: 1. 'An Apology in Defence of the Geneva Notes on the Bible' (written *circa* 1612). 2. 'A Patterne of Pietie, or the Religious life and death of that grave and gracious Matron, Mrs. Jane Ratcliffe, Widow, and Citizen of Chester,' 1640. 3. 'Sunday a Sabbath, or a Preparative Discourse for discussion of Sabbatary doubts,' 1641. 4. 'The Christian Sabbath maintained, in Answer to a book of Dr. Pocklington stiled "Sunday no Sabbath."' 5. 'A Letter against the Erection of an Altar,' 1641. 6. 'A Case of Conscience concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1641. 7. 'Defensive Doubts, Hopes, and Reasons for refusall of the Oath imposed by the sixth Canon of the late Synod,' 1641. 8. 'A Comparison of the Parliamentary Protestation with the late Canonical Oath,' 1641. 9. 'A Discourse concerning Puritans,' 1641. 10. 'A Monitor of Mortality,' 1643 (two funeral sermons). 11. 'Fury of War and Folly of Sin,' 1643, a sermon. 12. 'The New Quere and Determination upon it, by Mr. Saltmarsh . . . examined,' 1646. 13. 'Apologetical Narrative of the late Petition of the Common Council and Ministers of London,' 1646. 14. 'Light for Smoak, or a cleare and distinct Reply to a dark and confused Answer in a book made and entitled "The Smoke in the Temple," by John Saltmarsh,' 1646. 15. 'An Afterreckoning with Mr. Saltmarsh,' 1646. 16. 'Attestation of the Ministers of Cheshire to the Testimony of the Ministers of the province of London,' 1648. 17. 'Elaborate Annotatons on the Pentateuch,' 1651. 18. 'A Learned Defence for the Legality of Tithes,' Oxford, 1653. 19. 'General Reasons against the Payment of a fifth part to Sequestered Ministers' Wives and Children . . . whereto are added special Reasons against the Payment of a fifth part to Dr. E. H[yde] out of the Rectory of Brightwell,' 1654. 20. 'Debate concerning the English Liturgy, &c., between Edward Hyde, D.D., and John Ley,' 1656. 21. 'Debate concerning the English Liturgy drawn out in two English and two Latin Epistles, written betwixt Edward Hyde and John Ley,' 1656. 22. 'Discourses or Disputations, chiefly concerning matters of Religion,' 1658. 23. 'Animadversions on two printed Books of Joh. Onely, a Lay Preacher.' 24. 'Equitable and Necessary Considerations for the Association of Arms throughout England and Wales.' 25. 'Comparison of the Oath of the Sixth Canon of the last Synod of Bishops and the Protestation set forth by the Parliament, in Answer to a letter of Pedoel Harlow, Gent.' 26. 'Exceptions Many and Just, being an Answer to two injurious Petitions against Tithes.'

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, p. 898, s.v. 'Leigh;' Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 569; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, p. 516; Neale's Hist. of the Puritans, iv. 390; notes kindly supplied by J. P. Earwaker, esq, F.S.A.; Hetherington's History of the Westminster Assembly; Mitchell's Westminster Assembly.]

T. H.

LEYBOURN, THOMAS (1770–1840), mathematician, born 9 April 1770, edited the 'Mathematical Repository' from 1799 to 1835. In 1802 he published 'A Synopsis of Data for the Construction of Triangles,' and in 1817 'A Collection of Solutions of the Mathematical Questions proposed in the "Ladies' Diary" from its commencement to 1816.' He was appointed in 1802 a teacher of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and retired on a pension from the office of senior professor of mathematics in December 1839, after nearly forty years' service. He died at Sandhurst on 1 March 1840.

[Gent. Mag. 1840, pt. i. p. 442; Registers of Royal Military College.]

C. P.

LEYBOURN, WILLIAM (1626–1700?), mathematician, born in 1626, was a teacher of mathematics and professional land surveyor in London. He is said to have begun life as a printer; but as early as 1648 he appears as joint author with Vincent Wing [q.v.] of the first book on astronomy written in English; its title was 'Urania Practica,' and it was adapted to the comprehension of beginners. Its authors are styled 'practitioners in the mathematicks.' It reached a second edition in 1649, and was criticised by Jeremie Shakerley in 'The Anatomy of Urania Practica,' 1649; the authors replied in 'Ensfictum Shakerlæi, or the Annihilation of Mr. Jeremie Shakerley,' 1649. In 1650 appeared 'Planometria, or the Whole Art of Surveying of Land,' by 'Oliver Wallinby,' the pseudonym being a mere transposition of the letters of Leybourn's name. This was republished with additions and acknowledged by its author in 1653, under the title 'The Compleat Surveyor.' It passed through four editions in his lifetime; a fifth edition appeared in 1722, edited by Samuel Cunn, who says in the preface: 'The author of this treatise was frequently employed in surveying, measuring, and mapping gentlemen's estates, as evidently appears from the several draughts by him drawn and to be met with

in almost every county in England.' In 1657 Leybourn published 'Arithmetick, Vulgar, Decimal, and Instrumental,' 8vo, in three parts (other editions, 1659 and 1678); and in 1667 'The Line of Proportion or [of] Numbers, commonly called Gunter's Line, made easie,' 12mo, a treatise on the sliding-rule; a second part was published in 1677 (other editions, 1678 and 1684). In 1662 and 1673 he produced the fourth and fifth editions of the 'Works' of Edmund Gunter [q. v.], adding some rules of his own for the mensuration of plane and solid figures. An advertisement page gives a list of 'Arts and Sciences Mathematical professed and taught by William Leybourn,' viz. arithmetic, geometry, astronomy; and 'upon these foundations the superstructures' of the use of geometrical instruments in surveying, &c., trigonometry, navigation, and dialling. In 1667 appeared his 'Platform Guide Mate for Purchasers, Builders, Measurers,' 8vo. The first book is on interest, the second and third on building and mensuration; another edition was published in 1685. 'The Art of Numbering by Speaking Rods, vulgarly termed Nepeirs Bones,' was published London, 1667, 12mo, 1685; and was enlarged as 'The Description and Use of Gunters Quadrant . . . to which is added the Use of Nepiars Bones,' 2nd edition, London, 1721, 12mo; 3rd edition, 1731. 'Panorganon, or a Universal Instrument,' appeared London, 1672, 4to. Other minor works were: 'Introduction to Astronomy and Geography in VII. Parts,' London, 1675, 8vo, and 'The Art of Dyalling,' which reached a second edition, 1681, 4to; another edition, 1700.

In 1690 Leybourn published his 'Cursus Mathematicus; Mathematical Sciences in Nine Books.' This is a folio volume of over nine hundred pages, and includes the substance of his former publications. The first book treats of arithmetic under four headings, natural or vulgar, decimal, logarithmic, and instrumental; the second deals with plane and solid geometry and mensuration; the third with the doctrine of *primum mobile* and spherical projection in astronomy; the fourth with celestial and terrestrial cosmography; the fifth consists of plane and spherical trigonometry; practical geometry, including surveying and fortification, occupies the sixth; the seventh is devoted to navigation, and the eighth to dialling; the ninth and last deals with theoretical astronomy, principally in connection with the planets; and it is remarkable that the author discusses Kepler's discoveries, but says nothing of Newton's 'Principia,' which had appeared three years previously. The work closes with appendices and tables, and a 'Canon Logarithmus,' or table of logarithms.

In 1693 Leybourn produced the most enduring of his works, under the title 'Panarithmologia, being a Mirror Breviate Treasure Mate for Merchants, Bankers, Tradesmen, Mechanicks, and a sure Guide for Purchasers, Sellers, or Mortgagers of Land, Leases, Annuities, Rents, Pensions, &c., in Possession or Reversion, and a constant Concomitant fitted for all men's occasions.' This supplies, according to De Morgan, the earliest ready reckoner known in English—from one to ten thousand, and a farthing to 1*l.*, calculated, as Leybourn tells us, 'by another hand . . . near thirty years since.' An appendix of 144 pp. is rich in miscellaneous commercial information. This work was long popular; the twenty-third edition appeared in 1808 under the name, 'The Ready Reckoner, or Traders' sure Guide.'

In 1694 Leybourn published 'Pleasure with Profit; consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, Numerical, Geometrical, Mechanical, Statical, Astronomical . . .; to recreate ingenious spirits and to induce them to make farther scrutiny into these Sciences.' He also added an appendix to Thomas Stirrup's 'Horometria, or the Compleat Diallist,' London, 1659, 4to. He edited (London, 1680, 8vo) the second edition of 'The City and Country Purchaser and Builder,' by Stephen Primatt. The fourth edition of Scamozzi's 'Mirror of Architecture' (London, 1700, 4to) has William Leybourn's name as editor. The year of his death is uncertain.

Leybourn's works all grew out of his teaching, and were deservedly popular. They are clear and attractive in style, and are the work of a man of considerable ingenuity and uncommon industry. His larger works are prefaced with engraved portraits of himself, which preserve a record of his personal appearance from the age of twenty-seven to sixty-four. Gaywood is the engraver of the portrait (æt. 30) before Leybourn's 'Arithmetick;' R. White of those placed respectively (æt. 48) before his 'Compleat Surveyor' and (æt. 64) before his 'Cursus Mathematicus.'

[The prefaces, &c., in Leybourn's works, to which the notice in Granger's Biog. Hist., copied by Chalmers, adds nothing of importance. See also De Morgan's Arithmetical Books, Hutton's Mathematical Dict., and Bromley's Cat. of Portraits.] C. P.

LEYBOURNE, LEYBURN, LEMBURN, or LEEBURN, ROGER DE (*d.* 1271), warden of the Cinque ports, son of Roger de Leybourne of Leybourne, Kent, who took arms against King John, was made prisoner at the fall of Rochester Castle, 30 Nov. 1215, and

paid 250 marks for his release. His mother was Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Stephen de Thurnham or Turnham, another Kentish magnate (*Archæologia Cantiana*, v. 152, 193; a chart facing p. 222 corrects DUGDALE, *Baronage*, ii. 13). He could hardly have been born later than 1220. In 1251 he came into his inheritance on the death of his father. At the jousts held at Walden, Essex, in 1252, he slew Arnold de Montigny, against whom he was tilting; he professed deep sorrow, but as it was discovered that his lance's point was not covered by a socket, as it should have been, he was suspected of murderous intent, for it was remembered that he had had his leg broken by Arnold in a joust. He assumed the cross and took out a pardon from the king. In 1253 he accompanied Henry III [q. v.] to Gascony. He was intimate with the king's son Edward [see EDWARD I], accompanied him to many jousts in England and France, was his steward, and kept his purse (GERVASE, *Gesta Regum Continuata*, ii. 220). While serving against Llewelyn of Wales in 1256 he narrowly escaped being slain. In 1258 he sided with the baronial party, swore to the Provisions of Oxford, and was with his associates included by name in the papal bull of excommunication. Acting as Edward's steward in 1260 he hanged some of the servants of the Earl of Gloucester [see CLARE, RICHARD DE, eighth EARL OF CLARE, &c.] in the Welsh marches, unjustly it was said, and without trial, whereupon the earl quarrelled with Edward (*Chronicles of Edward I*, i. 54). In the same year he accompanied Edward to France, and at Paris received from him a grant of the manor of Elham, Kent. Soon afterwards the queen [see ELEANOR OF PROVENCE], angered by Leybourne's association with the baronial party, stirred up Edward against him. An account of his stewardship was demanded, and he was declared by the exchequer to be 1,000*l.* in arrears, though the accusation is said to have been false. Process was issued, and as he removed all his goods from his manors to avoid distraint, writs were sent out to inquire after and seize them in Kent, Essex, and Sussex. At the same time the king demanded from him the manor of Elham, on the plea that it was inalienable from the crown (GERVASE, u.s.; documents cited in *Archæologia Cantiana*, v. 166–70). Being stripped of all his revenues, Leybourne took to marauding, and Sir William de Detling having been dispossessed of Detling, Kent, by his lord the Archbishop of Canterbury, for homicide, Leybourne joined him in forcibly ejecting the archbishop's officers, and put his own son in possession of the manor. He attended the meeting of the barons at Oxford at Whitsuntide 1263, and joined himself with Roger de Clifford (*d.* 1285?) [q. v.] and others. Associating themselves with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, they seized Peter the Savoyard bishop of Hereford, took Gloucester, with the consent of the townsmen occupied Bristol, and then proceeded eastward, everywhere seizing the property of the aliens and their supporters. Leybourne marched with Earl Simon to Dover, and on 9 July to Romney. By 18 Aug., however, he and other lords, some of whom were, like himself, old servants of Edward, were won over by Edward, and executed a deed of reconciliation with him. Leybourne was at once made steward of the household to the king and queen and Edward, and on 3 Dec. was appointed warden of the Cinque ports.

As one of the king's adherents Leybourne swore to submit to the award of Louis IX of France, and in February 1264 crossed over to Whitsand to bring Henry back to England. He marched with the king's army to Northampton, and was sent with Earl John de Warrenne to secure the south-eastern counties. He joined in the defence of Rochester against the baronial army, and burnt some of the buildings of the monastery and the suburbs of the city (RISHANGER, *De Bellis*, notes p. 127). He was badly wounded during the siege (HEMINGBURGH, i. 313), which was raised on the approach of the royal army. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes on 14 May, and was set at liberty on giving security that he would appear in parliament when summoned (*Annals of Dunstable*, p. 232). Joining himself to the marchers and others of the king's side he took part in the attempt to rescue Edward at Wallingford and in the war carried on in the marches of Wales and the western districts. When summoned to appear at Windsor before the king's council he and his allies refused to obey, and sentence of banishment for a year and a day was pronounced against them. In December they came to terms with the government, and Leybourne and Clifford met the king at Pershore, and were allowed to visit Edward at Kenilworth (*Fœdera*, i. 449). They promised to retire to Ireland, but soon took up arms again, and caused the Earl of Leicester much trouble. On 23 May 1265 Leybourne and Clifford received a safe-conduct to visit Edward at Hereford, and there, no doubt, arranged with him for his escape, which he effected on the 28th. Leybourne joined Edward and took part in the battle of Evesham on 4 Aug. In September he was sent by the king to London, held an assembly of the citizens in

Barking Church, received their submission, and conducted the mayor and forty of the chief men of the city to the king at Windsor (*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, pp. 77, 78). After marching with the king to Northampton in April 1266 [see under HENRY III] he was again sent to London with an armed force, and overawed the discontented party in the city. He assisted in the pacification of the country, reduced Winchelsea and Sandwich to obedience, received the custody of the castles of Dover, Rochester, and Nottingham, and of the Tower of London, and kept order in Huntingdonshire, Essex, and the weald of Kent. The king gave him large rewards, including thirteen manors held by William FitzAucher, one of the baronial party, and the house of Peter de Montfort in Westminster. He was sheriff of Kent and warden of the forests beyond the Trent. In 1265 he received the wardship and marriage of Idonea, younger daughter and coheiress of Robert de Vipont, baron of Westmoreland, and in 1268, by exchange with the king, the manor and castle of Leeds, Kent. In 1267 he was sent to the Counts of St. Pol and Boulogne to obtain help for the king against Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester [q. v.] (*Royal Letters*, ii. 335; GERVASE, ii. 246). He took the cross, went with Edward to Paris in 1269, joined in the arrangements there made for the projected crusade, and evidently intended to accompany Edward upon it. It is certain that he did not go (see on other side *Archæologia Cantiana*, v. 142), for in December 1270, four months after Edward's departure, he was upholding the official of Christ Church, Canterbury, against the prior of Dover (GERVASE, ii. 256). He died in 1271, at some date prior to 7 Nov. It has been suggested that a niche in Leybourne Church contained his heart (*Archæologia Cantiana*, v. 135 sqq.) To Elham Church he left an endowment for a light, which was maintained until the suppression of chantries (*ib.* x. 49); he gave some land in Kent to Bermondsey Priory, Surrey, and a small endowment to Cumbwell Priory, Kent (*ib.* v. 219). His arms were azure, six lioncels argent. He was twice married; the name of his first wife has not been discovered (*ib.* v. 154, 193; Dugdale, confusing him with his father, makes Eleanor de Thurnham his wife; and Hasted, confusing him with his younger son, gives him Idonea de Vipont, who was only about twelve at the time of his death); his second wife was Eleanor, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, who had previously married, first, William de Vaux, and next Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester; she survived him. He left two sons, William, who succeeded him, and Roger, who married Idonea de Vipont, his father's ward. Idonea brought her husband great wealth, and appears to have held, jointly with her elder sister, Isabella, wife of Roger de Clifford, the barony and sheriffdom of Westmoreland (*Fœdera*, i. 753, 804).

WILLIAM DE LEYBOURNE (*d.* 1309), baron, Roger's elder son by his first wife (not by his second, because William was of age at his father's death, and Roger could not have married his second wife before 1264, the date of the Earl of Winchester's death), served in Wales in 1277 and 1282 (*Fœdera*, i. 538, 608), was constable of Pevensey, and in 1294 was appointed captain of the fleet gathered at Portsmouth for the recovery of Gascony (*ib.* p. 809; TRIVET, p. 332). He was described in 1297 by the title of 'Admiral of the Sea of the King of England' (*Fœdera*, i. 861; BURROWS, *Cinque Ports*, p. 129). He received a summons to parliament in 1299 and in later years, and in 1301 joined in the letter from the barons to the pope. In 1299 he served in Scotland at the head of five knights and fifteen esquires, and in 1300 was present at the siege of Caerlaverock, being described in the Caerlaverock roll (*La Siège de Carlaverock*, ed. Nicolas) as 'a valiant man without but or if.' He served again in Scotland in 1304, and died in 1309. He married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Henry de Sandwich, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Henry. Thomas was enfeoffed of Leybourne by his father, and died in 1307, leaving by his wife Alice (sister and heiress of Robert de Toeni, who married for her second husband Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick [q. v.], and for her third William la Zouche) one daughter, Juliana, three years old at her father's death, who in 1309 became sole heiress of her grandfather William. She was a great lady, for many inheritances had devolved upon her. She married, first, John de Hastings, third baron Hastings (see under HASTINGS, JOHN, second BARON HASTINGS, where Juliana's other marriages are noted; *Archæologia Cantiana*, i. 1 sqq., v. 189–91, 193).

[An account of Roger de Leybourne and his house, with an appendix of documents clearing up errors in Dugdale and Hasted, will be found in Archæol. Cant. v. 133–93, see also for Juliana the heiress i. 1 sqq., vi. 303, x. 49, xii. 325; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 13; Hasted's Kent, ii. 206 sq., iii. 56, iv. 60, 251; Rymer's Fœdera, i. 430, 434, 449, 455, 481, and loc. cit. (Record ed.); Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. v. 318, 319 (Rolls ed.); Ann. Monast. Tewkesbury, i. 150, 158, Dunstable, iii. 222, 225, 227, 230, 232, 234, Wykes, iv. 247 (Rolls ed.); Cont. of Gervase of Cant.,

specially valuable from its extracts from the Chron. of Dover, ap. Gervase, ii. 214, 220 sq., 224, 226, 230, 233, 235, 237, 245, 256 (Rolls ed.); Chron. of Edw. I, i. 54, 62 (Rolls ed.); Royal Letters, Hen. III, ii. 256, 294, 298, 335 (Rolls ed.); Rishanger's Chron. de Bellis, pp. 18, 25, 127 (Camden Soc.); Liber de Antiqq. Legg. pp. 77, 78, 80, 86 (Camden Soc.); Wright's Political Songs, p. 60 (Camden Soc.); Walt. of Hemingburgh, i. 313 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Trivet's Annales, p. 332 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Blaauw's Barons' War, pp. 101, 117, 118, 131, 177, 243, 262 (2nd edit. 1871); Prothero's Simon de Montfort, p. 330; for William de Leybourne, Nicolas's Royal Navy, i. 408, 409, 436, 437; Burrows's Cinque Ports, p. 129 (Historic Towns).] W. H.

LEYBURN, GEORGE, D.D. (1593–1677), catholic divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1593, of an ancient and once wealthy family, whose fortunes were reduced to a very low ebb through the delinquency of James Leyburn, who was executed in Elizabeth's reign for maintaining the pope's supremacy. He was admitted a student in the English College at Douay on 13 March 1616–17, under the name of George Bradley, studied philosophy under the celebrated Thomas White, and was ordained priest on 5 Aug. 1625. Subsequently he resided in Arras College at Paris, and in 1630 came to the English mission. On landing at Dover he was arrested and committed to the castle, but he soon obtained his liberty through the intercession of Queen Henrietta Maria, who made him one of her chaplains, and consulted him on most matters relating to the catholics, until she was obliged by an order in council to dismiss all the ecclesiastics in her household. Leyburn was then imprisoned, and after being again released at the queen's request, he retired to Douay College, where he was employed in teaching philosophy and divinity. At this period he was created D.D. by the university of Rheims. Shortly before the commencement of the civil war he returned to England, and in 1644 he was a prisoner in the Tower of London, where he met Monck, and foretold that he would be a general in the north, and would eventually command the three kingdoms (Gumble, *Life of General Monk*, 1671, p. 118). Echard is of opinion that Monck was much influenced by this prediction (*Hist. of England*, 3rd edit. ii. 746). On procuring his release Leyburn withdrew to France, and rendered valuable services to the royalist party. In 1647 he was sent to Ireland, with credentials from the court in exile, in order to bring about a better understanding between the two catholic armies and the Duke of Ormonde (see *Memoirs of George Leyburn*, 1722).

In 1648 Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, then residing at Paris, appointed Leyburn his vicar-general in England, in conjunction with Mark Harrington, B.D., of the Sorbonne. Afterwards he was chosen president of the English College at Douay, on the death of Dr. William Hyde, and was installed by patent dated 24 June 1652. He governed the college for about eighteen years, resigning the presidency in favour of his nephew, John Leyburn [q.v.], in 1670. Subsequently he resided at Rome for a year and a half. He died at Châlon-sur-Saône in Champagne on 29 Dec. 1677 (*Palatine Notebook*, iii. 103, 175).

His anonymous biographer says he 'left behind him a character becoming the primitive ages, and the inhabitants of Châlon to this day pay a respect to his memory little inferior to that of a canonised saint' (*Memoirs of George Leyburn*, sig. A 2). Throughout his life he was hostile to the jurisdiction of the catholic chapter in England.

'The Memoirs of George Leyburn . . . Being a Journal of his Agency for Prince Charles in Ireland in the year 1647,' appeared at London in 1722, 12mo. His other works are: 1. 'An Epistle Declaratorie, or Manifest, written by G. L. [i.e. George Leyburn] to his Brethren residing in England' [Douay], 1657, 16mo, pp. 51. 2. 'The Summe of Doctor Leyburnes Answere to a Letter printed against him by Mr. Blacloe' [Thomas White], Douay, 1657, 16mo, pp. 42. 3. 'A Letter written by G. L. to Mr. And. Kingh. and Mr. Tho. Med' [Douay, 1657], 16mo. 4. 'To Her Most Excellent Maiestie Henrietta Maria, Queen of Great Britaign, Dr. Leyburn's Apologie' [Douay? 1660?], 4to. 5. 'Dr. Leyburns Encyclicall Answer to an Encyclicall Epistle sent to our Brethren of England,' Douay, 1661, 4to, pp. 96. This was in reply to 'An Encyclical Epistle sent to their Brethren by the Venerable Dean and Chapter of the Catholick Clergy in England upon occasion of Dr. Leyburn' [1660], 4to. There also appeared 'A Manifest Publisht to their Brethren by the General Chapter of the Catholick English Clergy. In Vindication of their Innocency from the false calumnies laid upon them in a seditious libel publisht by Dr. Leyburn' [1661], 4to. 6. 'Vindiciæ censuræ Duacenæ; seu confutatio scripti cujusdam Thomæ Albii [White] contra latam à S. facultate theologica Duacena in 22 propositiones ejus censuram,' Douay, 1661, 4to. Dodd says that some attribute the authorship of this book to John Warner (*Church Hist.* iii. 491). 7. 'Holy Characters,' 2 parts, Douay, 1662, 8vo.

[Life prefixed to Leyburn's Memoirs; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 290; Panzani's Memoirs, pp. 228, 235, 244, 345; Douay Diaries, p. 230.]

T. C.

LEYBURN, JOHN, D.D. (1620–1702), catholic prelate, fourth son of John Leyburn and Catharine Carr, and nephew of Dr. George Leyburn [q. v.], was born in 1620, and educated in the English College at Douay, where he was admitted a student on 20 June 1633. He received holy orders, was engaged for some time in teaching the classics in the college, and during the time of the civil wars he was tutor to Francis Browne, eldest son of Viscount Montague, and made the tour of Europe with his pupil. He was one of the divines recommended to the authorities at Rome in 1657 as successor to Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, vicar-apostolic of England. For about twelve years he resided in England as domestic chaplain in the family of Lord Montague. In a list of persons deemed worthy of promotion to the projected episcopate in England in 1669 he is mentioned as professor of theology and a canon of the chapter, an excellent catholic, of great piety and prudence, but who had once been a heretic, and who had a brother who was a very great puritan (Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, iii. 141). Unlike his uncle, he regarded the catholic chapter in England as validly erected, and likewise confirmed by the holy see.

He was appointed president of the English College at Douay, that post being surrendered to him by his uncle, Dr. George Leyburn, in May 1670. He resigned the presidency in 1676, and soon afterwards proceeded to Rome, when he became secretary and auditor to Cardinal Howard. In a particular congregation for English affairs held in the Quirinal Palace on 6 Aug. 1685, the Propaganda, on the relation of the Cardinal of Norfolk, elected Leyburn vicar-apostolic of all England, and the pope gave his approbation the same day. He was consecrated at Rome on 9 Sept., with the title of bishop of Adrumetum, *in partibus*. In the following month he arrived in London, and the king lodged him in St. James's Palace, and allowed him a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. With him came Ferdinand, count of Adda, as papal nuncio. Some time afterwards he made a pastoral visitation throughout the whole kingdom, administering the sacrament of confirmation to great numbers of people, for there had been no catholic bishop resident in England since 1629. During his residence at court he was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Thomas Cartwright, bishop of Chester.

Leyburn vainly endeavoured to moderate the indiscreet zeal by which James II tried to advance the catholic cause, and he boldly told the king that the fellows and students of Magdalen College, Oxford, were grievously wronged, and that restitution ought to be made to them on religious as well as political grounds. Macaulay says that Leyburn, 'with some learning and a rich vein of natural humour, was the most cautious, dexterous, and taciturn of men,' and that 'he seems to have behaved on all occasions like a wise and honest man.' He became the first vicar-apostolic of the London district, which was created by letters apostolic of 30 Jan. 1687–8.

When the revolution broke out Bishops Leyburn and Giffard were seized at Faversham on their way to Dover, and were actually under arrest when the king was brought into that town. Both prelates were committed to prison, Leyburn being sent to the Tower. On 9 July 1690 he and Giffard were liberated on bail by the court of queen's bench, on condition that they transported themselves beyond sea before the last day of the following month (Luttrell, *Hist. Relation of State Affairs*, ii. 73). Afterwards he was frequently alarmed and summoned when any disturbance happened in relation to the government, but eventually the ministry, being fully satisfied with his conduct, took no further notice of him, and only desired to be made acquainted from time to time with his place of abode. He died in London on 9 June 1702, and was succeeded in the vicariate-apostolic of the London district by Dr. Bonaventure Giffard [q. v.]

Dodd says he was diminutive in stature, had acquired the character of being both wise and polite, and was a great master of style in the Latin tongue. He was not only a theologian, but also a good mathematician, and an intimate friend of Descartes and Hobbes (Brady, iii. 147).

Leyburn translated into Latin Sir Kenelm Digby's treatise on the soul, under the title of 'Demonstratio Immortalitatis Animæ Rationalis,' Paris, 1651 and 1655, fol. With Giffard, P. Ellis, and James Smith he published 'A Pastoral Letter from the four Catholic Bishops to the Lay-Catholics of England' (on the re-establishment of catholic episcopal authority in England), London, 1688, 1747, 4to.

[Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 381, 466, 528; Palmer's Life of Card. Howard, p. 200; Panzani's Memoirs, pp. 337, 341–5, 365, 373, 375, 387, 464; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vii. 242; Bishop Cartwright's Diary, pp. 7, 44–55, 61, 64, 71, 79–82, 85; Luttrell's Hist. Relation of State Affairs, i. 405, 409, 420, 443, ii. 65; Catholicon,

1817, iv. 86; Jones's Popery Tracts, pp. 174, 250; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Egerton MS. 2260, f. 133; Addit. MS. 22910, f. 157.]

T. C.

LEYCESTER, JOHN (*fl.* 1639), miscellaneous writer, was born in 1598 in Cheshire, of low parentage, although probably connected with Sir Peter Leycester, bart. [q. v.], of that county. At the age of twenty-one (28 Jan. 1619–20) he was matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. on 28 Feb. 1621–2. He afterwards became a schoolmaster, in which calling he appears to have spent his life. He wrote, among other things, 'Enchiridion seu Fasciculus Adagiorum Selectissimorum, or a Manual of the Choicest Adagies,' London, 1623, 8vo (Latin and English); 'An Excellent Oration of Dr. John Rainolds,' translated from the Latin, London, 1638, 8vo; and two poems, in single sheets folio, 'An Elegiacall Epitaph upon the deplored Death of that Religious and Valiant Gentleman, Colonell John Hampden, Esquire,' London, 1641; and 'England's Miraculous Preservation Emblematically Described, Erected for a perpetuall Monument to Posterity,' London, 1646.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 636; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), II. ii. 381, iii. 406; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

T. B. S.

LEYCESTER, SIR PETER (1614–1678), antiquary, born on 3 March 1613–14, was the eldest son of Peter Leycester of Nether Tabley, Cheshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Randle Mainwaring, bart., of Over Peover, in the same county. He became a gentleman commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, on 13 Oct. 1629, but did not graduate, and entered himself at Gray's Inn on 20 Aug. 1632 (*Harl. MS.* 1912). At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed by the king one of his commissioners of array for Cheshire, and had in consequence to leave Nether Tabley at the close of 1642. He was at Oxford at the time of its surrender to Fairfax in June 1646, and obtained accordingly the benefit of the articles then agreed to. He betook himself to London, where he compounded for his estates for 747*l.* 10*s.* The next four years of his life were passed in the garrisons of the king, apparently as a civilian. For some implication in the political movements of 1655 Leycester, after being imprisoned for a while in Chester Castle, was taken to London, and gave his bond for his future good behaviour. His loyalty was rewarded with a baronetcy on 10 Aug. 1660. He died at Nether Tabley on 11 Oct. 1678, and was buried at Great Budworth, Cheshire. By his marriage on 6 Nov. 1642 with Elizabeth (1620–1679), third daughter of Gilbert, lord Gerard, of Gerards Bromley, he had three sons and three daughters.

Leycester is author of a work of great research and accuracy, entitled 'Historical Antiquities in two books; the first treating in general of Great Brittain and Ireland; the second containing particular remarks concerning Cheshire, and chiefly of Bucklow Hundred. Whereunto is annexed a transcript of Doomsday-Book, so far as it concerneth Cheshire,' &c., fol., London, 1673. Ormerod incorporated it with his 'History of Cheshire,' 1819.

Leycester having stated that, in his opinion, Amicia, wife of Ralph Mainwaring, was not Earl Hugh Cyveliok's lawful daughter, Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Peover, who, with Leycester, was descended from her, immediately published a 'Defence of Amicia,' 12mo, 1673. The controversy only closed with the death of Leycester, who, in the opinion of the most competent judges, got the worst of it. Wood states that at the assizes held at Chester in 1675 the dispute was decided by the justices itinerant, who, as he had heard, adjudged the right of the matter to Mainwaring. The College of Arms, under the lead of Sir William Dugdale, also declared in favour of Amicia's legitimacy (cf. DUGDALE, *Baronage*, i. 41). A contemporary humorist ridiculed the affair in some verses entitled 'A New Ballad made of a high and mighty Controversy between two Cheshire Knights,' 1673 (reprinted in Beamont's Introduction to the 'Amicia Tracts' from Ashmolean MSS. No. 860, iii. art. 1, and No. 836, art. 183).

Leycester's contributions to the controversy were: 1. 'An Answer to the Book of Sir Thomas Manwaringe . . . entituled "A Defence of Amicia,"' 8vo, London, 1673. The original manuscript is among Gough's books in the Bodleian Library. 2. 'Addenda, or some things to be added in my Answer to Sir Thomas Manwaring's Book: to be placed immediately after Page 90' [of the 'Answer'], 8vo, London, November 1673. 3. 'Two Books: the first being styled A Reply to Sir Thomas Manwaring's Book entituled An Answer to Sir Peter Leicester's Addenda. The other styled Sir Thomas Manwaring's Law-Cases Mistaken,' 2 pts. 8vo, London, 1674. 4. 'A Reply to S^r^ Thomas Manwaring's Answer to my two books. The second reply. Together with the Case of Amicia truly stated,' 8vo, London, 1676. The copy in the British Museum is annotated by Leycester. 5. 'An Answer to Sir Thomas Manwaring's Book, intituled An Admonition to the Reader of Sir Peter Leicester's Books, 8vo, London, 1677. The entire

series of the tracts written by Mainwaring and Leycester on this subject were reprinted by the Chetham Society from the collection at Peover, under the editorship of William Beamont (3 pts. 1869).

Leycester left a large collection of unpublished manuscripts, which are now at Tabley House, Cheshire, in the possession of his descendant Lord de Tabley; they have been calendared by the Historical Manuscripts Commission (1st Rep. Appendix, pp. 46–50). Among them is a treatise entitled 'Prolegomena Historica de Musica P. L.,' which could only have been written by an accomplished musician. Mention may also be made of a theological dissertation 'On the Soul of Man,' dated 1653, which is accompanied by a long correspondence upon the subject between Leycester and his old college tutor, Samuel Shipton, rector of Alderley, Cheshire.

An engraving from a miniature of Leycester at Nether Tabley is given in Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' vol. i. p. liv; another from a portrait, probably by Lely, is prefixed to pt. i. of the Chetham Society's edition of the 'Amicia Tracts.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1173–4; Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 29–32, 451, 459, 461–3, and elsewhere; Harl. MS. 2146, f. 108; Chetham Society's Miscellanies, i. 13–15; Turnbull's Prefatory Remarks to Mainwaring's Reply (privately printed, 1854); Beamont's Introduction (Chetham Soc.) referred to; Bailey's Sir Peter Leycester, 1878.] G. G.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D. (1775–1811), physician and poet, son of John Leyden and Isabella Scott, was born on 8 Sept. 1775 at Denholm, in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire. He received some elementary schooling at Kirktown, and from 1790 to 1797 he was a student at Edinburgh University, greatly distinguishing himself as a scholar and reading very widely (*Life of Scott*, i. 324). In the vacations he studied natural science and the Scandinavian and modern languages, besides Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. His professional pursuits included both philosophy and theology, and he gave some attention to medicine. He practised public speaking at the University Literary Society. Among his associates were Brougham, Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, Horner, and Thomas Brown. From 1796 to 1798 he was tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell, Fairfield, Edinburgh, accompanying them in 1797–8 to St. Andrews, where he was licensed as a preacher. His pulpit appearances were not successful (*Constable and his Correspondents*, i. 194).

Leyden as a student had made the acquaintance of Anderson, editor of the 'British Poets,' through whom he contributed to the 'Edinburgh Literary Magazine.' He was one of the first to welcome the 'Pleasures of Hope' (Beattie, *Life of Campbell*, iii. 253), although subsequently he and Campbell had a ridiculous quarrel with some amusing consequences (*Life of Scott*, vi. 326). In 1799 he came to know Richard Heber, then studying Scottish literature in Edinburgh. About the same time Leyden published 'A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the close of the Eighteenth Century,' which was enlarged to two volumes by Hugh Murray, 1817. To Lewis's 'Tales of Wonder,' 1801, he contributed 'The Elf King,' a ballad, and on the combined recommendation of Heber and Anderson he edited for Constable the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' with an elaborate preliminary dissertation and an excellent glossary. Although not free from error the work gave a wholesome stimulus to the study of early Scottish literature (see Dr. Murray's edition of the *Complaynt*, Early English Text Society). Heber introduced him (1801) to Scott, whom he materially helped with the earlier volumes of the 'Border Minstrelsy' (1802), contributing five poems to vol. i. and material for the learned disquisition on fairies to vol. ii. (*ib.* i. 326). About the same time he made the acquaintance of Ritson, but their mutual sympathy was limited. While accompanying two Germans in 1800 to the Scottish highlands and the Hebrides, he investigated the Ossianic question, and recovered from Beattie at Aberdeen the anonymous poem 'Albania,' which he published along with Wilson's 'Clyde' in his 'Scottish Descriptive Poems,' 1802. For six months in 1802 he edited the third series of the 'Scots Magazine,' contributing himself both prose and verse. The poem lacks symmetry, but has descriptive and patriotic passages of great power and beauty. In several of his miscellaneous lyrics Leyden shows his best poetic quality.

Meanwhile, in default of a church appointment, Leyden was thinking of emulating Mungo Park's example as an African discoverer, when the Right Hon. William Dundas secured for him the post of assistant-surgeon at Madras. His previous medical studies enabled him in six months to take at St. Andrews a nominal M.D. degree. For some months he zealously studied oriental languages, prepared for publication his 'Scenes of Infancy,' and passed a pleasant time in London with Heber and George Ellis. He reached Madras on 19 Aug. 1803.

At first Leyden had charge of the Madras general hospital. In January 1804, as sur-

geon and naturalist, he accompanied the commissioners over the Mysore provinces taken from Tippoo Sultaun, and prepared a report on the geology, the diseases, the crops, and the languages of the districts traversed. The great strain produced a fever in November, and he stayed at Seringapatam, where he was befriended by Sir John Malcolm. When convalescent he studied Sanscrit, and translated from Persian and Hindustani. From May to September 1805 he travelled for his health through Malabar on to Cochin and Quilon, whence he sailed for Penang. While being chased on the voyage by a French privateer, Leyden characteristically composed a vigorous ode to his Malay krees, or dagger. In Penang he wrote a 'Dissertation on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations,' afterwards printed in 'Asiatic Researches,' vol. x.

Returning to India in 1806, Leyden settled at Calcutta. His elaborate essay submitted to the government in 1807 on the Indo-Persian, Indo-Chinese, and Dekkan languages led to his election as a member of the Asiatic Society and as professor of Hindustani in the Calcutta college. But he soon accepted Lord Minto's offer of the post of judge of the twenty-four pargunnahs of Calcutta, and at the beginning of 1809 was appointed commissioner of the court of requests in Calcutta. While holding that office he undertook grammars of the Malay and Pracrit tongues, besides many translations.

Towards the end of 1810 Lord Minto appointed Leyden assay-master of the mint at Calcutta, and in 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto to Java, 'to assist,' as he wrote to his father on the voyage, 'in settling the country when conquered, and as interpreter for the Malay language' (White, *Supplement to Sir Walter Scott's Memoir*, p. 103). When the expedition halted for some days at Malacca, Leyden journeyed inland, scrutinising 'original Malays' and visiting sulphurous hot wells. Java was reached on 4 Aug., and as there was no opposition at Batavia a leisurely possession was effected. Leyden's literary zeal took him into an unventilated native library; fever supervened, and he died at Cornelis, after three days' illness, 28 Aug. 1811.

Before the Literary Society of Bombay William Erskine read a eulogium, in which he claimed for Leyden that in eight years he had done almost as much for Asia as the combined scholarship of centuries had done for Europe—he had 'nearly effected a classification of its various languages and their kindred dialects' (*ib.* p. 111). Sir John Malcolm, besides a high estimate delivered at a visitation of the college at Fort William, sent to the 'Bombay Courier' a poetical tribute to his friend's memory (Leyden, *Poetical Remains*, p. xci). Scott, in addition to frequent references, embalmed his 'bright and brief career' in the 'Lord of the Isles,' iv. xi. Lord Cockburn, after referring to his unconscious egotism and his uncouth aspect and uncompromising demeanour—characteristics also noted by Scott and Lockhart—declares there was 'no walk in life, depending on ability, where Leyden could not have shone' (*Memorials of his Time*, p. 179). The Ettrick Shepherd bewailed the loss of the poet's 'glowing measure,' and Lockhart fully recognised his extraordinary abilities and attainments as a scholar (*Life of Scott*, i. 324, &c.) Constable, for whom he edited the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' had a high appreciation of him (*Constable and his Correspondents*, i. 190). A monument to his memory was erected by public subscription at Denholm in 1861, and there also in 1875 the centenary of his birth was celebrated under the presidency of Lord Neaves.

Sir Walter Scott contributed his 'Memoir of Leyden' to the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' of 1811; the Rev. James Morton edited Leyden's 'Poetical Remains,' with memoir, in 1819; 'Poems and Ballads of John Leyden,' with Scott's 'Memoir' supplemented by Robert White, appeared in 1858; and a centenary volume of the 'Scenes of Infancy,' with biography by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, was published in 1875. Dr. Tulloch quotes from 'Reports and Proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' 1811–12, showing that Leyden had translated one or more of the gospels into Pashtu, Maldivian, Balloch, Macassar, and Bugis. Of his translations into English his 'Malay Annals,' with introduction by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, appeared in 1821, and his 'Commentaries of Baber,' completed by William Erskine, in 1826. Such an amount of work almost justifies Leyden's remark that he was able to excel Sir William Jones in his own particular sphere. There is a legend (*Scotsman*, 26 April 1890) that he wrote 'An Account of his Contemporaries, not to be published while any of them were alive;' and he contributed to the 'Scots Magazine' of February 1802 an amusing notice of the 'Edinburgh Booksellers,' reprinted in 'Literary Gems,' 1826.

[Memoirs mentioned in text; Constable and his Correspondents, vol. i.; Lockhart's Life of Scott, vols. i. ii. iii. vi.; Gent. Mag. 1812, pt. i. pp. 409, 420, 486.] T. B.

LEYLAND, JOSEPH BENTLEY (1811–1851), sculptor, born at Halifax on 31 March 1811, was son of Roberts Leyland, a well-

known naturalist. Early in life he showed a talent for modelling, and adopted sculpture as a profession. He exhibited at Manchester (1832) the model of a greyhound and a colossal statue of 'Spartacus.' In 1843 he completed a large head of 'Satan,' which he sent to London for exhibition. He resided for a time in London, and studied design under Benjamin Robert Haydon [q. v.] A statue by him of 'Kilmeny, the Sinless Maiden,' was purchased for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Halifax. Perhaps Leyland's most important work was a statue of Dr. Beckwith of York, which was placed in York Minster. Leyland did not exhibit at the Royal Academy, but in 1834 and 1839 sent models of groups of hounds to the Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street. His group of African bloodhounds was described by Landseer as 'the noblest modern work of its kind.' It is now, with a colossal figure, 'The Thracian Falconer,' in the Salford Museum. Leyland died at Halifax on 26 Jan. 1851, aged 39.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Art Journal, 1851; private information.] L. C.

LEYSON, THOMAS (1549–1608?), poet and physician, was born at Neath in Glamorganshire in 1549. He was educated at Winchester, becoming scholar in 1563. In 1567 he was elected scholar of New College, Oxford, where he was fellow from 1569 to 1586. He graduated B.A. about March 1571, and proceeded M.A. 1 Feb. 1575–6, and M.B. 8 July 1583. In 1583 he was proctor of the university, and took part in the contest then proceeding between the proctors and the vice-chancellor as to the appointment of the clerk of the market. At Oxford Leyson was famed for his Latin verses. When Albertus à Lasco, nephew of John Laski [q. v.], visited Oxford in 1583, Leyson disputed before him. Leaving Oxford he settled at Bath and practised physic, and died there some time after 1607. He was buried in St. James's Church, Bath. Leyson was a friend of Sir John Harrington and Sir Edward Stradling. Stradling's house, St. Donats Castle in Glamorganshire, suggested a Latin poem by Leyson, which was turned into Welsh by Dr. John Davydd Rhys, and published, without date as 'Venustum Poema.' Reference is made in it to the medical knowledge which Leyson acquired about 1580; the date 1569 which has been assigned to the publication (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. vii. 35) is consequently too early. Wood says that Leyson wrote much Latin verse, which was printed, but it has never been collected.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 27; Wood's Fasti Oxon. i. 187, 199, 223, 224; Reg. Univ. Oxford (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. i. 252, ii. 126, iii. 10; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 139; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 272.]

W. A. J. A.

LHUYD. [See also Lloyd, Llwyd, and Loyd.]

LHUYD, EDWARD (1660–1709), Celtic scholar and naturalist, born in 1660, was the natural son of Edward Llwyd of Llanvorda, near Oswestry. The father was the son of another Edward Llwyd, who died in 1662, and he was the last male representative of this branch of the Llwyd family (*Byegones*, i. 122; York, *Royal Tribes of Wales*, ed. 1887, p. 196). His mother was Bridget, second daughter of a Mr. Pryse of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, and it is said that Llwyd was born at Glan Ffraid, in the parish of Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn in that county. He entered Jesus College, Oxford, 31 Oct. 1682. Wood (*Athenæ*, iv. 723), confusing him with another Edward Lloyd from Kidwelly in Carmarthenshire, wrongly gives the date as 1687. He did not proceed to a degree, but in 1684 was appointed under-keeper of the recently established Ashmolean Museum, and in 1690, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Plot, he was appointed head keeper. He travelled much for the purpose of collecting specimens in natural history for the museum, and in 1693 he was employed by Dr. Gibson to collect materials in Wales for a new edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' which was published in 1695. Soon after Lhuyd issued a circular inviting subscriptions to enable him to undertake an extended antiquarian and scientific tour for five years. A public subscription was opened in 1697, whereupon he issued an elaborate syllabus, in the form of 'Parochial Queries in order to a Geographical Dictionary and Natural History, &c., of Wales, by the Undertaker Edward Lhuyd,' and set out for Wales. He visited every county there, made extracts from manuscripts, copied inscriptions, and collected curiosities.

From Montgomery, he dated (under 1 Nov. 1698) the preface to his first published work, 'Lithophylacii Britannici ichnographia; sive Lapidum aliorumque Fossilium Britannicorum singulari figura insignium distributio . . . cum Epistolis de quibusdam circa marina fossilia et stirpes minerales præsertim notandis,' London, 1699, 8vo. This work, which is a methodical catalogue of the figured fossils of the Ashmolean Museum, Lhuyd had expected the university to print at its own expense, but this being refused, it was printed at the expense of Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, and a few other of Lhuyd's learned friends, and the issue was limited to 120 copies. Owing to Lhuyd's absence from

Oxford at the time, it proved full of inaccuracies, and he prepared a second edition, which was published after his death by W. Huddesford, Oxford, 1760, 8vo. In 1699 Lhuyd went to Scotland, and the following year to Ireland, thence returning towards the end of 1700 to Cornwall, where he spent three or four months studying Cornish. He was at first accompanied by William Jones, Robert Wynn, and David Parry, but the first left him in Cornwall. They were regarded with suspicion almost everywhere, being looked upon as conjurers in Pembrokeshire, while at Helston in Cornwall they were arrested as thieves (Pryce, *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*). In 1701 he, with probably two of his companions, crossed to Brittany, and had been there scarcely three weeks when he was arrested at St. Pol de Léon as a spy, but after an imprisonment of eighteen days at Brest he was released on condition of leaving the country forthwith (Rowland, *Mona Antiqua*, pp. 315–17).

Returning to Oxford, he was created M.A. honoris causa by the convocation 21 July 1701, on condition that he should read six 'solemn lectures upon natural history, one every year, during the space of six years.' These lectures were published, under the title of 'De Stellis Marinis,' in a work of that name by J. H. Luick, Leipzig, 1733, fol., but were subsequently incorporated by Huddesford in his second edition of the 'Lithophylacium.' The next few years Lhuyd spent in arranging the results of his research, and in 1707, after much delay on the part of the printers, was published the first volume of his 'Archæologia Britannica: an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of Great Britain, from collections and observations in Travels through Wales, Cornwall, Bas-Bretagne, Ireland, and Scotland. Vol. i. Glossography.' This volume consists of an elaborate 'comparative etymology' of the Celtic languages with Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and Breton grammars and dictionaries. At the commencement a list of the subscribers towards the author's travels is inserted, but we know from another source (Owen, *British Remains*, p. 152) that the whole amount subscribed within the five years was only 365*l.* 5*s.* Most of the subscribers were dissatisfied that the first volume should be purely philological (Hearne, *Collections*, ed. Doble, ii. 58), and no second volume appeared.

Lhuyd circulated in Ireland and Scotland some separate copies of his Irish-English dictionary from his 'Archæologia Britannica,' in order to obtain corrections. His dictionary is based upon a manuscript 'Vocabularium Hibernicum et Latinum,' compiled by Richard Plunket at Trim, co. Meath, in 1662, with additions from Keating's 'Foras Feasa ar Eirinn,' from Michael O'Clery's 'Seanasan nuadh,' from Sheridan's version of the Old Testament, and O'Donnel's version of the New Testament. It is preceded by an Irish grammar extracted from that of Francis O'Molloy and by a preface in Irish words, but with very few of the characteristics of Irish prose. The writer no doubt had the help of some native in writing it, but certainly not of a scholar. The Irish preface was translated by David Malcolm, and was published in 1732 in a prospectus of a proposed Gaelic dictionary (probably a reprint of Lhuyd's), and was subsequently included in a collection of Malcolm's 'Letters, Essays,' &c., London, 1738, 8vo.

In November 1708 Lhuyd was elected fellow of the Royal Society in spite of the hostility of Dr. Woodward. Woodward had quarrelled with Lhuyd respecting the origin of marine fossils, which Woodward had ascribed to the effects of the deluge. On 11 March 1709 Lhuyd was elected superior beadle of divinity, his friend Hearne retiring from the candidature in his favour (*ib.* ii, 175). But he did not long survive his election. He had suffered from asthma for many years, an attack of pleurisy supervened, and he died at the museum 30 June 1709. He was buried in St. Michael's Church, in the south aisle, appropriated to Jesus College, and known as the Welsh aisle, but no monument marks the spot.

Lhuyd is described by Hearne as a 'person of singular modesty, good nature, and uncommon industry.' He is often referred to by his contemporaries as 'honest Lhuyd.' When at home he lived a retired life at Eynsham, near Oxford, and was not in the least ambitious of preferment. The keepership of the museum was a 'mean place, seeing there is no salary' (*ib.* i. 244), and his chief source of income must have been the fees paid by visitors for seeing the curiosities (Owen, *British Remains*, pp. 151–2).

In addition to Lhuyd's two larger and best-known works already mentioned, he supplied some materials for Ray's 'Synopsis Stirpium,' Lister's 'Conchyliorum,' Baxter's 'Glossary' (which includes a posthumous tract by Lhuyd, 'De Fluviorum, Montium, Urbium, &c., in Britannia nominibus') Nicholson's 'Historical Library,' Hickes's 'Thesaurus' (Hearne, i. 55), Gibson's edition of 'Camden's Britannia,' and Collier's 'Historical Dictionary.' He is said to have had a hand in composing 'Χοιροχωρογραφία, sive Hoglandiæ descriptio,' Oxford, 1709, 8vo, in reply to Holdsworth's 'Muscipula,' which was a satire

on Wales (*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. xi. 154; CHALMERS, *Biog. Dict.* ed. 1815, xx. 235). Lhuyd also wrote an ode in Cornish on the death of William III, 'Carmen Britannicum Dialecto Cornubiensi,' &c. He also contributed a great number of papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' (Nos. 166, 200, 208, 213, 229, 243, 252, 269, 292, 295, 314, 316, 334, 335, 336, the last seven being published after his death).

Lhuyd's manuscript collections relating to Celtic antiquities consisted of above forty volumes in folio, ten in quarto, and above a hundred of a smaller size. About four years after his death they were offered for sale both to the university and to Jesus College, but owing to a quarrel which Lhuyd had with Dr. Wynne, then fellow of Jesus, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, the purchase was declined, and they were sold to Sir Thomas Sebright of Beechwood in Hertfordshire (WILLIAMS, *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 290). The Irish portion of these were given in 1786 by Sir John Sebright to Trinity College, Dublin, where they are still preserved (*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. iv. 89, 90). Another portion of Lhuyd's collection, including four volumes of parchment Welsh manuscripts, known as the 'Didrefn Gasgliad,' now form MSS. 113 C. 18–21 in the collection of the Earl of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle, being probably a part of a bequest of books made to the second earl by William Jones (1675–1749) [q. v.] The rest were sold at Sotheby's in London in April 1807, when most of them were bought by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Denbighshire (sale catalogue of the Sebright library; an account of the sale is given in *Gent. Mag.* 1807, i. 419); but the best part of these were destroyed a few years later by a fire that broke out in the establishment of a binder in London, whither they had been sent (*Eminent Welshmen*, *l.c.*) Rawlinson MSS. B. 464–9 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which relate to Wales, probably belonged to Lhuyd, No. 464 being one of two existing autograph copies of his so-called 'Itinerary' (OWEN, *Pembrokeshire*, ed. 1892, p. xx, *note*).

A great number of Lhuyd's letters to different correspondents have been preserved and published: sixty-four are among the Peniarth MSS., of which twenty were printed in the 'Cambrian Quarterly Magazine,' and the remainder in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (see General Index to *Arch. Cambr.* 1892, sub 'Lhuyd'). Besides these there have been printed from other sources four in the 'Cambrian Register' and four in the 'Cambro-Briton.' Twelve letters written by him to T. Tonkin with reference to Cornish antiquities are appended to Pryce's 'Archæologia Cornu-Britannica,' Sherborne, 1790, 4to. His correspondence with Henry Rowland is printed in that author's 'Mona Antiqua,' pp. 301–18; his letters to Dr. Richard Richardson are given in Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations,' i. 316–21, while his letters to Aubrey between 1686 and 1694 are still preserved at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It appears that William Huddesford [q. v.] had collected materials for a memoir of Lhuyd, but died before publishing it (NICHOLS, *op. cit.* i. 586, vi. 474); it is very probable that his materials were utilised by Nicholas Owen, who in 1777 published in his 'British Remains,' London, 8vo, a memoir of Lhuyd, 'transcribed from a manuscript in the Ashmolean Museum,' with valuable notes by the editor himself.

[The most authentic account is given in Owen's British Remains, vide supra; but a great many details as to Lhuyd's life have been gathered from his numerous letters. See also Chalmers's Biog. Dict. ed. 1815, xx. 232–6 (where there are several anecdotes about Lhuyd contributed by the Rev. David Jones of Welwyn); Foster's Alumni Oxon. p. 913; Parry's Cambrian Plutarch; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble, i. 244, ii. 58, 63, 172–5, 218–19, 224); a very full memoir in Welsh by O. M. Edwards, esq., in Ceninen Gwyl Dewi, 1891, pp. 19–21; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Borrow's Wild Wales, 1865, pp. 277 sq.] D. Ll. T.

LIAFWINE, SAINT (*fl.* 755). [See LEBWIN.]

LIARDET, FRANCIS (1798–1863), captain in the navy, second son of John Liardet by the Lady Perpetue Catherine de Paul de Lamanon d'Albe, was born at Chelsea on 14 June 1798. He entered the navy in 1809, on board the Mercury frigate, with Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, in the Mediterranean. In March 1810 he was transferred to the Belvidera frigate, with Captain Richard Byron, on the coast of Africa, and afterwards on the North American station, and was slightly wounded in her running fight with and escape from the United States' squadron under Commodore Rodgers on 23 June 1812 (JAMES, *Naval Hist.* 1860, v. 357; ROOSEVELT, *Naval War of* 1812, p. 74). After an active commission the Belvidera was paid off in October 1814, and for the next two years he served in the West Indies on board the Warrior and Forester sloop. After the peace he devoted himself for some time to the study of mathematics and navigation, and in 1819 went a voyage to the East Indies as mate of a merchant ship. In May 1821 Liardet was appointed to the

Hyperion of 42 guns, going out to the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards to the West Indies, where he was moved into the Union schooner, employed in the suppression of piracy, in which service he was severely wounded, 25 July 1823. On 18 March 1824 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to command the Lion schooner employed in the same service. In her he destroyed several nests of pirates on the coast of Cuba, captured nine of their vessels, some of their prizes, and a slaver. He was first lieutenant of the Procris, attending on the Duke of Clarence, then lord high admiral, in 1827–8, and of the Jaseur at the Cape of Good Hope from 1828 to 1832, in which period he was three times officially reported as having saved life by jumping overboard, once in a sea abounding in sharks (Young, *Acts of Gallantry*, 1872, pp. 22, 35). From 1833 to 1835 he was first lieutenant of the Snake on the South American station, and from 1835 to 1838 of the Cleopatra frigate with the Hon. Charles Grey. On 28 June 1838 he was promoted to be commander, and in the following January was appointed to the Powerful of 84 guns, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore (afterwards Admiral Sir Charles) Napier [q. v.], as second in command in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Syria, and especially at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. For his services during this time, when he was frequently in actual command of the Powerful, the commodore being employed on shore, Liardet was promoted to post rank 4 Nov. 1840.

In the following year he accepted an appointment as agent for the New Zealand Company at Taranaki. He arrived there towards the end of September. On 29 Nov., in expectation of an attack by the Maoris, he was endeavouring to clear the vent of a rusty old four-pounder when an untimely explosion of the charge destroyed the sight of one eye and seriously injured the other. For several years he was almost totally blind. In February 1842 he left Taranaki for Sydney, whence he returned to England. During his enforced retirement he wrote or dictated 'Professional Recollections on points of Seamanship, Discipline, &c.,' 8vo, 1849, and the 'Midshipman's Companion,' 12mo, 1851. In January 1856 he was appointed one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital, and he published 'Friendly Hints to the Young Naval Lieutenant,' 12mo, 1858. He died in the Hospital on 1 March 1863, and was buried in the mausoleum of the old cemetery. A marble bust by T. Milnes is in the Painted Hall.

In October 1842 Liardet married Caroline Anne, sister of Sir Edmund Filmer, bart., and widow of Lieutenant John Jervis Gregory, R.N., and had issue two daughters and one son.

[Information from the family; O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; E. J. Wakefield's Adventure in New Zealand, ii. 68, 163; Wells's Hist. of Taranaki, p. 71.] J. K. L.

LIART, MATTHEW (1736–1782 ?), engraver, born in 1736 in Compton Street, Soho, was son of a sausage-maker, and grandson of a barber, belonging to a family of French Huguenot refugees settled in Soho. Showing a taste for engraving, Liart was apprenticed by his father to S. F. Ravenet [q. v.] the engraver for seven years. He obtained a premium from the Society of Arts in 1764 and also studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained a silver medal for a drawing from the life. His performances as a draughtsman were commended by Benjamin West, P.R.A. Liart was employed by Boydell to engrave 'Jacob and Laban' after Pietro da Cortona, and 'Noah's Sacrifice' after A. Sacchi; he exhibited proofs of these engravings at the Society of Arts in 1766 and 1767. In 1771 Liart published himself two engravings after B. West, 'Cephalus and Procris,' and 'Venus lamenting the Death of Adonis.' He also engraved 'The Joyous Peasant,' after A. van Ostade, and some designs for furniture. He died about 1782 in Compton Street, and was buried at Paddington. Lawrenson drew his portrait.

[J. T. Smith's Nollekens and his Times, ii. 117; Nagler's Künstler-Lexikon.] L. C.

LIBBERTOUN, Lord. [See Winram, George, *d.* 1650.]

LICHFIELD. [See also Litchfield.]

LICHFIELD, Earls of. [See Stuart, Bernard, 1622 ?–1645; Lee, George Henry, third Earl of the Lee family, 1718–1772.]

LICHFIELD, LEONARD (1604–1657), printer and author, born in 1604, was son of John and Margaret Lichfield. His father was printer to the university of Oxford from 1617 to 1635, and was also yeoman bedell. Leonard succeeded him as university printer, was 'privilegiatus' on 12 Nov. 1630, and also became one of the superior bedells. During the civil war from 1642 to 1646 he was employed by the king to print his declarations, proclamations, and other public papers. After the surrender of Oxford he had his house and goods burned, and was reduced to poverty (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644 p. 73, 1661–2 pp. 135, 238, 245). On 29 Oct. 1649 the council of state ordered him to enter into

heavy recognisances not to print any 'seditious or unlicensed books' (*ib.* Dom. 1649–50, p. 524). He died in 1657. Lichfield ends a volume of Oxford poems addressed to Queen Henrietta Maria, entitled 'Musarum Oxoniensium Charisteria' (1638), with a few verses entitled 'The Printer's Close,' to which his name is subscribed. The lines, which may have been supplied by one of his university friends, are reprinted in Brydges's 'Restituta,' i. 147–8.

By his wife Ann (*d.* 1671) he had a son, Leonard, who carried on the business. When Charles II and his court removed from London to Oxford in order to escape the plague in November 1665, Lichfield was licensed by Arlington to print 'The Oxford Gazette,' a folio half sheet, containing the government's official notices—the earliest English periodical of the kind. It appeared bi-weekly from 14 Nov. 1665 till the end of January 1665-6, when on the return of the court to London the publication was continued there as 'The London Gazette' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, iv. 58). Lichfield in December 1679 was a candidate for the yeoman bedelship (Wood, *Life*, ed. Bliss, p. lxxxvii); he died 22 Feb. 1685–6, and was succeeded by his son Leonard (*fl.* 1711).

Another of John Lichfield's sons was Solodell Lichfield, who was elected subbedell of law 22 Jan. 1634–5; was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648; was restored in 1660, and was chosen yeoman bedell on Edmund Gayton's death in 1666. According to Wood he kept a public inn at Oxford, 'and was good for nothing but for eating, drinking, smoaking, and punning' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 758; Wood, *Life and Times*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 76, ii. 95, 218, 474, cf. iii. 180). At his death in 1671 he was one of the superior bedells.

[Griffiths's Index to Wills at Oxford, p. 39; Addit. MS. 24492, f. 115; Hearne's Notes and Collections (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), vol. iii.; Cat. of Books in Brit. Mus. printed to 1640; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714.] G. G.

LICHFIELD, WILLIAM, D.D. (*d.* 1447), divine and poet, was doctor of divinity of Oxford according to Pits and Wood (*MSS.*), of Cambridge according to Gascoigne. In his dictionary (*Loci e libro veritatum*, ed. Thorold Rogers, *sub voce* 'Prædicator') Gascoigne enumerates Lichfield among the most famous preachers of his time. He left behind him at his death no fewer than 3,083 sermons, written in English with his own hand, besides a collection of materials for sermons, entitled 'Mille Exempla,' of which there was once a manuscript in Syon Abbey. He wrote also in verse 'The Complaynt of God to Sinful Man and the Answer of Man,' and a 'Dialogue, "of the Passion," between God and the Penitent Soul' (both extant in MS. 174, Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambr. ff. 469–82).

Lichfield was rector of the church of All Hallows the Great, London, but the date of his admission thereto does not appear. His predecessor was admitted in 1397 (Newcourt, *Repertorium Paroch. Londin.* i. 248). Lichfield died 24 Oct. 1447, and was buried under the communion table of his church, 'having a fair plated stone laid over him,' with a long inscription in rhyming Latin verse (Stow, *Survey of London*, book ii. p. 205, ed. 1720).

[Pits, De Illustr. Angliæ Script. App. p. 854; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 480; authorities cited above.] J. T–t.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN (1561–1613), mathematician and physician, born in 1561, was a native of Aberdeen. Having received an education in languages and philosophy at the school and university of that town, he went abroad at the age of eighteen to seek his fortune. After a few months' wandering he arrived at Frankfort-on-Oder, where a Scotchman, John Craig (*d.* 1620) [q. v.], was engaged in teaching logic and mathematics. Craig received him kindly and superintended his studies. Three years later Craig returned to Scotland, and Liddel, by his advice, removed to the university either of Wratislaw or Breslau in Silesia, where he studied mathematics under Paulus Wittichius. In 1584 he returned to Frankfort, took pupils in mathematics and philosophy, and applied himself to the study of physic. In 1587 an epidemic drove him to Rostock, where he became the friend of Caselius and Brucæus, and received the degree of master in philosophy. He had hardly returned to Frankfort once more in 1590 when he was persuaded to attach himself to the new university of Helmstadt, established by Duke Julius of Brunswick. Caselius had already been appointed to the chair of philosophy there. Next year Liddel obtained the lower mathematical chair vacated by Parcovius, and in 1594 he succeeded Erhardus Hoffmann in the higher mathematical chair. In 1596 he became M.D. of the university, and began publicly to teach physic and to act as *præses* at the recitation of medical dissertations. In 1599 he was dean of the faculty of philosophy; in 1603 he resigned his mathematical professorship, and in 1604 became pro-rector of the university. Three years later he returned to Scotland with a competent fortune. In 1612 he endowed the university of Aberdeen with lands for the education and support of six poor scholars,

and in 1613 he endowed a professorship of mathematics in the Marischal College. He died on 17 Dec. 1613, in the fifty-second year of his age, and bequeathed his books and instruments to the Marischal College. A brass memorial figure of him was afterwards set up in St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen.

As a mathematician he enjoyed considerable fame in Germany, where he is said to have been the first to teach the astronomy of Copernicus and of Tycho Brahe side by side with the Ptolemaic hypothesis. He was the author of several medical books which were in high repute. Their titles are: 1. 'Disputationum Medicinalium Liber,' Helmstadt, 1605; medical theses maintained by himself and his pupils, 1592–1605: the volume is dedicated to Craig. A posthumous edition, under the title 'Universæ Medicinæ Compendium,' was published at Helmstadt in 1720. 2. 'Ars Medica,' Hamburg, 1608, in five books—I. 'De Medicinæ Definitione et Principiis;' II. 'De Physiologia;' III. 'De Pathologia;' IV. 'De Signorum Doctrina;' V. 'De Therapeutica:'—dedicated to James I. Another edition was published at Lyons in 1624 by Serranus; and in 1628 a third edition appeared at Hamburg, from a copy corrected and enlarged by the author. 3. 'De Febribus Libri tres,' Hamburg, 1610; republished by Serranus with the 'Ars Medica' in 1624. 4. 'Tractatus de Dente Aureo,' Hamburg, 1628, an exposure of a supposed miracle—a boy having a golden tooth—which had imposed on the credulity of Horstius, one of Liddel's colleagues at Helmstadt. 5. 'Artis Conservandi Sanitatem Libri duo,' Aberdeen, 1651; edited by Dr. D. P. Dun.

[The main authority for the facts of his life is a letter of Caselius to John Craig, dated May 1607, and prefixed to the Ars Medica. A sketch of his life (with portrait), by Professor Stuart, appeared at Aberdeen in 1790. He is briefly noticed in Burton's Scot Abroad, p. 304.]

C. P.

LIDDELL, HENRY THOMAS, first Earl of Ravensworth (1797–1878), born 10 March 1797, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, sixth baronet (1775–1855), who was created Baron Ravensworth (of a second creation) 17 July 1821, by Maria Susannah, daughter and coheiress of John Simpson of Bradley. His father was a patron of George Stephenson, and rebuilt Ravensworth Castle in 1808 from designs by Nash. Other sons were General George Augustus Liddell, a groom-in-waiting to the queen, and deputy-ranger of Windsor Great Park; and Sir Adolphus Freak Octavius Liddell (1818–1885), who was appointed permanent under-secretary of state for the home department by Lord Derby in 1867. A son of Henry George Liddell, rector of Easington (the first baron's brother), was Henry George Liddell, D.D., dean of Christchurch. The first baron's father, Sir Henry St. George Liddell (1749–1791), made an eccentric journey to Lapland in 1786, probably in consequence of a wager, of which an account, with plates by Bewick, was published in 1789 by Matthew Consett, one of his companions.

Henry Thomas Liddell was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, though he did not graduate, he became a good classical scholar. In February 1826 he unsuccessfully contested the county of Northumberland in the tory interest. At the general election in June of the same year, after a poll of fifteen days, in which great sums of money were spent, Liddell and Matthew Bell were returned. He represented North Durham from 1837 to 1847. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested South Shields, and from 1853 until 7 March 1855, when on the death of his father he succeeded to the peerage, he sat for Liverpool. On 21 Nov. 1826 he moved the address in the House of Commons, and frequently spoke on the tory side. Though he voted for the relief of Roman catholic disabilities, he steadily from 1829 opposed the Reform movement, and he strongly disapproved of the disestablishment of the Irish church. On 2 April 1874 he was created Earl of Ravensworth and Baron Eslington. He died suddenly at Ravensworth Castle on 19 March 1878. He married, on 8 Nov. 1820, Isabella Horatia (*d.* 1856), eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, and by her had five sons and eight daughters, of whom the eldest, Henry George, second and present earl of Ravensworth, succeeded him.

Ravensworth was very popular in Northumberland, although his opinions were unalterable, and in later life he found himself out of sympathy with the contemporary developments of conservatism.

He published in addition to speeches: 1. 'The Wizard of the North, and other Poems,' Edinburgh, 1833, 8vo. 2. 'The Odes of Horace,' London, 1858, 8vo; a translation into English verse. 3. 'Carmina,' London, 1865, 4to; a number of Latin poems, including translations of popular English lyrics. 4. 'Virgil's Æneid, Books vii to xii,' London, 1872, 8vo; a translation undertaken in conjunction with Mr. G. K. Richards, who had translated the first six books. 5. 'Poems,' Newcastle, 1877, 8vo.

[Burke's Peerage; Sharpe's Peerage; Times, 20 March 1878; Illustr. London News, 30 March 1878; Newcastle Daily Chron. 20 March 1878;

Pepys's Diary, iii. 196; Sykes's Local Records, ii. 41; Lady Bloomfield's Reminiscences.]

W. A. J. A.

LIDDELL, Sir JOHN (1794–1868), director-general of the medical department of the royal navy, was born at Dunblane, Scotland, in 1794. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh University, and became L.R.C.S. in 1821. In 1812 he entered the navy as assistant surgeon, where during the French and Greek wars he saw much service. About 1827 he became director of the hospital at Malta, where he remained for many years. In 1831 he attended Sir Walter Scott, who touched there in the Barham (Lockhart, *Scott*, pp. 735–6). In 1844 he was promoted inspector of fleets and hospitals, and was afterwards deputy inspector-general of the Haslar Hospital and inspector-general of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. In 1848 he was knighted, in 1850 was made C.B., and on 9 Feb. 1864 K.C.B. In 1859 he became honorary physician to the queen. In 1854 Liddell was appointed director-general of the medical department of the royal navy, and held the appointment throughout the Crimean war, retiring in 1864. Liddell died at 72 Chester Square, London, on 28 May 1868. He married in 1837 Fanny, second daughter of Robert Clement Sconce. Liddell was F.R.S. (18 Jnne 1846), and held several foreign orders. A journal which he kept at Malta received the Blane medal, but does not seem to have been published.

[Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal, and Illustr. London News, 6 June 1868; Navy Lists; Med. Directories.]

W. A. J. A.

LIDDESDALE, Knight of. [See Douglas, Sir William, 1300?–1353.]

LIDDIARD, WILLIAM (1773–1841), miscellaneous writer, born in July 1773, was the son of the Rev. William Stratton Liddiard of Rockley House, Ogbourn St. George, Wiltshire, by Jane, sister of Lord Craven. He matriculated at Oxford from University College on 27 Feb. 1792 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, iii. 851), but quitted the university to become, on 31 May 1794, a lieutenant in the 111th regiment of foot, or loyal Birmingham volunteers (*Army List*, 1795, p. 216). He afterwards exchanged into the 54th, or West Norfolk regiment of foot, attained the rank of captain on 6 Sept. 1795, and left the army in 1796 (*ib.* 1796, pp. 208, 600). In 1803 he graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained. On the recommendation of the Duke of Bedford he was appointed chaplain to Charles, fourth duke of Richmond, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who preferred him to the rectory of Knockmark, co. Meath. Liddiard, who was a good artist and musician, died at Clifton, Gloucestershire, on 11 Oct. 1841. By his first wife, I. S. Anna, daughter of Sir Henry Wilkinson, he had a son, to whom he was allowed to resign the rectory of Knockmark; by his second wife, Mary Ann, third daughter of John Tirel Morin of Weedon Lodge, Buckinghamshire, he had a daughter.

He wrote: 1. 'The Life-boat, or Dillon O'Dwire, a Poem,' 8vo, Dublin, 1815. 2. 'Mont St. Jean, a Poem,' with notes, 8vo, Dublin, 1816. 3. 'The Legend of Einsidlin, a Tale of Switzerland,' 8vo, London, 1829. 4. 'A Three Months' Tour in Switzerland and France,' &c., 8vo, London, 1832. 5. 'Retrospection . . . the Lord of the Valley, and other Poems,' 12mo, London, 1841.

Mrs. I. S. Anna Liddiard wrote: 1. 'Poems,' 8vo, Dublin, 1810. 2. 'The Sgelaighe, or a Tale of old, with a second edition of Poems, published in Dublin, with additions,' 8vo, Bath (printed), London, 1811. 3. 'Kenilworth: a Mask,' with other verses, 8vo, London, 1815. 4. 'Theodore and Laura; or Evening after the Battle, a Tale (in verse). With an Ode on the year 1815,' in her husband's 'Mont St. Jean,' 1816.

[Gent. Mag. 1841, pt. ii. p. 659; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

G. G.

LIDDON, HENRY PARRY (1829–1890), canon of St. Paul's, born on 20 Aug. 1829 at North Stoneham, Hampshire, was eldest son of Captain Matthew Liddon, R.N. His father was second in command of the Arctic expedition under Sir Edward Parry, and the latter was Liddon's sponsor. His mother was Anne Bilke of Christchurch, Surrey. The family, consisting of ten children, moved to 'The Grove,' Colyton, Devonshire, in 1832, and young Liddon began attending a neighbouring day-school about 1836. His favourite game as a child was 'preaching,' robed in a sheet of the 'Times.' At ten years old he was sent to school at Lyme Regis, under George Roberts [q. v.] He took little part in usual games, but delighted in initiating others of his own invention, chiefly military in character. He swam well; and wrote, and acted, plays. In 1841 he went to King's College School, London, and took a good place in the upper sixth, which brought him under the teaching of the head-master, Mr. Major. Mr. Frederic Harrison speaks of him as 'a little priest' among the boys, accepted as a spiritual mentor with an affectionate respect. At about sixteen he was constantly writing sermons, some of which were lent for preaching; and it was partly through these sermons, as well as through the high character that he bore at King's College, that Dr. Barnes,

canon of Christ Church, Oxford, was led to nominate him to a studentship at Christ Church. He went up to Oxford at the early age of seventeen.

Liddon entered warmly, not into the sports, but into the intimacies and affections of undergraduate life, and grew possessed by an enduring love for Christ Church and for the historical and ecclesiastical associations of Oxford. His university friends included Lord Beauchamp, Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Salisbury, G. W. Kitchin (subsequently dean of Winchester), R. M. Benson of Cowley, and Frank Buckland. After graduating B.A. in 1850, with a second class in classical honours, he won in 1851 the Johnson theological scholarship. At the normal period he was confirmed in his studentship at Christ Church, which he held to the day of his death, though after 1871 he handed over the small emolument to a fund under the control of the dean for the benefit of poor students. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Wilberforce in 1852, and priest in 1853. Thenceforth his whole heart and mind were possessed by the ideal of the Christian ministry, and by the responsibilities laid upon him at his ordination. He had come up, as an undergraduate, already prepared to pass wholly under the sway of the Oxford movement, just when, in Oxford, its home, it seemed almost lost. Pusey of Christ Church, Charles Marriot of Oriel, Manuel John Johnson [q. v.] of the Observatory, were left almost alone to represent the cause; and with these men Liddon threw in his lot, knitting himself for life to Pusey and intimately associating himself with Keble.

Liddon left Oxford on his ordination to act as curate to the Rev. W. J. Butler, now dean of Lincoln, at Wantage, where Alexander Heriot Mackonochie [q. v.], afterwards of St. Alban's, Holborn, was his fellow-curate. He thus came into touch with that development of parish-work in town and country into which the Oxford movement was then passing. He never lost the profound sympathy, excited in him as a curate, with the life of the very poor; and at Wantage workhouse he received an indelible impression of the harshness of the poor law, which drove him, for the rest of his days, into a defiant refusal to submit his charities to the strict necessities of systematic organisation. At Wantage he gave the earliest indications of his genius as a preacher. His sermons were characterised by passionate fervour, much motion, and great length. The style was felt, by the country people, to be somewhat 'foreign;' but a competent critic said at once, 'That young man preaches better than Manning.'

In spite of his enthusiasm for the ministerial work, Liddon abandoned it in 1854, when he was appointed the first vice-principal of Bishop Wilberforce's Theological College at Cuddesdon; 'he will be far better fitted for this,' wrote Mackonochie at the time. At Cuddesdon, during the next four years, he put out his highest powers with the fullest effect. His gifts as an expositor of Scripture, his trained and rich piety, his delightful companionship, gave him exceptional influence over younger men. But his intense convictions were more definite and pronounced than those of the bishop, especially in the matter of sacramental doctrine. 'There is in him,' wrote the bishop, 'an ardour, a strength of will, a restlessness, a dominant imagination, which makes it impossible for him to give to the young men any tone except exactly his own.' Liddon's teaching excited suspicion, and, finally, attack. In 1858 C. P. Golightly of Oxford obtained a commission of inquiry into the management of Cuddesdon College; the 'Quarterly Review' thundered. The bishop's defence was hampered by his inability to agree wholly with Liddon's views. Under these circumstances Liddon resigned at Easter 1859 (Wilberforce, *Life*, ii. 372).

Returning to Oxford, Liddon took the vice-principalship of St. Edmund's Hall. There he soon began a remarkable series of lectures on Sunday evenings, on the New Testament. The numbers attending grew so rapidly that Liddon was allowed the use of Queen's College Hall. These lectures were models of expository skill, and their fine scholarship, felicity of language, and tone of deep devotion attracted for years the main mass of serious undergraduates. They were continued without cessation until 1869, and were recommenced during the last years of Liddon's life from the beginning of 1883. In 1864 Liddon was appointed examining chaplain to Walter Kerr Hamilton [q. v.], bishop of Salisbury; who in the same year gave him the prebendal stall of Major Pars Altaris. His intimacy with Hamilton, the record of which he gave in a memoir published after the bishop's death in 1869 (3rd edit. 1890), deeply affected his life, and the bishop stood, in Liddon's memory, beside Keble and Pusey. The episcopal charge in which Hamilton formulated in 1867 his adherence to the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament, was given with Liddon's cordial consent and co-operation. A brother chaplain was James Fraser [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Manchester, with whom, in spite of ever-widening difference of temperament and judgment, Liddon always remained in affectionate relations. Liddon was appointed select preacher to the university

in 1863, being reappointed in 1870, 1877, and 1884, and from the date of his first university sermon in 1863 to the last that he ever preached, on Whitsunday 1890, the power which he wielded from the pulpit of St. Mary's never for a moment wavered, despite the fixity of his principles and the continual change of audience. His gifts as a preacher and thinker received conspicuous illustration in the celebrated 'Bampton Lectures,' delivered, under special request and at short notice, in 1866, 'On the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' The published volume has gone into fifteen editions, has been translated into German, and is the text-book on its subject. In these lectures Liddon first proved his powers, both as a Christian advocate and as a trained and equipped expert in theology. They are not characterised by the speculative originality of Mozley or Mansel. But the Christian case has seldom been stated with such insight, learning, or ardour.

From this time until the death of Dr. Pusey (16 Sept. 1882) Liddon played a prominent part in the politics of the university. He was three times elected to the hebdomadal board between 1864 and 1875. In 1870 he proceeded B.D. and D.D., and was created D.C.L. In the same year he was appointed Ireland professor of exegesis, in succession to Dr. Hawkins, a post which involved him in constant and arduous lecturing until his retirement in 1882. In all academical matters he acted in closest concert with Dr. Pusey, and was strongly opposed to the main set of the educational movement which was at that time reshaping the character and redistributing the endowments of the university. He viewed the transformation of Oxford which was finally sealed by the Universities Commission of 1882 as the disestablishing of the church in Oxford, and as an abandonment of its formal attachment to religion. His rooted conservatism as a university politician rendered the movement for the admission of women especially distasteful to him.

Liddon's eminence as a preacher was soon recognised throughout the country. In 1870 he startled the London world by a remarkable series of lectures given in St. James's, Piccadilly, and published as 'Some Elements of Religion.' In spite of the abnormal length of each lecture the church was thronged, and the effect on the educated people of the west end of London was profound. In the same year Liddon accepted an offer through Mr. Gladstone of a canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, and his intimate relations with Oxford were at length interrupted. The crowds that had listened to him at St. James's, Piccadilly, came to hear his first sermon at St. Paul's, and flooded the choir, which alone was then used. On the second Sunday in September 1870 he moved out to a pulpit under the dome, and thus forced the change, which has since become permanent, of using the main body of the cathedral for all services. He found the changes which were to revivify St. Paul's already beginning under Dean Mansel and Canon Gregory. And when, from September 1871, he had the satisfaction of serving under Dean Church, who evoked his devoted loyalty, he threw all his ardour into the revival of the full devotional use of the cathedral. It was in the direction of this devotional development that Liddon's help was of peculiar value. The daily sacrament was restored, together with the midday and evening prayers and the full choral celebration.

His sermons at St. Paul's for twenty years formed a central fact of London life. All ranks and conditions of men were there, of many nations and of all varieties of creeds. Liddon had studied the great school of French oratory, admiring especially Bourdaloue, and of the later preachers the influence of Lacordaire was distinctly discernible. To their example he owed the completeness with which he arranged the framework of his sermons as well as much of the manner and method of his appeals. The matter of the sermon was generally quite simple; it was confined to the elemental doctrines of the faith. The argument was plain, the premisses familiar. He read much, but his central position was unaffected by new discoveries. There was no assimilation of them with the texture of his thought. His mental structure was marked by an intense permanence, and his latest deliverance from the pulpit was in all essentials the same as his first. His acute understanding was set on bringing everything into order, and it fought shy of all that was vague in outline or paradoxical. He was intensely Latin in mental structure; he delighted in calling himself an ecclesiastic. His typical abhorrence was a misty Teutonism. This dislike held him aloof from all philosophies of development. He bent himself in his sermons to exclude originality of idea; he spent himself in the effort simply to prove and to persuade. And to this effort everything in him contributed—his charm of feature, his exquisite intonation, his kindling eye, his quivering pose and gestures, his fiery sarcasm, his rich humour, his delicate knowledge of the heart, and his argumentative skill.

Though constantly touching on the interests of the day, he rarely in the cathedral sermons entered into strictly controversial matter, but he spoke out emphatically from

the pulpit at one or two crises. In the political conflict over the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876 he threw out a passionate warning of the moral and spiritual issues involved for England in a struggle between Christian and Mohammedan. He had been, as a young curate, hotly indignant with England's policy in the Crimean war. In October 1876 he and Canon McColl became implicated in a warm argument with the foreign office and the home press, owing to their united declaration that they had seen the body of an impaled Bulgarian on the banks of the Save, while journeying a few months earlier to visit Cardinal Strossmayer, archbishop of Bosnia. Liddon never doubted for a moment that he had seen what he said (cf. *Times*, 6 and 21 Oct. 1876).

In 1881, when the collision between the ritualists and the judicial authorities reached its climax in the imprisonment of Mr. Dale and Mr. Enraght for refusal to obey the judgment of Lord Penzance in the court of arches, Liddon preached four sermons during his month's residence in December (published under the title 'Thoughts on Present Church Troubles,' 1881), in which he stated with skill and force the duties and the anxieties of churchmen. In an elaborate preface he justified the rare occasions on which, in view of the religious and moral interests involved, he had spoken on contemporary controversies from the pulpit of St. Paul's, and he laid down at length his reasons for repudiating the final court of appeal, and the novel jurisdiction erected under the Public Worship Regulation Act. Against that act he had already delivered himself in two sermons in 1874, as well as in a speech for the English Church Union. He had also declared himself against the ecclesiastical authority of the privy council by a published letter written in 1871 in concert with Canon Gregory; there he challenged the Bishop of London to proceed against them for the adoption of the eastward position. He was summoned as a witness before the commission on ecclesiastical courts on 16 Aug. 1882, and was relieved to see the allegations made against the spiritual authority of the existing court amply justified by the commission's report.

In December 1889, his last month but one of residence at St. Paul's, he vehemently denounced the critical grounds adopted in an article on 'Inspiration,' written by the Rev. Charles Gore, principal of the Pusey House, Oxford, in a volume of essays called 'Lux Mundi.' The volume came from those who adhered to the theological school of which Liddon was himself the foremost interpreter, and the writer of the article belonged to the closest circle of his friends among the younger generation. But Liddon believed it illogical and impossible to permit criticism to dissect and redistribute the structure and materials of the Old Testament, and yet to hope to retain belief in the infallible authority of Jesus Christ. His last sermon, preached on Whitsunday 1890, before the university, at St. Mary's, Oxford, contained a final and measured pronouncement on this controversy.

Except at St. Paul's or at the university churches of Oxford and Cambridge, he preached only on most urgent reasons; e.g., after the death of Bishop Wilberforce; at the opening of Keble College Chapel (1876); on behalf of the memorial to Dr. Pusey; and once, in Christ Church Cathedral, on behalf of the Christ Church mission in Poplar (1889). Although he was an admirable public speaker he very rarely appeared on the platform or joined committees, or took a public part in religious controversy. But in 1871 he publicly addressed letters to Sir John Coleridge and to the Bishop of London on the Purchas judgment; he also wrote a series of letters in the 'Times' on 'Anglican Books of Devotion,' in December 1874 and January 1875; and again in 1888 in the 'Guardian,' on the re-establishment of the Anglican bishopric in Jerusalem. One of the severest struggles in which he engaged dealt with the use or disuse of the Athanasian Creed (1871). He was willing to add an explanation of the damnatory clauses; but any further change he regarded as a breach with catholic order, continuity, and authority. On 31 Dec. 1871 he announced to the Archbishop of Canterbury his resolution to resign all ministerial office in the church of England if the creed were mutilated or degraded from its place in the prayer-book, and he said that Dr. Pusey agreed with him (cf. *Life of Tait*, ii. 137–9). It was in protest against any such action that he made one of his very few speeches, at a great meeting in St. James's Hall on 31 Jan. 1873. It was chiefly owing to its treatment of this creed that he was in vehement disagreement with the church of Ireland at the time of its revision of the prayer-book in 1875 (cf. *Letters of Archbishop Trench*, chaps. ix. and x.)

Liddon took the deepest interest in the Eastern churches, as well as in the Old Catholic movement. In the Bonn conferences (10–16 Aug. 1875) he took a leading part, and translated in 1876 Dr. Reusch's record of the proceedings, adding a preface addressed to Dr. Pusey. At Bonn he formed a close friendship with Dr. Döllinger. He was already intimate with Père Loyson.

Liddon lived to the end at Oxford, when out

of residence at St. Paul's; and there he gave himself heart and soul to the foundation in 1870 of Keble College, and he interested himself in the Pusey House from its inception in 1883. Both institutions seemed to him to give the church new security in Oxford, now that her old habitations were withdrawn from her. In spite of his indignation at the work of the university commission of 1881 he found himself cheered by the sympathetic affection of the younger generation, whose devotion never swerved. From 1883 his spare time was spent on a 'Life' of Dr. Pusey. The doctor's immense and scattered correspondence involved infinite labour; and Liddon set about his task, on a scale and with an industry such as have rarely been given to work of this type. The labour seriously injured his health. He left three volumes practically complete. These, with the fourth and last by another hand, are now being prepared for publication.

In 1884–5 Liddon was select preacher at both Oxford and Cambridge, and at the latter university again in 1889. In June 1886 he was elected bishop of Edinburgh by a convention of episcopal clergy and laymen, but he declined to accept the charge. At the same date he was appointed chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. At the end of the year he was recommended to winter in Egypt, and thence he visited the Holy Land. A record of this tour by his sister, Mrs. King, who accompanied him, was published in 1891. He came back with renewed vigour to his post at St. Paul's, but his health soon failed again. He aged rapidly, growing very grey, and in the autumn of 1889 he could hardly get through his residence at St. Paul's. He looked very ill in June, when he visited Cambridge to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university. Finally, he caught a severe chill at the funeral of his old friend, Lord Carnarvon (3 July 1890). After enduring great suffering at Christ Church, he seemed to be rallying, and was moved to his sister's house in Gloucestershire. Thence he went to Weston-super-Mare, where he died on 9 Sept. 1890. He was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

In private life Liddon's companionship was an incomparable and unfailing delight. His conversation, which was restrained and guarded so long as he at all suspected the temper of his company, bubbled over with imaginative humour when once he was assured of full sympathy. He had intense dramatic vividness, and told a story to perfection. In politics he was popularly known as a liberal; but this was accidentally, rather than substantially, true. In all his natural instincts he was intensely conservative. But his natural instincts were dominated by spiritual convictions; and these spiritual convictions made him deeply suspicious of the worldly ties which knit the church to the state as an establishment, and they threw him on to the liberal side on the only occasion on which he actually showed himself on the political field, i.e. in the agitation respecting the Bulgarian atrocities and the Russo-Turkish war. He looked to character in politics, rather than to any particular measures, and lived on friendly terms both with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. A profound belief in the latter's moral character he had inherited from the Tractarian chiefs, but his inherent conservatism was often disturbed by Mr. Gladstone's public action. Each statesman when prime minister took steps to sound Liddon respecting his willingness to accept a bishopric, but Liddon resolutely refused to entertain either proposal.

His recreation was travelling, and he was an inveterate sightseer. He was possessed of private means, and was a generous giver. Intensely domestic and lovable, and unaffected by any worldly ambition, he was totally free from the peculiar moral weakness to which a great popular preacher is proverbially liable. His most striking characteristics were a passionate chivalry, a burning courage, and a delicious humour.

A fine portrait, painted by Mr. G. Richmond in 1866, is at Keble College. Another by Professor Herkomer is in Christ Church Hall.

In addition to the works mentioned, numerous separate sermons, and prefaces contributed to the works of others, Liddon published: 1. 'Some Words for God; being Sermons preached before the University of Oxford in 1863–5,' London, 1865; 2nd ed. 1866, with the title 'Sermons preached before the University of Oxford;' 8th ed. 1884. A second series, 1868–79, was published London, 1879; this reached a fourth edition in 1887. A new edition containing both series appeared London, 1891. 2. 'Some Elements of Religion: Lent Lectures, 1870,' London, 1872, 8vo; 7th ed. 1890. 3. 'Evening Communions contrary to the Teaching and Practice of the Church in all ages,' 4th thousand, London, 1876, 8vo; reprinted from 'The Christian Remembrancer' for July 1860 and January 1861. 4. 'Easter in St. Paul's: Sermons bearing chiefly on the Resurrection of our Lord,' 2 vols., London, 1885; 1 vol. 1890. 5. Four series of sermons on various subjects, all published London, 1886. The second series included the 'Two Lectures on the Life of St. Paul.' 6. 'Advent in St. Paul's:

Sermons bearing chiefly on the Two Comings of our Lord,' 2 vols., London, 1888, 8vo; revised ed. 1889; 1 vol. ed. 1890. 7. Three series of sermons, in the 'Contemporary Pulpit Library,' London, 1888–91. 8. 'Christmastide in St. Paul's: Sermons bearing chiefly on the Birth of our Lord and the End of the Year,' London, 1889, 8vo. 9. 'The Magnificat: Sermons in St. Paul's, August, 1889,' London, 1889, 8vo, 1890 and 1891. 10. 'Passiontide Sermons,' 1891. 11. 'Sermons on Old Testament Subjects,' London, 1891, 8vo. 12. 'Sermons on some Words of Christ,' London, 1892, 8vo. 13. 'Essays and Addresses,' 1892, cr. 8vo. With Dr. William Bright in 1872 he wrote a tract on 'Protestant Orders,' and edited the 'Church Defence Tracts.' In 1875 he contributed to A. W. N. Pugin's 'Church and State.' He compiled in 1881 'Midday Prayers for Use in St. Paul's Cathedral.' Liddon also edited Andrewes's 'Manual for the Sick' in 1869, and two works of Dr. Pusey in 1883, namely, 'Prayers for a Young Schoolboy' and 'Private Prayers.' 'Selections' from his writings appeared in 1882, and 'Maxims and Gleanings' from them in 1891.

[Private information; Times, 10 Sept. 1890; Guardian, September 1890; Review of Reviews, 1890.] H. S.-H.

LIFARD, GILBERT OF, ST. (*d.* 1305), bishop of Chichester. [See GILBERT.]

LIFFORD (1709–1789), first VISCOUNT. [See HEWITT, JAMES.]

LIGHT, EDWARD (*d.* 1832?), professor of music and inventor of musical instruments, was in 1794 organist of Trinity Chapel (St. George's, Hanover Square), Conduit Street, London. He endeavoured with ephemeral success to introduce improvements in the harp and guitar. He is said to have died in 1832.

Light invented (1) the harp-guitar about 1798, an instrument resembling the pedal-harp, with neck and head not unlike the Spanish guitar. There are seven strings tuned like those of the guitar, with the addition of the fiddle G (BUSBY). (2) The harp-lute, 1798, with twelve catgut strings, a larger instrument than No. 1, its neck resembling that of the pedal-harp. (3) The harp-lyre, 1816, differing from No. 2 in the shape of the body, which is flat at the back. (4) The British lute-harp, for which Light took out a patent 18 June 1816, a chromatic harp-lute, distinguished by certain pieces of mechanism called ditals, or thumb-keys, which when pressed raise the corresponding string one semitone. (5) The dital harp, which was similar to, if not identical with, the last invention. It is tuned like the pedal-harp, but the order of the strings is reversed, the bass being nearer the performer. The instrument is described by Dr. Busby as strong and sweet in tone, and 'unquestionably, the pedal-harp excepted, the most eligible accompaniment to the human voice.'

Publications by Light include: 1. 'A First Book on Music,' London, 1794. 2. 'The Musette,' a collection of lessons and songs for the guitar, with instructions for playing, issued monthly about 1795. 3. 'The Ladies' Amusement,' a collection of lessons and songs for guitar, in six numbers, 1800 (?). 4. 'Concise Instructions for Playing on the English Lute,' 1800 (?). 5. 'A New and Complete Directory to the Art of Playing on the British Harp-Lute,' 1817. It contains a full-page engraving showing the attitude of a performer, and a list of suitable compositions.

[Cat. of the South Kensington Museum Collection of Musical Instruments, pp. 250, 327; Busby's Concert-Room Anecdotes, ii. 275; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 449; Mendel's Musikalisches Conversations-Lexikon, iv. 529; Patent Office Specification, No. 4041.] L. M. M.

LIGHT, WILLIAM (1784–1838), colonel, surveyor-general of South Australia, and founder of the city of Adelaide, was born in 1784. His father (probably the Captain Francis Light whose account of the island of Jung Salang is in *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 29210, ff. 217, 225) was commander of an Indian 'country-ship' or free trader, who married the daughter of the Malayan king of Qedah, receiving with her as dowry the island of Penang or Pulo Penang. The island, renamed at Light's suggestion Prince of Wales Island, was made over to the East India Company, who in 1785 bound themselves by a treaty, 'to last so long as the sun and moon shall give light,' to pay the king of Qedah an annual sum of six thousand dollars. This payment was increased in 1800 to ten thousand dollars, on the cession of what has since been known as the province of Wellesley, on the mainland opposite. Young Light received a liberal education in England, where he made influential friends, and, it is said, was an occasional guest of the Prince of Wales (George IV). On 5 May 1808, in his twenty-fifth year, he obtained a cornetcy in the 4th dragoons, in which he became lieutenant in 1809. He served with that regiment in the Peninsula, and as he spoke French and Spanish fluently and was a good draughtsman, he was much employed on intelligence duties. He obtained a company in the 3rd buffs in 1814, passed through

various regiments, retiring from the 13th foot as captain and brevet-major in 1821. He accompanied Sir Robert Thomas Wilson to Spain in 1823, to take part in the abortive Spanish revolutionary movement. Afterwards he accepted employment in the navy of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, where he made the acquaintance of Captain John (afterwards Sir John) Hindmarsh [q. v.], who was also in the pasha's service. When the colony of South Australia was established, and Hindmarsh was chosen governor, Light was appointed surveyor-general, and set out in advance to select a site for the city of Adelaide. He left England with his survey staff in the Rapid on 1 May, and arrived out on 30 Aug. 1836. Hindmarsh arrived on 28 Dec. 1836, and three days later the site of the new city was decided upon. In the course of the following year, through disputes with the acting commissioners, Light resigned his post, and became head of the firm of Light, Firmin & Co., which undertook the survey of Port Adelaide, the brig Rapid being lent by the government for the purpose. Light died in 1838, soon after the arrival of the new governor, Colonel George Gawler [q. v.] His remains lie in a vault beneath an obelisk erected by a few friends, the earliest colonists of South Australia. His dying wish was to be regarded as the founder of Adelaide, and a written statement to that effect was, it is understood, placed in his coffin.

Light was the author of 'Sicilian Scenery,' London, 1823, 4to, and 'Views of Pompeii,' London, 1828, fol., and published 'A Trigonometrical Survey of Adelaide,' 'Views of Adelaide,' and 'A Plan of Adelaide.'

[Balfour's Indian Cycl.; Philippart's Roy. Mil. Cal. 1820; Heaton's Australian Biog. under 'Light' and 'South Australia;' Brit. Mus. Catalogues.] H. M. C.

LIGHTFOOT, HANNAH (*fl.* 1768), the beautiful quakeress. [See under GEORGE III.]

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN (1602–1675), biblical critic, born at the rectory-house of Stoke-upon-Trent 29 March 1602, was second son of Thomas Lightfoot, at the time curate of Stoke and subsequently rector of Uttoxeter from 1622 till his death on 21 July 1658 in the eighty-first year of his age. His mother was Elizabeth Bagnall, of a well-known family settled at Newcastle-under-Lyme, who died 24 Jan. 1636–7, aged 71. After attending the school of Mr. Whitehead at Morton Green, Congleton, Cheshire, he entered in June 1617 Christ's College, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. William Chappel [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Cork. He distinguished himself in classical scholarship at college, and gave promise of high gifts of oratory. After graduating B.A. he spent two years as assistant at a school in Repton, Derbyshire, taught by his old master, Whitehead. Then, taking holy orders, he was appointed to the curacy of Norton-in-Hales, Shropshire, where he became acquainted with Sir Rowland Cotton of Bellaport, who appointed him his domestic chaplain, and encouraged him in the study of Hebrew and the cognate languages. When Cotton, shortly afterwards, removed to London, Lightfoot followed him. He next became rector of Stone, Staffordshire, where he remained about two years. In 1628 he removed to Hornsey, Middlesex, chiefly with a view to easy access to the rabbinical treasures of Sion College. Here, in 1629, he wrote his first work, 'Erubhim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical,' penned for recreation at vacant hours, dedicating it to his patron, Sir Rowland Cotton. From this date his pen was seldom idle. In September 1630 he was presented by Cotton to the rectory of Ashley, Staffordshire, where he ministered with exemplary diligence. He built a study in his garden, in which he devoted all his spare time to researches in Hebrew. He took the parliamentary side in the civil war, and in June 1642 resigned the living of Ashley in favour of his younger brother, Josiah, and settled in London. In 1643 he obtained the rectory of St. Bartholomew's, near the Exchange, London, residing in Moor Lane. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly, and took a prominent part in the debates, siding with the Erastian section on questions of church government, and as a presbyterian boldly resisting what he called 'the vehemence, heat, and tugs' of the independents. He was frequently invited to preach before the House of Commons, and his vindications of the presbyterian position made him popular with the members of that religious persuasion. In 1644 he received the rectory of Great Munden, Hertfordshire, which he held till his death. When noting in his register the execution of Charles I on 30 Jan. 1648–9, he added the word 'murder'd.' In November 1650 he was appointed by the parliamentary visitors of Cambridge master of St. Catharine Hall, in succession to the ejected Dr. William Spurstow (HEYWOOD and WRIGHT, *Cambridge Transactions*, ii. 531). In 1652 his university conferred on him the degree of D.D., when he took for the subject of the customary thesis, 'Post canonem Scripturæ consignatum, non sunt revelationes expectandæ.' In 1654 he became vice-chancellor. While holding this office, he pronounced at the commencement of 1655 a panegyric on

Cromwell for having encouraged him and others to complete the great Polyglot Bible, but he showed his characteristic moderation by calling attention in the same speech to the pitiable plight of the clergy of the church of England. At the Restoration he offered to resign his mastership to Spurstow, its former holder, but the offer was declined, and Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, in recognition of Lightfoot's learning, confirmed him in both the mastership and his living. He took part in the Savoy conference of 1661, siding with the presbyterians. When the Act of Uniformity came into force in 1662 he complied with it, though he is said to have been not very scrupulous in fulfilling its provisions. On 22 Jan. 1667–8 he was appointed to a prebend at Ely, and he died there 6 Dec. 1675. He was buried three days later at Munden.

Lightfoot married, first, in 1628, Joyce (*d.* 1656), daughter of William Compton of Stone Park, and widow of George Copwood; and, secondly, Anne (*d.* 1666), widow of Austin Brograve, esq., apparently son of Simeon Brograve of Hamells, Hertfordshire. By his first wife alone he had issue, viz. four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John was chaplain to Bryan Walton, bishop of Chester; Anastasius Cottonus Jacksonus—the two latter names commemorated Lightfoot's friends, Sir Rowland Cotton, and Sir John Jackson—became vicar of Thundridge, Hertfordshire, 25 June 1661; Anastasius was a London tradesman, and Thomas died young. Of the daughters, Joyce married, on 8 Jan. 1655–6, John Duckfield, rector of Aspeden, Hertfordshire; and Sarah became wife of a Staffordshire gentleman named Colclough.

He bequeathed his oriental books to Harvard College in America, where they were burnt in 1769. Many of his papers passed to his son-in-law, Duckfield, who communicated them to John Strype.

Lightfoot holds a very high rank among Hebrew scholars. His rabbinical learning was very wide, and, according to Gibbon, he, 'by constant reading of the rabbis, became almost a rabbi himself.' He set himself to illustrate from Talmudical and like authorities the phraseology of the Old Testament, and to explain the customs mentioned both there and in the New Testament. To him is ascribed the credit of opening to the modern world 'the fountains of Talmudical learning.' Schoettgen, a German scholar who followed half a century later the same line of study, wrote, 'Nisi Lightfootus lyrasset, multi non saltassent.' Dr. Adam Clarke considered Lightfoot to be the first of all English writers in biblical criticism as regards learning, judgment, and usefulness. In his own day his eminence as a Hebrew scholar was recognised abroad, and Frederic Miege, Theodore Haak, J. H. Otho of Berne, Knorr, the Silesian cabbalistic scholar, and the younger Buxtorf, were among his correspondents or visitors. Publishers, however, he complained to Buxtorf, would rarely undertake to print his works at their own risk. Most of them appeared at his own expense.

Among his chief works were: 'Harmony of the iv Evangelists among themselves and with the Old Testament, with an explanation of the chiefest difficulties both in language and sense,' pt. i. London, 1644, 4to; pt. ii. London, 1647, 4to; pt. iii. London, 1650, 4to; 'Harmony, Chronicle, and Order of the Old Testament,' London, 1647, and of the New Testament, London, 1655, with a discourse on the 'Fall of Jerusalem.' But Lightfoot is mainly remembered by a series of volumes entitled 'Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ,' of which the earliest, 'impensæ I. in chronographiam aliquam Terræ Israeliticæ; II. in Evangelium S. Matthæi,' appeared at Cambridge in 1658, 4to, dedicated to the students of Catharine Hall, and was followed by similar studies 'In Evangel. Marci' with 'Decas Chorographica' (Cambridge, 1663, 4to), dedicated to Charles II; 'In Epistolam S. Pauli ad Corinthios' (Cambridge 1664, Paris 1677, Amsterdam 1677, and Leipzig 1679), dedicated to Sir William Morice; 'In Evangel. Johannis,' with 'Disquisitio Chorographica' (London, 1671, 4to), dedicated to Sir Orlando Bridgman; 'In Evangel. S. Lucæ,' with 'Chorographia pauca' (Cambridge, 1674, 4to), dedicated to Archbishop Sheldon; and posthumously—'In Acta Apostolorum et in Epistolam S. Pauli ad Romanos' (London, 1678, 4to), prepared for the press by Richard Kidder [q. v.] The 'Horæ' on the Four Evangelists, together with the chorographical essays, were edited by the Hebrew scholar Carpzov at Leipzig (1675 and 1684), and those on the Acts, Romans, and Corinthians by the same editor, Leipzig, 1679. Schoettgen reprinted the greater part of Lightfoot's 'Horæ' in his own 'Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ in universum Novum Testamentum,' 1733, 4to. An edition of the whole, in an English version, was edited by Robert Gandell [q. v.] in 1859 (4 vols.)

Lightfoot's other works, apart from sermons, published in 1643 (two), 1645 (two), and 1647 were: 1. 'A Few and New Observations on the Book of Genesis, the most of them certain, the rest probable, all harmless, strange, and rarely heard of before,' London, 1642. 2. 'A Handful of Gleanings out of the Book of Exodus,' London, 1643,

4to. 3. 'A Commentary upon the Acts of the Apostles, chapters i–xii.,' London, 1645, 4to. 4. 'The Temple Service as it stood in the Dayes of our Saviour,' London, 1649, 4to; dedicated to William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons. 5. 'The Temple, especially as it stood in the Days of our Saviour,' London, 1650, 4to; also dedicated to Lenthall; a manuscript copy is in Chetham's Library, Manchester. 6. 'Concerning the Anathema Maranatha,' 1652. 7. 'On the Canon of Scripture,' 1652. 8. 'Collatio Pentateuchi Hebraicæ cum Samarabico,' London, 1660. 9. Some posthumous 'Remains, viz.: (1) Rules for a Student of the Holy Scriptures; (2) Meditations upon some Abstruse Points of Divinity; (3) An Exposition of two select Articles of the Apostles' Creed, viz. the Holy Catholic Church and the Communion of Saints,' 1700.

The first collected edition of Lightfoot's works—all translated into English—was published in London in 1684 (2 vols. fol.), revised and corrected by George Bright, rector of Loughborough, dedicated to Mary, princess of Orange, and prefaced by a memoir of Lightfoot by John Strype, with an account of Lightfoot's papers. The second volume contains the 'Horæ,' which are described as 'published by the care and industry of John Strype,' and are specially dedicated to Henry Compton, bishop of London. The volume concludes with forty-six sermons, and 'a discourse upon the fourth article of the Apostles' Creed—"He descended into Hell."' In 1686 followed a collected edition in Latin, edited by Johannes Texelius (2 vols. fol.) Another Latin edition, in three volumes, was prepared by Johannes Leusden at Utrecht, and some previously unpublished pieces were contributed by Strype. In 1823 John Rogers Pitman issued a complete edition of Lightfoot's works in thirteen volumes. The first volume contains a life and elaborate bibliography, and a piece not previously attributed to Lightfoot (pp. 371 sq.), viz. 'A Battle with a Wasp's Nest, or a Reply to an angry and railing Pamphlet written by Mr. Joseph Heming, called "Judas Excommunicated, or a Vindication of the Communion of Saints" wherein his Arguments are answered, his abuses whipt and stript, the question whether Judas received the Sacrament debated, and the Affirmative proved by Peter Lightfoot,' London, 1649, 4to. The last volume of Pitman's edition contains a journal of the Westminster Assembly, while much of Lightfoot's correspondence with Buxtorf and other scholars is printed for the first time from Strype's manuscript collection in Lansdowne MS. 1055.

Lightfoot aided Walton in the arrangement of his Polyglot Bible (1657), for which he revised the whole Samaritan version of the Pentateuch, supplied a geographical commentary on the ordinary maps of Judea, corrected errata in the Hebrew text, and procured subscriptions. Similar assistance was rendered by him to Matthew Poole's 'Synopsis Criticorum' (1669, 5 vols. fol.); and he encouraged Castell to persevere with his 'Heptaglot Lexicon.' Samuel Clarke submitted to his judgment his translation of the Targum on Chronicles. Lightfoot also contributed a memoir of his friend, Hugh Broughton, to the edition of Broughton's 'Works' (1662).

His chorographical essays and his accounts of the Temple appear in Latin in Ugolino's 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum,' in vols. v. and ix. respectively (Venice 1746 and 1748). In Gerdes's 'Miscellanea Duisbergensia' (1732), vol. i., appears 'Observatio Lightfootiana de nomine Sethur cujus litteræ faciunt numerum 666 ad Num. xiii. 4 coll. Apoc. xiii. 18.' Adverse criticisms of Lightfoot figure in G. H. Goetze's 'Sylloge Observationum Theologicarum J. Lightfoot oppositarum' (1706), in Rheingerd's 'Dissertatio Philologica de decem otiosis Synagogæ' (1686), in C. Vitringa the elder's 'De decemviris otiosis Synagogæ' (1687), and in Basnage's 'De Rebus Sacris et ecclesiasticis Exercitationes Historicocriticæ,' Utrecht, 1692, 4to.

A fine portrait of Lightfoot, who is described as 'comely in his person, of full proportion, and of a ruddy complexion,' is in the hall of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. He wears a skull-cap and bands. An engraving by R. White forms the frontispiece of the edition of his works dated 1684. A memorial brass was placed in his honour in the church of Great Munden a few years ago by Joseph Barber Lightfoot [q. v.], bishop of Durham, and Archdeacon Lightfoot, rector of Uppingham.

[Life prefixed to folio edition of works, 1684; Biographia Britannica; Mitchell's Westminster Assembly; Hetherington's Westminster Assembly; D. M. Welton's John Lightfoot, the English Hebraist, Leipzig, 1878; Mullinger's Cambridge Characteristics in the 17th Century; John Ward's Stoke-upon-Trent, 1843, pp. 482–488; Lightfoot's Works, ed. Pitman, vol. i.; information kindly supplied by the Rev. the master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and by the Rev. A. J. Tuck, rector of Great Munden.] T. H.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN (1735–1788), naturalist, was born at Newent, Gloucestershire, 9 Dec. 1735. His father, Stephen Lightfoot, was a yeoman, and Lightfoot was

sent in due course to the Crypt school, Gloucester. In 1753 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as an exhibitioner, and graduated B.A. in 1756, not proceeding M.A. until 1766. After he had taken holy orders, his taste for botany and conchology, his courtly manners and cheerful disposition, recommended him to the Dowager-duchess of Portland, who appointed him her librarian and chaplain at a stipend of 100*l.* a year. Besides officiating at Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire, the duchess's seat, he acted as curate at Colnbrook, and afterwards, until his death, at Uxbridge. In 1765 he also received from Lord-chancellor Northington the rectory of Shalden, Hampshire, which he resigned in 1777 on being appointed by the Duke of Portland to the rectory of Gotham, Nottinghamshire, with which he held Sutton-upon-Lound and Scrooby, worth in all some 500*l.* per annum (*Gent. Mag.* 1777, p. 296). In 1772 Thomas Pennant [q. v.] proposed to Lightfoot that he should join him in a tour through Scotland and the Hebrides, and agreed to publish the 'Flora Scotica,' which Lightfoot drew up as the result of the journey, at his expense. On the death of the dowager-duchess in 1785, Lightfoot catalogued her extensive collections of plants, shells, &c., for sale; but he did not long survive his patroness, dying, after a few hours' illness, at Uxbridge, 20 Feb. 1788. He was buried at Cowley, Middlesex. Lightfoot was elected fellow of the Royal Society 1 March 1781 (Thomson, *Hist. Roy. Soc.* App.), and was one of the original members of the Linnean Society.

In November 1780 he married the only daughter and heiress of William Burton Raynes, a wealthy miller of Uxbridge, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. One son, John, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1802, when eighteen years of age, graduated in 1806, became B.D. in 1819, and tutor in 1822, was appointed vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland, in 1823, and died 23 Nov. 1863 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*).

The 'Flora Scotica,' published in 1778, forms two thick octavo volumes, with thirty botanical and five zoological plates. It is arranged on the Linnean system, with descriptions, full synonymy, and English, Scottish, and Gaelic names to the plants. The cryptogamic plants are treated with a care and detail that was then unusual. In this work Lightfoot was assisted by Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, Dr. Burgess, the Rev. Dr. John Stuart of Luss, Dr. Parsons of Oxford, Sir Joseph Banks, Solander, and John Sibthorp. Pennant prefixed a 'Fauna Scotica' to the work, and to the second edition, issued in 1789, added a life of the author.

Lightfoot described the reed-warbler, a bird not previously observed, from the banks of the Colne, near Uxbridge, under the name *Motacilla arundinacea* (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1785, lxxv. 8); and in the following year (*ib.* 1786, lxxvi. 160) gave an account of several minute shells from fresh waters near Bulstrode, adding an explanation of the so-called 'gold shells' of the West Indies, which he showed to be merely the cocoons of an insect. A manuscript journal by him of a botanical excursion in Wales is preserved in the Department of Botany of the British Museum, and his herbarium, interesting from his critical knowledge of willows and sedges, was purchased for 100*l.* by George III, as a present to the queen, and is now at Kew. His name was commemorated by L'Héritier in the genus *Lightfootia*, among the *Campanulaceæ*.

[Life by Pennant in Flora Scotica, 1789; Rees's Cyclopædia, by Sir J. E. Smith; Gent. Mag. 1788, 183, 269.] G. S. B.

LIGHTFOOT, JOSEPH BARBER (1828–1889), bishop of Durham, divine and scholar, was born at 84 Duke Street, Liverpool, on 13 April 1828. His father, John Jackson Lightfoot, an accountant, was a member of a Yorkshire family. His mother was Ann Matilda, daughter of Joseph Barber [q. v.] of Birmingham, but originally of Newcastle, and a sister of John Vincent Barber, the landscape artist. Lightfoot was a sickly child. Until he was thirteen he was educated by tutors at home, and then for about a year at the Liverpool Royal Institution under Dr. Iliff. In 1843 his father died; in January 1844 the family left their home at Tranmere, near Liverpool, for Birmingham, and Lightfoot was sent to King Edward's School, where he came under the potent influence of Dr. James Prince Lee's many-sided intellect and religious fervour. It is noteworthy in connection with Lightfoot's later studies that 'there was one book to which Lee gave the crown of his teaching, there was one set of lessons which seemed to make even his others colourless—the lessons on the Greek New Testament' (Benson, *Memorial Sermon* on Lee, 1870, p. 14). 'I have sometimes thought,' Lightfoot wrote many years later, 'that if I were allowed to have one hour only of my past life over again, I would choose a Butler lesson under Lee' (*ib.* p. 38). He entered the school a full-fledged student, the proud possessor of two big lexicons, a Scapula and a Forcellini, and himself the incipient author of a new lexicon, while at the same time he was fond of composition. His mathematics were as good as his classics. He de-

lighted in work, and rarely joined in games. He had a cheerful temper, with much dry humour, and a certain quaintness of manner. On those who knew him best he left a deep impression of genuine piety. His chief friend at the school was E. W. Benson, the present (1892) archbishop of Canterbury. On half-holidays they usually walked and read Greek plays together, and on whole holidays, in company with another friend, they made expeditions of thirty or forty miles on foot, visiting famous places. The intimacy lasted through life.

In October 1847 Lightfoot went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, his college tutor being the Rev. W. H. Thompson, subsequently regius professor of Greek and master of Trinity. At the end of his first year he became a private pupil of B. F. Westcott, the present bishop of Durham, and read classics with him for the rest of his undergraduateship. Westcott had come up from King Edward's School, Birmingham, to Trinity three years before him. The intimacy thus formed exercised thenceforward a powerful, yet never overpowering, influence over Lightfoot's mind. As an undergraduate Lightfoot appears to have matured slowly. But he came out at the head of the classical tripos list of 1851, and also as first of the two chancellor's medallists, after he had graduated B.A. as thirtieth wrangler. Having been elected a scholar of Trinity in 1849, the earliest then possible date, he was elected a fellow in 1852. 'When Mr. Lightfoot makes one of his charges,' was the comment of his tutor, Thompson, 'there is no resisting him.' The following years were spent in the routine usual for a young resident fellow who had taken high honours—private study, instruction of private pupils (till the end of 1855), and college lectures. In 1853 Lightfoot obtained the Norrisian prize, the virtual subject being Philo. His essay was never published, and the manuscript was apparently destroyed by himself. In 1854 he was admitted to deacon's orders, and in 1858 to priest's orders, both times at the hands of Dr. Prince Lee, now become bishop of Manchester. Early in 1857, before he had completed his twenty-ninth year, he was appointed one of the three tutors of Trinity, and he threw himself with zeal into his work. In personal intercourse with his pupils, his natural shyness was a sore hindrance to him wherever the initiative had to be supplied and renewed by himself; but the slightest advance made by a pupil he seized eagerly as an opening for cordial speech and mutual confidence. He seems to have taken especial pleasure in gathering round him a few college pupils for long-vacation parties, in which he freely gave his time to helping them in their work, besides joining them in their expeditions. His college lectures were chiefly on classical subjects, and a marked feature of them was the warm interest displayed in the subject-matter, no less than the language. Some of these lectures were intended to take permanent shape in an edition of the Orestean trilogy of Æschylus, amply illustrated with essays; but unfortunately the project was never carried out, though even in the later years of residence at Cambridge it had hardly been relinquished. Besides classics, he lectured on the Greek New Testament with at least equal thoroughness and success. The study of this subject in Trinity had received a fresh impulse from the institution of prizes for distinction in it by the college in 1849, and by the foundation of the Dealtry prizes in the following year. This simultaneous occupation with classical and Christian literature approved itself entirely to his judgment, and was maintained in one form or another in his later literary work. The same ideal of study was represented in the title and purpose of the 'Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology,' of which he was one of the founders and, while it lasted (March 1854 to December 1859), one of the editors. His own contributions, however—some of the shorter notices of books excepted—dealt almost exclusively with St. Paul's Epistles or kindred topics.

In 1860 Lightfoot was an unsuccessful candidate for the newly established Hulsean professorship of divinity [see under Hulse, John], but when his successful rival, Mr. C. J. Ellicott, became in 1861 bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Lightfoot was chosen professor in his place. Lightfoot's professorial lectures consisted chiefly, if not wholly, of expositions of parts of books of the New Testament, and especially of St. Paul's Epistles, with discussions of the leading topics usually included in 'Introductions' to these books. Their value and interest were soon widely recognised in the university, and before long no lecture-room then available sufficed to contain the hearers, both candidates for holy orders and older residents; so that leave had to be obtained for the use of the hall of Trinity. Nor was it through his public teaching alone that the university benefited. At a time of theological disquiet and violence outside Cambridge, Lightfoot's deliberate tone of toleration aided in counteracting any tendencies to disunion within the university.

Meanwhile Lightfoot took his full share in the various business of the university. In 1860 he was elected a member of the new

'council of the senate' which had been constituted in 1856 as the body responsible for the submission of all 'graces' (or votes), legislative or administrative, to the senate. The term of office is four years, and he was three times re-elected, so that, except for an interval of two years, he was on the council from 1860 to 1878. In the discussions of the council-room his words soon came to carry great weight, all the greater for the quietness of his manner and his freedom from self-assertion or partisanship. He was at all times a most efficient supporter of every effort to increase the usefulness of the university. 'One of the movements in which he' was 'concerned was the establishment of the local examinations.' Though not the chief organiser, he 'took a prominent part in moulding the scheme, and contributed much to giving it a fair start.' In 1861 the prince consort, the chancellor of the university, made Lightfoot one of his chaplains. In the following year Lightfoot was appointed chaplain to the queen, and in 1875 deputy-clerk of the closet. He was Whitehall preacher in 1866–7, and select preacher at Oxford in 1874–5. He took his D.D. degree at Cambridge in 1864, and at a later time received the honorary doctorates of five universities: Durham (D.D.), Oxford (D.C.L.), and Glasgow (LL.D.) in 1879, Edinburgh (D.D.) in 1884, and Dublin (LL.D.) in 1888. In 1862 he became examining chaplain to the Bishop of London (Tait), and continued acting in the same capacity for him at Lambeth till his own removal from Cambridge. Between the two men there was no small resemblance of mind and character; and their intercourse led to warm mutual esteem and confidence.

When Jeremie resigned the regius professorship of divinity in 1870, Lightfoot used all his influence to induce his friend Westcott to become a candidate, and resolutely declined to stand himself. After his death Dr. Westcott wrote: 'He called me to Cambridge to occupy a place which was his own by right; and having done this he spared no pains to secure for his colleague favourable opportunities for action, while he himself withdrew from the position which he had long virtually occupied' (Preface to *Clement of Rome*, 2nd edit.) Five years later Dr. Selwyn's death left the Lady Margaret's professorship vacant, and Lightfoot became his successor. From 1870 to 1879 the two friends worked together, and with good effect: apart from their services to direct teaching and to the various work of the university, they succeeded in awakening a strong and fruitful interest in the highest subjects among undergraduates, and not a few of the younger graduates. In 1870 Lightfoot transferred to the university 4,500*l.* for the foundation of three scholarships for 'the encouragement of the study of ecclesiastical history in itself and in connection with general history.' The Lady Margaret's professorship was endowed with the rectory of Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, and he restored the chancel of the church in 1878–9, at a cost of 2,140*l.* In 1871 his acceptance of a canonry at St. Paul's called forth all his powers as a preacher. Prizing greatly the opportunities of utterance thus afforded him, he threw himself with his wonted energy into the new work; and before long large congregations filled the cathedral when it was his turn to occupy the pulpit. He was entirely happy in his position as a member of the chapter. Widely as he differed in opinion from some of his brother canons, he lived on terms of cordial friendship with them all, and especially with Dean Church. In 1872 he took his share of the Tuesday evening lectures delivered by the canons of St. Paul's in the Chapter-house, his subject being 'Christian Life in the second and third Centuries;' and in 1873 he lectured on 'Christianity and Paganism,' chiefly with reference to Julian. The latter course was published in the 'Christian World Pulpit,' Nos. 106–8, vol. iv.

Much of Lightfoot's time and thought during this period was taken up by the revised version of the New Testament. He was one of the original members of the New Testament Company of Revisers, which was at work from July 1870 till November 1880, and he was rarely absent from its sessions (occupying forty days in every year) till he was kept away by the claims of episcopal duties in the north. There is reason to believe that the general character of the revision was in no small measure determined by his earnest pleading at the first session against acquiescence in a perfunctory or inadequate type of revision, and especially in the use of a late and unrevised Greek text. In after years, when the outcry against the Revised New Testament was loudest, he remained faithful to his original contention, and expressed publicly his dissent from most of the objections made, which he believed to originate chiefly in the unrecognised operation of mere familiarity (*Charge of* 1882, pp. 77–81, and elsewhere).

In 1877 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act nominated Lightfoot one of seven commissioners for Cambridge. Lightfoot's intimate acquaintance with the university and with what it was doing or desiring to do, his wisdom, and his impartiality were invaluable qualifications for the post. Some

months of 1881 had passed before the Cambridge commission ended its work, and Lightfoot's attendance at its later proceedings was much interrupted. But the larger questions of principle had been settled at an earlier date, and he fully shared responsibility for the new statutes.

In January 1879 Lightfoot visited Liverpool, the place of his early schooling under Dr. Iliff. He gave by invitation an address in St. George's Hall at the distribution of scholarships and prizes offered by the Liverpool Council of Education. The chief theme of this address, which was published, was the recent proposal that a university college should be founded at Liverpool. He maintained that such a college ought to be established in every great centre of population, and that women should be admitted to take advantage of it, the power of conferring degrees being, however, reserved for some central university. In the following year the Liverpool University College was founded.

In 1867 Lightfoot had declined Lord Derby's offer of the bishopric of Lichfield. He had no desire to exchange his own position at Cambridge for any other. But when in January 1879 Lord Beaconsfield proposed to him that he should succeed Dr. Baring in the see of Durham, most of the few intimate friends whose counsels he sought were strenuous in urging that as bishop of Durham he would be able to render increased service to the church and nation; and after a few days of painful anxiety he yielded to their representations. The election by the dean and chapter took place on 15 March, the confirmation on 10 April, the consecration in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York and seven other bishops on 25 April, when the sermon was preached by Dr. Westcott. On 15 May the new bishop was enthroned in Durham Cathedral, and himself preached a striking sermon (reprinted in *Leaders in the Northern Church*, p. 159). He was the first bishop after Cosin in 1660 to become bishop of Durham without having held another see.

The two charges which Lightfoot delivered to the clergy of his diocese, in December 1882 and November 1886 respectively, contain abundant evidence of the thoroughness and success with which he devoted himself to every department of his unaccustomed work, neglecting no routine, and making the best of all existing resources, but quick to discern deficiencies and to devise or adopt new agencies for supplying them. His first care was for the division of the diocese, which the enormous growth of the population of both its counties (Durham and Northumberland) within this century had long made a crying need. For some while, indeed, he found it inopportune, owing to commercial and agricultural distress, to ask for contributions to the endowment fund for the Newcastle see. But in the course of 1881 the funds still needed were collected, and on 25 July 1882 the first bishop of Newcastle was consecrated (cf. *Durham Diocesan Mag.* ii. 144 and 170). Within his own, reduced but still populous, diocese the subdivision of parishes and consequent multiplication of centres of activity, which had been vigorously promoted by Bishop Baring, was carried yet further; the rural deaneries were increased in number, and their boundaries readjusted (July 1880), and the single archdeaconry was divided into two (May 1882). A diocesan conference of clergy and laity assembled for the first time in September 1880, and thenceforth met biennially. For the purpose of increasing the number of churches and mission chapels, Lightfoot called together a public meeting in the town-hall of Durham in January 1884 to start a church building fund, and was able in less than three years to report that above 40,000*l.* had been already subscribed directly through the fund, besides contributions almost equal in amount called out by it indirectly (*Charge of* 1886, p. 10); while nearly 224,000*l.* had been expended on churches, parsonages, church schools, mission-rooms, church institutes, churchyards, &c., in the diocese within four years. In 1886 at his suggestion the diocesan conference established a general diocesan fund, partly to feed existing diocesan institutions 'connected with the church' (i.e. fabrics), 'the school, and the ministry;' his own contribution was 500*l.* a year (cf. *Durham Diocesan Mag.* iv. 14 sq.)

Meanwhile the ministrations of the clergy were supplemented by lay readers for many parishes, and (from 1886) by lay evangelists for several rural deaneries; and in some parishes the employment of the Church Army was approved. In order to increase the proportion of university men among his clergy, Lightfoot from the first made 'Auckland Castle the seat of a small college of graduates preparing for ordination in his diocese . . . and his last charge to young Cambridge friends was to "send him up some men to the north." Six to eight students were always with him, reading under the guidance of his chaplains, and getting some experience of parochial work in Auckland and the pit villages within the parish. They were treated entirely as sons; they were part of the family when visitors came, and he would receive no payment from them' (Mr. Appleton in *Cambridge Review*, 23 Jan. 1890). The bond thus

formed was kept up by yearly reunions at Auckland Castle on St. Peter's day. There were in all about eighty who enjoyed this training before going forth into the diocese. At the same time the proportion of deacons newly ordained from Oxford or Cambridge to the whole number rose from a fifth in the last four years of the preceding episcopate to above half in Lightfoot's first four years, and in the four following years to three-fifths. Similarly he took every opportunity of manifesting his interest in the university of Durham, of which he was officially visitor, and endowed it in 1882 with a scholarship bearing the name of his predecessor, Richard de Bury (cf. his speech on 'Higher Education' in *Durham Diocesan Mag.* iv. 7 sq.) With a view to supplementing the work of the parochial clergy, Lightfoot was desirous of creating a staff of diocesan preachers, and as a first step filled up a vacant canonry by the appointment of a 'canon missioner' for the diocese. He interested himself especially in the various missions and institutes for seamen in the great ports (cf. *ib.* iii. 165), and under his guidance a diocesan board of education was established by the diocesan conference in 1886. Having been himself an 'abstainer,' though by no means a fanatical one, for some years before he left Cambridge, he was a warm friend of the Church of England Temperance Society (cf. *ib.* iii. 57, and *Church of England Temp. Chron.* for 22 May 1886, p. 242). But the cause which appealed most strongly to his sympathies in the region of morals was that of purity; and it was at Auckland that the 'White Cross' movement took its rise in 1883 (cf. his art. in *Contemp. Review*, August 1885).

In the convocation of the province of York, Lightfoot found a ready hearing. He spoke with much effect in 1879 on the Athanasian Creed, the use of which in public worship he desired to see made optional (*York Journal of Convocation*, 1879, pt. ii. pp. 128 sq.); in 1883 on the Revised Version (*ib.* 1883, pp. 18 sq.); in 1883 and 1884 on the permanent diaconate, the introduction of which he deprecated on practical grounds (*ib.* 1883, pp. 54 sq., and 1884, pp. 46 sq.); and in 1884 on the church ministry of women, with special reference to the 'deaconesses' of the New Testament—a favourite topic with him (*ib.* 1884, pp. 124 sq.; cf. also *ib.* 1880 pp. 48 sq., 1881 pp. 23 sq., 1884 pp. 84 sq., 1885 pp. 22 sq., 74, 128). At the Church Congress meeting at Bath in 1873 he had spoken on the best means of quickening interest in theological thought. During his episcopate he took part in four Church Congresses, presiding himself at Newcastle in 1881. At Leicester, in 1880, he read a paper on 'The Internal Unity of the Church,' and at Carlisle in 1884 on 'The Results of recent Historical and Theological Research upon the Old and New Testament Scriptures;' at Wolverhampton, in 1887, he preached one of the congress sermons. Two other gatherings over which he presided deserve mention, as illustrations of his varied interests, the Congress of Co-operative Societies at Newcastle in May 1880, and the British Archæological Association at Darlington in July 1886.

Although he abhorred all personal state and luxury, Lightfoot took great delight in having Auckland Castle as his home. It appealed in many ways to his historic instincts, while it offered accommodation for the many gatherings on which he relied in order to bring himself into personal contact with the clergy and laity of his diocese. He spent much thought and money on the adornment of the beautiful Early English hall which Cosin at the Restoration had converted into a chapel in place of the demolished chapel of earlier times. He enriched the windows with stained glass, in which the early story of the Northumbrian church was depicted. In like manner he took much pains in filling the gaps in the series of portraits of bishops of Durham in the castle.

In the severe spring of 1888 Lightfoot felt the strain of confirmations, a part of his work in which he always took especial pleasure. Later in the year he took an active part in the Lambeth Pan-Anglican Conference, 3–27 July, but, as he said later, the work 'broke him down hopelessly.' It is understood that he drafted the report of the committee on purity, which was adopted unanimously by the conference. Subsequently at his invitation nearly sixty of the bishops attended the festival with which he reopened his chapel after restoration in Auckland Castle (1 Aug.) He himself preached the sermon, a warm but not unguarded eulogy on Cosin. A medical examination in London in July had revealed a critical condition of the heart. A visit to Braemar, where he had in former years entertained at his lodgings weekly relays of hard-worked curates from his diocese, with now and then older friends, proved of little benefit, and he settled for the winter at Bournemouth. There, after a time of great peril in January 1889, he recovered sufficiently to return to Auckland by the end of May. On 2 July he consecrated the church of St. Ignatius the Martyr at Sunderland, which had been built wholly at his expense as a thankoffering promised after seven happy years of his episcopate. In spite of a fresh relapse he undertook the September

ordinations. On 17 Oct. he presided over the diocesan conference at Sunderland, and on the 29th he was publicly presented at Durham with a pastoral staff (cf. *Guardian*, 1889, p. 1699). On 3 Dec. he arrived in Bournemouth. On 17 Dec. he became seriously ill, and he died on 21 Dec. 1889, of congestion of the lungs, due to dilatation of the heart. On 26 Dec. the body was removed to Durham; a vast congregation joined in a memorial service in the cathedral on the morning of 27 Dec.; the body was finally conveyed by road to Auckland Castle, and was buried under the east end of the central aisle of the chapel there. Numerous nonconformists attended, not heeding the vehement protest against disestablishment to which Lightfoot had given utterance at the diocesan conference of 1885.

By will, and an immediately antecedent instrument, Lightfoot created a trust called 'The Lightfoot Fund for the Diocese of Durham,' for the erection of buildings for church purposes, the providing of 'stipends for clergy and other spiritual agents in connection with the Church of England' in the diocese, and for other purposes under the same conditions at the discretion of the trustees. To the trustees (whom he also made residuary legatees) he assigned full ownership in his works and copyrights. The trustees have thus become virtually his literary executors, and several posthumous volumes have been published under their direction. The whole of Lightfoot's episcopal income had been yearly expended by him for purposes within the diocese. His library was by his wish divided between the university of Durham and the Cambridge divinity school.

Mr. W. B. Richmond's portrait of Lightfoot, painted a few weeks before his death, is in Auckland Castle, and is the property of the see; a replica hangs in the hall of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the library of the same college is a sketch by Mr. Lowes Dickenson, founded on an excellent photograph taken at Bournemouth. An altar tomb erected to his memory in Durham Cathedral was unveiled on 24 Oct. 1892, and a memorial restoration of the destroyed chapter-house is projected.

Lightfoot's contributions to biblical criticism practically began with the review of 'Recent Editions of St. Paul's Epistles,' the most important of the articles which he wrote for the 'Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology' (iii. 81–121, March 1856). It deals principally with the editions of St. Paul's earlier epistles, brought out simultaneously by A. P. Stanley and Professor Jowett. Of both editions generally he speaks in terms of hearty respect and admiration. He convicts Stanley, however, of numerous misstatements, self-contradictions, and inaccuracies. His still more elaborate examination of Professor Jowett's book turns almost wholly on matters of principle. The two chief positions which he maintains against Jowett are, first, that the late Greek in which the New Testament is written is as precise a language as the classical Attic, however widely differing from it; and, next, that neither St. Paul's antecedents nor the internal evidence of his epistles supply any reasons for thinking that he had imperfect knowledge of the language in which he wrote, or imperfect skill in using it. These pages are essentially a vindication of the conviction which underlies all Lightfoot's own commentaries, that the only safe way to the meaning of a great writer lies through faith in his language, and therefore through exact investigation of grammar and vocabulary. The article at once made Lightfoot widely known as an unusually competent biblical critic. On receiving a copy, Stanley sent it to their common friend, John Conington, professor of Latin at Oxford, asking his opinion about it, and was advised in reply to 'surrender at discretion.' Stanley not only took the advice, but sent a kindly answer. Professor Jowett did the same; and thus the foundations of future friendships were laid.

Lightfoot himself published commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians (1865; 10th edit. 1890), to the Philippians (1868; 9th edit. 1888), and to the Colossians, with the Epistle to Philemon (1875; 10th edit. 1892). These were originally intended to form part of a complete edition of 'St. Paul's Epistles,' to be 'prefaced by a general introduction and arranged in chronological order.' Accordingly they sometimes refer the reader to a projected (but unwritten) commentary on Thessalonians for explanations of important words occurring in those earliest epistles. Some very fragmentary notes prepared by Lightfoot for his lectures on other epistles of St. Paul are extant, and it is intended to publish selections from them. In the three published volumes the commentary is of a high order, and, though rarely of great length, abounds in valuable and pertinent matter not to be found elsewhere. Technical language is as far as possible avoided, and exposition, essentially scientific, is clothed in simple and transparent language. The natural meaning of each verse is set forth without polemical matter. The prevailing characteristic is masculine good sense unaccompanied by either the insight or the delusion of subtlety. Introductions, which precede the commentaries,

handle the subject-matter with freshness and reality, almost every section being in effect a bright little historical essay. The ample new material was chiefly drawn from Greek and Latin inscriptions and the exact study of localities. To each commentary is appended a dissertation, which includes some of Lightfoot's most careful and thorough work. To the old problem 'On the Brethren of the Lord' he brings new light by tracing an orderly history in the seeming chaos of patristic tradition on 'James, the Lord's brother.' The dissertation on 'St. Paul and the Three' is the necessary supplement to the commentary on Galatians ii. Together they constitute Lightfoot's most important contribution to the Tübingen controversy. Both are written throughout temperately and dispassionately (cf. Preface, p. ix). The dissertation sketches with simple directness 'the progressive history of the relations between the Jewish and Gentile converts in the early ages of the church, as gathered from the apostolic writings, aided by such scanty information as can be got together from other sources.' Thus what he offers is not a refutation of the conclusions of the Tübingen scholars, but a rival interpretation and a rival picture. It is solid and lasting work, and hardly the less original because of a certain indebtedness pointed out by Lightfoot himself to the second edition of Ritschl's 'Entstehung der altkatholischen Kirche' (p. 285; also 'Philippians,' p. 187). His edition of 'Philippians' contains, besides an interesting study on 'St. Paul and Seneca,' a much canvassed dissertation on 'The Christian Ministry;' that is, to use his own words of 1881 (Preface to sixth edition), 'an investigation into its origin.' The first part deals chiefly with the development of monarchical episcopacy out of the primitive presbyterate, a change which, so far as Asia Minor is concerned, Lightfoot holds to have been sanctioned by St. John in his old age, and with the chief changes in the office, and in the language used about it, in the early centuries. The second part traces the origin and growth of what Lightfoot calls 'the sacerdotal view of the ministry.' Probably no better sketch exists of what is even now known regarding these departments of the early history of Christian institutions. Similarly the three dissertations on the Essenes appended to 'Colossians,' if here and there open to criticism, are always rational and comprehensive. Lightfoot had looked forward to writing a commentary on the Acts. A partial substitute for it will be found in an article on the Acts which he contributed to the forthcoming edition of the 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

Lightfoot's book on 'A fresh Revision of the New Testament' (1871, reprinted 1881, with an appendix on the last petition of the Lord's Prayer from the 'Guardian,' 7, 14, 21 Sept. 1881) is not only the most trustworthy defence (by anticipation) of the revised version, but a valuable collection of biblical criticisms, at once accurate and readily intelligible.

A very different contribution to biblical criticism was the account of the Coptic versions of the New Testament, and of the known manuscripts of them, which Lightfoot wrote for the second and enlarged for the third edition of Scrivener's 'Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament' (1874, 1883). This is a tentative piece of work, but it supplies at present the only list of these manuscripts accessible in print. It is one fruit of the labour bestowed by Lightfoot on learning the Coptic and Armenian languages for purposes of criticism.

To biblical and patristic criticism alike belong the nine articles which Lightfoot wrote in the 'Contemporary Review' (December 1874–May 1877) in reply to the anonymous book entitled 'Supernatural Religion.' On the first or speculative part of the book he said very little. By mental habit he shrank from what seemed to him abstract speculation. In answer to the second or historical part, he discussed exhaustively the evidence borne by Christian writers of the first two centuries to the several books of the New Testament. The articles were unfortunately broken off by increasing want of leisure, but during Lightfoot's illness on his first stay at Bournemouth in 1889 he yielded at last to many urgent requests for republication, and with Mr. Harmer's help reprinted the papers in a volume. He added notes chiefly referring to changes made or not made by the anonymous author in his later editions, and an article, 'Discoveries illustrating the Acts of the Apostles,' from the 'Contemporary Review' for May 1878. It is matter for regret that the circumstances of republication involved the retention of ephemeral and merely personal matter. The tone of rebuke towards an opponent found here, and here only, in Lightfoot's writings, a tone forced from him by moral indignation, may easily hide from the reader the calm, judicial character and the permanent value of the discussion of patristic evidence.

The second great department of study on which Lightfoot left his mark was that of early post-biblical Christian literature and history. In 1869 he published all that was then known of the text of the 'Epistle of Clement of Rome,' and of the homily attri-

buted to Clement as a second epistle, together with short introductions and an admirable commentary. The volume was described as 'the first part of a complete edition of the Apostolic Fathers.' At the time Lightfoot contemplated 'a history of Early Christian Literature,' for which he reserved matter that would otherwise have accompanied the text. In 1877 he was induced by the discovery of the missing parts of Clement's two works, both in a Greek manuscript and in a Syriac version, to publish an appendix containing these new texts in the original with a commentary, various readings, complete English translations, and enlarged introductions. The preparation of a second edition was what chiefly occupied the hours given to study in the latest years of Lightfoot's life, and especially in the intervals of his illnesses. 'He was busy with Clement till he fell into a half-unconscious state, three days before his death.' This unfinished 'second edition,' which was issued in 1890, contains abundance of fresh matter, including two great essays on the 'Early Roman Succession of Bishops,' and on 'Hippolytus of Portus.' The former is the most successful attempt yet made to solve a problem as intricate as it is for purposes of chronology important, together with various subsidiary suggestions less likely to be ultimately accepted. The latter, though left incomplete, is again the most thorough monograph on the subject that we possess. Not the least interesting feature of the book is the attention bestowed on De Rossi's explorations of subterranean Rome, and the careful weighing of historical conclusions drawn from monumental and literary evidence in the field of Roman archæology.

The edition of Ignatius and Polycarp, which forms the second part of Lightfoot's 'Apostolic Fathers,' 'was the motive,' he tell us, 'and is the core, of the whole.' He was fascinated by the Ignatian problem nearly thirty years before his first edition appeared (2 vols. in 3, 1885; 2nd edit., 3 vols., 1889). Originally, like many unprejudiced students, he accepted as genuine only those three (or rather abridgments of three) out of seven Ignatian epistles which Cureton had found in an early Syriac manuscript; and the notes which Lightfoot originally wrote were framed on this assumption. He never saw any probability in the opinion still held by many, that all the seven alike are spurious, and at last he convinced himself that the seven epistles unabridged were genuine. He was partly led to this result by the arguments of Zahn's 'Ignatius von Antiochien' (1873). The masterly defence of the conclusions thus slowly reached has already produced a clear though hardly a decisive effect on critical opinion, in spite of the strong prepossessions which it has had to encounter. After all, however, this discussion occupies only 120 out of nearly 2,000 pages, and the whole book is of a quality that needs no adventitious flavour of controversy. It abounds in texts and translations not only of Ignatius and Polycarp, but of various writings connected with their names. Much is done towards making Ignatius's own words free from textual corruption. The commentaries reach Lightfoot's usual standard, and in addition the martyrdoms under Trajan and the three following emperors are carefully investigated, with an examination of 'imperial letters and ordinances' concerning the Christians in these last three reigns. Another of Lightfoot's masterly contributions to patristic studies is his article on 'Eusebius of Cæsarea' in the 'Dictionary of Christian Biography' (1880). It is a model monograph, supplying a studiously fair and accurate account of that bishop's eventful life, and of his numerous and important writings.

The permanent value of Lightfoot's historical work depends on his sagacity in dealing with the materials out of which history has to be constructed. He was invariably faithful to a rigorous philological discipline, and was preserved by native candour from distorting influences. But history meant not less to him as a man than as a scholar. He found it, he said, the best cordial for drooping spirits. He used all local and personal associations for impressing on others something of his own vivid sense of fellowship with men of different ages and of different nations. This characteristic he also signally exemplified in the sermons which were published after his death under the title 'Leaders in the Northern Church' (1890, 3rd ed. 1892).

What impression Lightfoot made on an eminently competent foreign critic and theologian, not personally known to him, may be learned from a tribute paid by Adolf Harnack, professor of church history at Berlin, in the 'Theologische Literaturzeitung' of 14 June 1890. 'His editions and commentaries . . . as well as his critical dissertations have an imperishable value, and even where it is impossible to agree with his results, his grounds are never to be neglected. The respect for his opponent which distinguished him . . . has brought him the highest respect of all parties. . . . There never has been an apologist who was less of an advocate than Lightfoot. . . . Not only measured by the standard of the official theology of the English church was he an independent free scholar, but he was this likewise in the absolute sense of the

words. He has never defended a tradition for the tradition's sake.'

Apart from the works already mentioned and many separately issued sermons and addresses, the following volumes by Lightfoot have been published: 'Ordination Addresses and Counsels to Clergy,' 1890, 2nd ed. 1891; 'Cambridge Sermons,' 1891; 'Sermons preached in St. Paul's Cathedral,' 1891; and 'Sermons preached on Special Occasions,' 1891; 'The Apostolic Fathers; revised texts, with short introductions and English translations,' 1891. Papers by him appear in the 'Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology' on biblical subjects (1885 ii. 194 sq., 1856 iii. 81 sq., 289 sq., 1857 iv. 57 sq.); and on classical topics (1854 i. 109 sq., 1858 iv. 153, 294). To the 'Journal of Philology' he contributed several articles on patristic and biblical subjects (1868 i. 98, ii. 47, 157, 1869 ii. 204, 1871 iii. 193); and he also made some valuable communications to the 'Academy' (9 Oct. and 19 Nov. 1869, on Renan's 'St. Paul;' 21 May 1889, on 'The Lost Catalogue of Hegesippus;' 21 Sept. 1889, 'The Muratorian Fragment'). He was a contributor to Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 1863 (iii. 1053 'Romans;' 1447 'Thessalonians'); and to the 'Dictionary of Christian Biography' (i. 1877, 25 arts. ii. 1880, 'Eusebius'). A lecture on the 'Internal Evidence for the Authenticity and Genuineness of St. John's Gospel' was printed in the 'Expositor' (January–February, 1889), and another on 'Donne, the Poet Preacher,' delivered at St. James's, Piccadilly, in 'The Classic Preachers of the English Church,' 1877. Lightfoot also edited Mansel's 'Gnostic Heresies,' 1875, and the notes to the posthumous fragment (Antioch) of Neale's 'Holy Eastern Church,' issued in 1873.

[Obituary notices in Durham and Newcastle papers, 23 Dec. 1889; Record, 27 Dec. 1889; Guardian, 1 Jan. 1890; Cambridge Review, 23 Jan. 1890; communications from friends; personal knowledge. A complete bibliography kindly drawn up by the Rev. J. R. Harmer, the editor of Lightfoot's posthumous works, has been largely used in this article.] F. J. A. H.

LIGONIER, JOHN, otherwise **JEAN LOUIS, Earl Ligonier** (1680–1770), field-marshal in the British army, and colonel 1st foot-guards, belonged to a Huguenot family of Castres, in the south of France. His father, Louis de Ligonier, sieur of Monteuquet, married Louise du Poncet, and had ten children, of whom six survived. John (Jean Louis) was second of the five surviving sons, his brothers being Abel, the eldest, who succeeded to the family seignory; Anthony (Antoine), who came to England in 1698, and died a major in the British army, in Harrison's regiment (15th foot); Francis (François Auguste) [see infra], who died a colonel in the British army; and David, who adopted the Romish faith at the time of the dragonnades, and died a lieutenant of cavalry in the French service in 1737 (Haag, *La France Protestante*, vol. vi.) John (Jean Louis) was born at Castres on 7 Nov. 1680, new style (*ib.*) He was educated in France and Switzerland. A protestant refugee, passing through France under an assumed name, he made his way to Dublin in 1697, and was provided with funds by his mother's brother, a lieutenant-colonel of Irish foot under King William. He served as a volunteer in Marlborough's army in 1702. He was one of the two who first climbed the breach at the storming of the citadel of Liège, his companion, young Alan Wentworth, a brother of Lord Raby, being killed by his side. The year after he purchased a company in Lord North and Grey's regiment (10th foot, now the Lincolnshire regiment), and fought with it at Schellenberg and Blenheim (cf. 'Blenheim Roll' in *Treasury Papers*, vol. xciii.) At the battle of Ramillies, and at the siege of Menin, where he was a major of brigade and led the assault on the counterscarp; at Oudenarde and Wynendale; at the wood of Taisnière and the battle of Malplaquet (where he had twenty-three shots through his clothes and remained unhurt); and at most of the great sieges and other affairs in the Low Countries down to 1710, Ligonier played a prominent part. He was appointed governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, in 1712. He was adjutant-general of the expedition to Vigo under Richard Temple, lord Cobham, in 1718, and signalised himself by carrying the strongly garrisoned Fort Marin, sword in hand, with a hundred grenadiers. On 18 July 1720 he was appointed colonel of the 8th, or black horse (so called from its black facings and horses), afterwards the 4th Irish horse, and now the 7th dragoon guards. Under Ligonier's diligent command this regiment, then on the Irish establishment, became one of the finest in Europe, and still recalls with pride its old name of 'Ligonier's.' It was composed almost exclusively of Irishmen, and sums of twenty to thirty guineas are said to have been paid for permission to enter it as a trooper (Colburn, *United Serv. Mag.* December 1833). As an instance of Ligonier's attention to the interior economy and welfare of the corps it is mentioned (*ib.*) that he maintained an additional surgeon at his own cost. He held the colonelcy twenty-nine years.

Ligonier became a brigadier-general in 1735, a major-general, master of the Irish

buckhounds, and governor of Kinsale in 1739. A plan for the defence of Cork, drawn up by him in 1740, is in the British Museum Add. MS. 33119, f. 824. Ligonier went to the Low Countries with Lord Stair in 1742, and commanded the second division of the army in the march across the Rhine (for the order of march see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. i. 206), and at the battle of Dettingen, 16 June (O.S.) 1743. For his distinguished conduct he was made a K.B. by George II in person, under the royal standard on the field of battle. He became a lieutenant-general in the same year. Ligonier's regiment, led by his brother Francis, was also greatly distinguished in the encounter, but, owing to the failure of another regiment of horse, it was surrounded, and had to cut its way back through the *élite* of the French cuirassiers, with the loss of one-third of its numbers (see CANNON'S *Hist. Rec. 7th Dragoon Guards*). It was remarked of Ligonier's regiment that during its five years' campaigning in Flanders (1742–7) it never lost a man by desertion, never had an officer or man tried by general court-martial, never had a man or horse taken by the enemy; it lost but six men by sickness, and had no less than thirty-seven of its non-commissioned officers and troopers promoted to commissions for distinguished conduct. At Fontenoy on 11 May 1745 Ligonier commanded the British foot, and appears to have acted as military adviser to the young Duke of Cumberland. To Ligonier was assigned the credit of the skilful withdrawal of the army from the field of battle, although Ligonier generously gave all the praise to Lord Crawford [see LINDSAY, JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD, 1702–1749], who returned the compliment, declaring Ligonier 'an extreme good officer.' Ligonier commanded the troops sent home on the news of the rising in Scotland, and held command in Lancashire during the campaign in the north. On 22 Jan. 1746 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British troops and troops in British pay in the Austrian Netherlands (see *Home Office Mil. Entry Book*, xx. 250–62, for his commission and warrants in full). In this capacity he was engaged in the bloody battle at Roucoux, near Liège, on 11 Oct. 1746, when Prince Charles of Lorraine, commanding the allied armies, was beaten by Marshal Saxe. In his despatch to Lord Sandwich, English ambassador at Breda, Ligonier describes the French attack on the left of the allies, 'where the Dutch, after a long resistance, and behaving very well, were at last compelled to give way before numbers. But the English horse repulsed the enemy continually. I think the affair, to give it its right name, cannot be called a battle, for I question if a third of the army was engaged. The cannonading was terrible on both sides. I believe our loss to be between four thousand and five thousand men, and that of the French double. The army retreated in very fine order.'

When the Duke of Cumberland assumed command in the spring of 1747 Ligonier took the rank of general of horse, to which he had been promoted on 30 Dec. 1746. At the battle of Val, otherwise Laffeldt or Kisselt, on 1 July 1747, he led a brilliant cavalry charge of the Scots Greys, Inniskillings, and two other regiments, which saved Cumberland and his retreating infantry from the French horse. In the charge Ligonier's horse was killed, and himself, like his aides-de-camp, Keppel and Campbell, was made prisoner. Marshal Saxe presented Ligonier to the French king, saying, 'Sire, I present to your majesty a man who by one glorious action has disconcerted all my projects.' Louis XV, who had witnessed the charge from a distance, complimented Ligonier, and, after his exchange a few days later, employed him as an intermediary in the negotiations that ended in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Val was Ligonier's last battle. He was then in his sixty-seventh year. On his return home the electors of Bath returned him to parliament (25 March 1748), without his having offered himself to them as a candidate. He was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance; in 1749 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 2nd dragoon guards, or queen's bays; in 1750 he was made governor of Guernsey, and in 1752 of Plymouth; in 1753 he was appointed colonel of the blues. In 1756 Ligonier was deprived of his post at the ordnance by a political intrigue in favour of Charles Spencer, second duke of Marlborough, who was made master-general. The Duke of Cumberland is credited with a share in the shabby transaction. George II always consulted Ligonier on military questions in preference to the commander-in-chief (Cumberland), and the latter is said to have consequently countenanced Ligonier's removal (WALPOLE, *Hist. George II*, ii. 139). But when Cumberland fell into disgrace after the convention of Closterseven Ligonier succeeded him as commander-in-chief (without the rank of captain-general held by Cumberland) from 24 Oct. 1757, and as colonel of the 1st foot-guards (now grenadier guards) from 30 Nov. 1757. On 21 Dec. the same year he was raised by letters patent to an Irish viscountcy, as Viscount Ligonier of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh. On 1 July 1759 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, a post he held until 1762, the office

of commander-in-chief remaining vacant. By letters patent of 20 May 1762 his Irish title was altered to that of Viscount Ligonier of Clonmell in the peerage of Ireland, with remainder and pension of 1,500*l.* a year to his nephew, Edward Ligonier [see infra]. On 27 April 1763 Ligonier was created Baron Ligonier in the peerage of Great Britain, and on 10 Sept. 1766 became an English earl by letters patent, creating him Earl Ligonier of Ripley, in the county of Surrey, in the peerage of Great Britain. In the same year he attained the rank of field-marshal.

Ligonier was a privy councillor, F.R.S., and governor of the French Protestant Hospital in St. Luke's, London, to which he was elected on the death of the founder, Jacques Gaultier, in 1748. He died on 28 April 1770, in his ninetieth year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument to him, with medallion heads of himself and the five British sovereigns he served under. At his death his English title became extinct. According to some accounts he was married, and left an only daughter, married to a Lieutenant-colonel Graham. But the statement does not appear in Collins's 'Peerage,' 1768.

Ligonier was a man of the most chivalrous courage, with all the light-hearted daring of his race. He took part in twenty-three general actions and nineteen sieges without receiving a wound. By his contemporaries his military talents were held in the highest esteem. As with other veterans, a later generation inclined to regard him as obsolete, and as a cover for jobbery among his subordinates. Horace Walpole sneered at 'the coronet for his aged brows and approaching coffin' (Walpole, *Letters*, v. 9; see also Shelburne, *Autobiog.*), but he was nevertheless a popular hero, deservedly liked and trusted. A portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds, representing a spare-built veteran, with kindly weather-beaten face, mounted on a black charger, is in the National Gallery. Another portrait is in the French Hospital in Shaftesbury Avenue.

Most of Ligonier's papers are among the British Museum Addit. MSS. His autographic memoirs of the military operations of 1742–3, in French, form Addit. MS., French, 22537, ff. 13, 21, 44, 48, 50, 433. Copies of his correspondence with Marshal Saxe in 1747 form Addit. MSS. Fr. 20788 f. 168, 23835 f. 223. His correspondence with Holles, duke of Newcastle, and other celebrities is in Addit. MSS. 32714 to 32795. A number of letters to him from various persons during the period 1759–65 are noted in the Historical MSS. Commission's 9th Rep. pt. ii. p. 479 *a*. An auction catalogue of his military library, which was sold at the death of his nephew, was printed.

Ligonier, Francis, otherwise François Auguste (*d.* 1746), colonel of the 13th dragoons and 59th foot (48th) in the British army, next younger brother of the above, entered his brother's regiment, the black horse, in 1720, and was wounded as lieutenant-colonel of it at Dettingen. On 25 April 1745 he was appointed colonel 59th foot, since the 48th, now 1st Northampton regiment. When Colonel James Gardiner [q. v.] fell at Prestonpans, deserted by his men, George II assigned his regiment to Ligonier, swearing he 'would give them an officer who should show them how to fight.' Ligonier was appointed colonel 13th dragoons on 1 Oct. 1745, and held the colonelcies of both regiments at the time of his death. He left a sickbed to rally the dragoons of General Henry Hawley's force at Falkirk Muir on 16 Jan. 1746, and contracted a pleurisy, of which he died a few days later. His brother John erected a monument to him in Westminster Abbey, which has disappeared. The inscription on it is given by Maclachlan (*Duke of Cumberland's Order-Book*, p. 83).

Ligonier, Edward, Earl Ligonier in the peerage of Ireland (*d.* 1782), lieutenant-general, only son of Colonel Francis Ligonier [see supra], entered as cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards, or queen's bays, in 1752, and obtained his troop in the 7th dragoons (now hussars) in 1757. He was aide-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at the battle of Minden on 1 Aug. 1759, and brought home the despatches (see Walpole, *Letters*, iii. 244–5). He was one of the principal witnesses against Lord George Sackville [see Germain, George Sackville, first Viscount Sackville] at his court-martial. On 15 Aug. 1759 he was promoted to captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st foot-guards, a position he held until appointed colonel 9th foot in 1771. He was made aide-de-camp to the king in 1763, and was secretary to Lord Rochford's special embassy to the court of Madrid in that year. On the death of his uncle, Earl Ligonier, in 1770, he succeeded to the Irish viscountcy and pension. He was made a K.B. 17 Dec. 1781, and on 4 July 1776 was created an Irish earl under the title of Earl Ligonier of Clonmell in the peerage of Ireland. He became a major-general in 1775, and lieutenant-general in 1777. Ligonier was twice married. His first wife was Penelope, eldest daughter of George Pitt, earl Rivers. Ligonier fought on her account a duel with swords, in Hyde Park, with the Italian poet Count Alfieri. Ligonier behaved very generously to his opponent when

he found him unskilled with his weapon. A catchpenny account of the affair was printed at the time under the title of 'The Generous Husband, or Lord Lælius and the Fair Emilia,' London, 1771, 16mo. Ligonier obtained a decree of divorce on 10 Dec. 1771, and thirteen years later the lady married a trooper in the blues at Northampton (*Gent. Mag.* 1771 p. 567, 1784 pt. i. p. 395). Ligonier married, secondly, Mary, second daughter of Lord-chancellor Northington, who survived him. At his death, without issue, in 1782, the title became extinct.

[Haag's La France Protestante, 2nd ed. by Bordier, Paris, 1877, vi. 91–4; Smiles's Huguenots in England, 6th ed. 1888; Dict. Univers. (Michaud), under 'Ligonier;' Anacharsis Combes's J. L. Ligonier—Une Étude, Castras, 1866, 12mo; Collins's Peerage, 4th ed. 1768, vi. 211 et seq.; Hayward's Essays—Marshal Saxe; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 7th Princess of Wales's Dragoon Guards; Anecdotes of the 4th Horse, in Colburn's United Service Mag. December 1833; A. N. C. Maclachlan's Order-book of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, Southampton, 1876, 8vo; Hamilton's Hist. Grenadier Guards, 1872, vol. ii.; Military Entry and Commission Books in Public Record Offices in London, and at the Four Courts, Dublin; Stanhope's Hist. of England; R. Chambers's Hist. of the Rebellion of 1745, new ed. 1869; Walpole's Hist. of George II; Walpole's Letters, vols. i. ii. iii. v. ix.; Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. under 'Ligonier.'] H. M. C.

LILBURNE, JOHN (1614?–1657), political agitator, was the son of Richard Lilburne (*d.* 1657) of Thickley Puncherdon, Durham, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hixon, yeoman of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth (*Visitation of Durham*, 1615, p. 31; Foster, *Durham Pedigrees*, p. 215). His father signalised himself as one of the last persons to demand trial by battle in a civil suit (Rushworth, i. ii. 469). Robert Lilburne [q. v.] was his elder brother. A younger brother, Henry, served in Manchester's army, was in 1647 lieutenant-colonel in Robert Lilburne's regiment, declared for the king in August 1648, and was killed at the recapture of Tynemouth Castle of which he was governor (Rushworth, vii. 1226; *Clarke Papers*, i. 142, 368, 419; Carlyle, *Cromwell*, Letter xxxix.) A cousin, Thomas, son of George Lilburne of Sunderland, was a staunch Cromwellian while the Protector lived, but in 1660 assisted Lord Fairfax against Lambert, and thus forwarded the Restoration (Thurloe, vii. 411, 436; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60 p. 294, 1663–4 p. 445; Le Neve, *Monumenta Anglicana*, ii. 108).

Lilburne was born at Greenwich (*Innocency and Truth Justified*, 1645, p. 8). At the close of a letter appended to that pamphlet and dated 11 Nov. 1638, he describes himself as then in his twenty-second year; in the portrait prefixed to another he is described as twenty-three in 1641 (*An Answer to Nine Arguments written by T. B.*, 1645). The 'Visitation' appears to prove that in each case his age was understated. He was educated at Newcastle and Auckland schools, and then apprenticed by his father to Thomas Hewson, a wholesale cloth merchant in London, with whom he remained from about 1630 to 1636 (*The Legal Fundamental Liberties of the People of England*, 1649, 2nd edit., p. 25; *Innocency and Truth Justified*, p. 8). In his spare time he read Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs' and the Puritan divines, and about 1636 became acquainted with John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the Gatehouse. Lilburne's connection with Bastwick, whose 'Litany' he had a hand in printing, obliged him to fly to Holland. The story that he was Prynne's servant seems to be untrue (Bastwick, *Just Defence*; Prynne, *Liar Confounded*, 1645, p. 2; Lilburne, *Innocency and Truth*, p. 7). On his return from Holland, Lilburne was arrested (11 Dec. 1637) and brought before the Star Chamber on the charge of printing and circulating unlicensed books, more especially Prynne's 'News from Ipswich.' In his examinations he refused to take the oath known as the 'ex-officio' oath—on the ground that he was not bound to criminate himself, and thus called in question the court's usual procedure (see Gardiner, *History of England*, viii. 248; Stephen, *History of the Criminal Law*, i. 343). As he persisted in his contumacy, he was sentenced (13 Feb. 1638) to be fined 500*l.*, whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned till he obeyed (Rushworth, ii. 463–6; *State Trials*, iii. 1315–67). On 18 April 1638 Lilburne was whipped from the Fleet to Palace Yard. When he was pilloried he made a speech denouncing the bishops, threw some of Bastwick's tracts among the crowd, and, as he refused to be silent, was finally gagged. During his imprisonment he was treated with great barbarity (Lilburne, *The Christian Man's Trial*, 1641; *A Copy of a Letter written by John Lilburne to the Wardens of the Fleet*, 4 Oct. 1640; *A True Relation of the Material Passages of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne's, as they were proved before the House of Peers*, 13 Feb. 1645; *State Trials*, iii. 1315). He contrived, however, to write and to get printed an apology for separation from the church of England, entitled 'Come out of her, my people' (1639), and an account of his own punishment styled 'The Work of the Beast' (1638).

As soon as the Long parliament met, a petition from Lilburne was presented by Cromwell, and referred to a committee (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 24; *Memoirs of Sir Philip Warwick*, p. 247). On 4 May 1641 the Commons voted that Lilburne's sentence was 'illegal and against the liberties of the subject,' and also 'bloody, wicked, cruel, barbarous, and tyrannical' (*ib.* ii. 134). The same day Lilburne, who had been released at the beginning of the parliament, was brought before the House of Lords for speaking words against the king, but as the witnesses disagreed the charge was dismissed (*Lords' Journals*, iv. 233).

When the civil war broke out, Lilburne, who had in the meantime taken to brewing, obtained a captain's commission in Lord Brooke's foot regiment, fought at the battle of Edgehill, and was taken prisoner in the fight at Brentford (12 Nov. 1642; *Innocency and Truth Justified*, pp. 41, 65). He was then put on his trial at Oxford for high treason in bearing arms against the king, before Chief-justice Heath. Had not parliament, by a declaration of 17 Dec. 1642, threatened immediate reprisals, Lilburne would have been condemned to death (Rushworth, v. 93; *A Letter sent from Captain Lilburne*, 1643; *The Trial of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne*, 24–26 Oct. 1649, by Theodorus Varax, pp. 33–9). In the course of 1643 Lilburne obtained his liberty by exchange. Essex gave him 300*l.* by way of recognition of his undaunted conduct at his trial, and he says that he was offered a place of profit and honour, but preferred to fight, though it were for eightpence a day, till he saw the peace and liberty of England settled (*Legal Fundamental Liberties*, p. 27). Joining Manchester's army at the siege of Lincoln, he took part as a volunteer in its capture, and on 7 Oct. 1643 was given a major's commission in Colonel King's regiment of foot. On 16 May 1644 he was transferred to Manchester's own dragoons with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He left the army on 30 April 1645, finding that he could not enter the new model without taking the covenant.

Lilburne had gained a great reputation for courage and seems to have been a good officer, but his military career was unlucky. He spent about six months in prison at Oxford, was plundered of all he had at Rupert's relief of Newark (22 March 1644), was shot through the arm at the taking of Walton Hall, near Wakefield (3 June 1644), and received very little pay. His arrears when he left the service amounted to 880*l.* (*Innocency and Truth Justified*, pp. 25, 43, 46, 69; *The Resolved Man's Resolution*, p. 32). He also succeeded in quarrelling, first with Colonel King and then with the Earl of Manchester, both of whom he regarded as lukewarm, incapable, and treacherous. He did his best to get King cashiered, and was one of the authors of the charge of high treason against him, which was presented to the House of Commons by some of the committee of Lincoln in August 1644 (*Innocency and Truth*, p. 43; *England's Birthright*, 1645, p. 17; *The Just Man's Justification*). The dispute with Manchester was due to Lilburne's summoning and capturing Tickhill Castle against Manchester's orders, and Lilburne was one of Cromwell's witnesses in his charge against Manchester (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644–1645, p. 146; *England's Birthright*, p. 17; *Legal Fundamental Liberties*, p. 30).

Besides these feuds Lilburne soon engaged in a quarrel with two of his quondam fellow-sufferers. On 7 Jan. 1645 he addressed a letter to Prynne, attacking the intolerance of the presbyterians, and claiming freedom of conscience and freedom of speech for the independents (*A Copy of a Letter to William Prynne upon his last book entitled 'Truth Triumphing over Error,'* &c., 1645). Prynne, bitterly incensed, procured a vote of the Commons summoning Lilburne before the committee for examinations (17 Jan. 1645). When he appeared (17 May 1645) the committee discharged him with a caution (*Innocency and Truth Justified*, p. 9; *The Reasons of Lieutenant-Colonel Lilburne's sending his Letter to Mr. Prynne*, 1645). A second time (18 June 1645) Prynne caused Lilburne to be brought before the same committee, on a charge of publishing unlicensed pamphlets, but he was again dismissed unpunished. Prynne vented his malice in two pamphlets: 'A Fresh Discovery of prodigious Wandering Stars and Firebrands,' and 'The Liar Confounded,' to which Lilburne replied in 'Innocency and Truth Justified' (1645). Dr. Bastwick took a minor part in the same controversy.

Meanwhile Lilburne was ineffectually endeavouring to obtain from the House of Commons the promised compensation for his sufferings. He procured from Cromwell a letter recommending his case to the house. His attendance, wrote Cromwell, had kept him from other employment, and 'his former losses and late services (which have been very chargeable) considered, he doth find it a hard thing in these times for himself and his family to subsist' (*Innocency and Truth Justified*, p. 63). Lilburne hoped also to attract the notice of parliament by giving them a narrative of the victory of Langport, which he had witnessed during his visit to

Cromwell (*A more full Relation of the Battle fought between Sir T. Fairfax and Goring made in the House of Commons*, 14 July 1645).

But all chance of obtaining what he asked was entirely destroyed by a new indiscretion. On 19 July he was overheard relating in conversation certain scandalous charges against Speaker Lenthall [see LENTHALL, WILLIAM]. King and Bastwick reported the matter to the Commons, who immediately ordered Lilburne's arrest (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 213). Brought before the committee for examinations, Lilburne refused to answer the questions put to him unless the cause of his arrest were specified, saying that their procedure was contrary to Magna Charta and the privileges of a freeborn denizen of England (*Innocency and Truth*, p. 13; *The Liar Confounded*, p. 7). In spite of his imprisonment Lilburne contrived to print an account of his examination and arrest, in which he attacked not only several members by name, but the authority of the Commons house itself (*The Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Lilburne to a friend*, 1645). The committee in consequence sent him to Newgate (9 Aug.), and the house ordered that the Recorder of London should proceed against him in quarter sessions. The charge against the speaker was investigated, and voted groundless, but no further proceedings were taken against Lilburne, and he was released on 14 Oct. 1645 (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 235, 237, 274, 307; GODWIN, *History of the Commonwealth*, ii. 21).

Lilburne was for a short time comparatively quiet. He presented a petition to the Commons for his arrears, but, as he refused to swear to his accounts, could not obtain his pay. His case against the Star-chamber was pleaded before the Lords by Bradshaw, and that house transmitted to the Commons an ordinance granting him 2,000*l.* in compensation for his sufferings (*A True Relation of the Material Passages of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne's Sufferings, as they were represented before the House of Peers*, 13 Feb. 1645–6; *Lords' Journals*, viii. 201). But the ordinance hung fire in the Commons, and in the meantime Prynne and the committee of accounts alleged that Lilburne owed the state 2,000*l.*, and Colonel King claimed 2,000*l.* damages for slander. In this dilemma Lilburne wrote and printed (6 June 1647) a letter to Judge Reeve, before whom King's claim was to be tried, explaining his embarrassments and asserting the justice of his cause (*The Just Man's Justification*, 4to, 1646). Incidentally he reflected on the Earl of Manchester, observing that if Cromwell had prosecuted his charge properly Manchester would have lost his head. Lilburne was at once summoned before the House of Lords, Manchester himself, as speaker, occupying the chair, but he refused to answer questions or acknowledge the jurisdiction of the peers (16 June). They committed him to Newgate, but he continued to defy them. To avoid obedience to their summons he barricaded himself in his cell, refused to kneel or to take off his hat, and stopped his ears when the charge against him was read. The lords sentenced him to be fined 4,000*l.*, to be imprisoned for seven years in the Tower, and to be declared for ever incapable of holding any office, civil or military (*Lords' Journals*, viii. 370, 388, 428–32; *The Freeman's Freedom vindicated; A Letter sent by Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne to Mr. Wollaston, keeper of Newgate; The Just Man in Bonds; A Pearl in a Dunghill*; 4to, 1646).

On 16 June Lilburne had appealed to the Commons as the only lawful judges of 'a commoner of England,' or 'freeborn Englishman.' On 3 July accordingly the house appointed a committee to consider his case, before which Lilburne appeared on 31 Oct. and 6 Nov., but the business presented so many legal and political difficulties, that their report was delayed (*Anatomy of the Lords' Tyranny . . . exercised upon John Lilburne*). Lilburne looked beyond the House of Commons, and appealed to the people in a series of pamphlets written by himself, his friend Richard Overton [q. v.], and others (*A Remonstrance of Many Thousand Citizens; Vox Plebis; An Alarum to the House of Lords*). He found time also to attack abuses in the election of the city magistrates, to publish a bitter attack on monarchy, and to quarrel with his gaolers about the exorbitant fees demanded of prisoners in the Tower (*London's Liberty in Chains Discovered*, 1646; *Regal Tyranny Discovered*, 1647; *The Oppressed Man's Oppressions Declared*, 1647). In the last-named he abused the Commons for delaying his release, and was therefore called before the committee for scandalous pamphlets (8 Feb. 1647). His attitude is shown in the title of a tract published on 30 April 1647: 'The Resolved Man's Resolution to maintain with the last drop of his heart's blood his civil liberties and freedom.' Despairing of help from the House of Commons, Lilburne now appealed to Cromwell and the army (*Rash Oaths Unwarrantable; Jonah's Cry out of the Whale's Belly*). The agitators took up his case and demanded Lilburne's release as one of the conditions of the settlement between the army and parlia-

ment (*Clarke Papers*, i. 171). When the army marched through London and Fairfax was made lieutenant of the Tower, Lilburne's expectations of immediate release were again disappointed. Though the committee at last reported (14 Sept.), the Commons referred the report back to it again, and appointed a new committee specially to consider the legal questions involved (15 Oct.) Lilburne was allowed to argue his case before the committee (20 Oct.), and on 9 Nov. the Commons ordered that he should have liberty from day to day to come abroad, to attend the committee and to instruct his counsel, without a keeper (*The Grand Plea of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne; The Additional Plea; Commons' Journals*, v. 301, 334). Before his release Lilburne offered, if he could obtain a reasonable proportion of justice from the parliament, to leave the kingdom and not to return as long as the present troubles lasted (*Additional Plea; Commons' Journals*, v. 326; *Tanner MSS.* lviii. 549). But ever since June his suspicions of Cromwell had been increasing, and he now regarded him as a treacherous and self-seeking intriguer. The negotiations of the army leaders with the king, and the suggestions of royalist fellow-prisoners in the Tower, led him to credit the story that Cromwell had sold himself to the king (*Jonah's Cry; Two Letters by Lilburne to Colonel Henry Marten; The Jugglers Discovered*, 1647). Cromwell's breach with the king, in November 1647, which Lilburne attributed solely to the fear of assassination, did not remove these suspicions, and the simultaneous suppression of the levelling party in the army seemed conclusive proof of Cromwell's tyrannical designs. Regardless of his late protestations, Lilburne, in conjunction with Wildman, with the 'agents' representing the mutinous part of the army, and with the commissioners of the levellers of London and the adjacent counties, drew up a petition to the commons, as 'the supreme authority of England,' demanding the abolition of the House of Lords and the immediate concession of a number of constitutional and legal changes. Emissaries were sent out to procure signatures, and mass meetings of petitioners arranged. Information of these proceedings was given to the House of Lords on 17 Jan. 1648, and on their complaint the House of Commons summoned Lilburne to the bar (19 Jan.), and after hearing his lengthy vindication committed him again to the Tower (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 663–666; *Commons' Journals*, v. 436–8; *Truth's Triumph*, by John Wildman; *The Triumph Stained*, by George Masterson; *A Whip for the present House of Lords*, by Lilburne, *A Declaration of some proceedings of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne and his associates; An Impeachment of High Treason against Oliver Cromwell and Henry Ireton*, by Lilburne, 1649). Six months later the presbyterian leaders in the Commons, calling to mind the charge which Lilburne had brought against Cromwell at his last appearance before the house, resolved to set him free. On 27 July Sir John Maynard, one of the eleven members impeached by the army in 1647, set forth his case in a powerful speech. On 1 Aug. the Commons passed a vote for Lilburne's release, and next day the Lords not only followed their example but remitted the fine and sentence of imprisonment which they had imposed two years earlier (*A Speech by Sir John Maynard*, 1648; *Commons' Journals*, v. 657; *Lords' Journals*, x. 407).

On the day of Lilburne's release Major Huntington laid before the lords his charge against Cromwell. Lilburne states that he was 'earnestly solicited again and again' to join Huntington in impeaching Cromwell, 'and might have had money enough to boot to have done it,' but he was afraid of the consequences of a Scottish victory, and preferred to encourage Cromwell by a promise of support (*Legal Fundamental Liberties*, 1649 ed., ii. 32). Nevertheless all Lilburne's actions during the political agitation of the autumn of 1648 were marked by a deep distrust of the army leaders. He refused to take part in the king's trial, and, though holding that he deserved death, thought that he ought to be tried by a jury instead of by a high court of justice. He also feared the consequences of executing the king and abolishing the monarchy before the constitution of the new government had been agreed upon and its powers strictly defined. The constitutional changes demanded by Lilburne and his friends had been set forth in the London petition of 11 Sept. 1648 (Rushworth, vii. 1257), and he next procured the appointment of a committee of sixteen persons—representing the army and the different sections of the republican party—to draw up the scheme of a new constitution. But when the committee had drawn up their scheme, the council of officers insisted on revising and materially altering it. Lilburne, who regarded these changes as a gross breach of faith, published the scheme of the committee (15 Dec.) under the title of 'The Foundations of Freedom, or an Agreement of the People,' and addressed a strong protest to Fairfax ('A Plea for Common Right and Freedom,' 28 Dec. 1648). The council of officers also, on 20 Jan. 1649, presented their revised version of the scheme to parliament, also

calling it 'An Agreement of the People' (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 501, 528, 545, 567; *Old Parliamentary History*, xviii. 516; *Legal Fundamental Liberties*, pp. 32–42). The difference between the two programmes was considerable, especially with regard to the authority given to the government in religious matters. Moreover, while the officers simply presented the 'Agreement' to parliament for its consideration, Lilburne had intended to circulate it for signature among the people, and to compel parliament to accept it. He now appealed to the discontented part of the army and the London mob, in the hope of forcing the hands of parliament and the council of officers. On 26 Feb. he presented to the parliament a bitter criticism of the 'Agreement' of the officers, following it up (24 March) by a violent attack on the chief officers themselves (*England's New Chains Discovered*, pts. i. ii.; answered in 'The Discoverer,' attributed to Frost, the secretary of the council of state). Parliament voted the second part of 'England's New Chains' seditious, and ordered that its authors should be proceeded against (27 March). Lilburne and three friends were brought before the council of state, and after refusing to own its jurisdiction, or answer questions incriminating themselves, were committed to the Tower, 28 March (*The Picture of the Council of State*; *Commons' Journals*, vi. 183; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 57). Immediately a number of petitions in Lilburne's favour were presented—one from London, another from ten thousand well-affected persons in the county of Essex, and a third from a number of women (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 178, 189, 200). The leaders of the rising which took place in May 1649 threatened that if a hair of the heads of Lilburne and his friends were touched they would avenge it 'seventy times sevenfold upon their tyrants' (Walker, *History of Independency*, pt. ii. p. 171). Lilburne, whom it seems to have been utterly impossible to deprive of ink, fanned the excitement by publishing an amended version of his constitutional scheme, a vindication of himself and his fellow-prisoners, a controversial tract about the lawlessness of the present government, and a lengthy attack on the parliament (*An Agreement of the Free People of England*, 1 May 1649; *A Manifestation from Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne and others, commonly, though unjustly, styled Levellers*,' 14 April; *A Discourse between Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne and Mr. Hugh Peter, upon May* 25, 1649; *The Legal Fundamental Liberties of the People of England Vindicated*, 8 June 1649). None the less on 18 July the house, at Marten's instigation, ordered Lilburne's release on bail on account of the illness of his wife and children (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 164). A compromise of some kind seems to have been attempted and failed, and then on 10 Aug. Lilburne published 'An Impeachment of High Treason against Oliver Cromwell and his Son-in-law, Henry Ireton,' combining the accusations he had made against Cromwell in January 1648 with the charges brought by Huntington in August following. Of more practical importance was a tract appealing to the army to avenge the blood of the late mutineers, which Lilburne personally distributed to some of the soldiers quartered in London (*An Outcry of the Young Men and Apprentices of London, addressed to the Private Soldiers of the Army*). Its immediate result was the mutiny of Ingoldsby's regiment at Oxford in September 1649. On 11 Sept. the parliament voted the 'Outcry' seditious, and ordered immediate preparations for Lilburne's long-delayed trial (*The Moderate*, 11–18 Sept. 1649; *Commons' Journals*, vi. 293). Three days later he was examined by Prideaux, the attorney-general, who reported that there was sufficient evidence to convict him (*Strength out of Weakness, or the Final and Absolute Plea of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne*; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 314). Lilburne himself offered to refer the matter to a couple of arbitrators, or to emigrate to America provided that the money due to him from the state were first paid (*The Innocent Man's First Proffer*, 20 Oct.; *The Innocent Man's Second Proffer*, 22 Oct.)

His trial at the Guildhall by a special commission of oyer and terminer lasted three days (24–26 Oct.) Lilburne began by refusing to plead, and contesting the authority of the court. He was indicted under two recent acts (14 May 1649, 17 July 1649), declaring what offences should be adjudged treason, and his defence was a denial of the facts alleged against him, and an argument that he was not legally guilty of treason. He carried on a continuous battle with his judges, and appealed throughout to the jury, asserting that they were judges of the law as well as the fact, and that the judges were 'no more but cyphers to pronounce their verdict.' Though Judge Jermyn pronounced this 'a damnable blasphemous heresy,' the jury acquitted Lilburne (*Trial of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne, by Theodorus Varax*, 1649; *State Trials*, iv. 1270–1470; the legal aspects of the trial are discussed in Stephen, *History of the Criminal Law*, 1883, i. 356, Willis Bund, *Selections from the State Trials*, 1879, i. 602, and Inderwick, *The*

Interregnum, 1891, p. 275). Warned by the popular rejoicings, the council of state accepted the verdict, and released Lilburne and his associates (8 Nov. 1649).

So far as politics was concerned, Lilburne for the next two years remained quiet. He was elected on 21 Dec. 1649 a common councilman for the city of London, but on the 26th his election was declared void by parliament, although he had taken the required oath to be faithful to the commonwealth (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 338; *The Engagement Vindicated and Explained*). No disposition, however, was shown to persecute him. On 22 Dec. 1648 he had obtained an ordinance granting him 3,000*l.*, in compensation for his sufferings, from the Star-chamber, the money being made payable from the forfeited estates of various royalists in the county of Durham. As this source had proved insufficient, Lilburne, by the aid of Marten and Cromwell, obtained another ordinance (30 July 1650), charging the remainder of the sum on confiscated chapter-lands, and thus became owner of some of the lands of the Durham chapter (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 441, 447).

Now that his own grievance was redressed, he undertook to redress those of other people. Ever since 1644, when he found himself prevented by the monopoly of the merchant adventurers from embarking in the cloth trade, Lilburne had advocated the release of trade from the restrictions of chartered companies and monopolists (*Innocency and Truth Justified*, p. 43; *England's Birthright Justified*, p. 9). He now took up the case of the soap-makers, and wrote petitions for them demanding the abolition of the excise on soap, and apparently became a soap manufacturer himself (*The Soapmakers' Complaint for the Loss of their Trade*, 1650). The tenants of the manor of Epworth held themselves wronged by enclosures which had taken place under the schemes for draining Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme. Lilburne took up their cause, assisted by his friend, John Wildman, and headed a riot (19 Oct. 1650), by means of which the commoners sought to obtain possession of the disputed lands. His zeal was not entirely disinterested, as he was to have two thousand acres for himself and Wildman if the claimants succeeded (*The Case of the Tenants of the Manor of Epworth, by John Lilburne*, 18 Nov. 1650; *Two Petitions from Lincolnshire against the Old Court Levellers*; *Lilburne Tried and Cast*, pp. 83-90; Tomlinson, *The Level of Hatfield Chace*, pp. 91, 258–76; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1652–3, p. 373). John Morris, *alias* Poyntz, complained of being swindled out of some property by potent enemies, with the assistance of John Browne, late clerk to the House of Lords. Lilburne, who had exerted himself on behalf of Morris as far back as 1648, now actively took up his cause again (*A Whip for the Present House of Lords*, 27 Feb. 1647–8; *The Case of John Morris*, alias *Poyntz*, 29 June 1651).

Much more serious in its consequences was Lilburne's adoption of the quarrel of his uncle, George Lilburne, with Sir Arthur Hesilrige. In 1649, Lilburne had published a violent attack on Hesilrige, whom he accused of obstructing the payment of the money granted him by the parliamentary ordinance of 28 Dec. 1648 ('A Preparative to an Hue and Cry after Sir Arthur Haslerig,' 18 Aug. 1649). George Lilburne's quarrel with Hesilrige was caused by a dispute about the possession of certain collieries in Durham —also originally the property of royalist delinquents—from which he had been ejected by Hesilrige in 1649. In 1651 the committee for compounding delinquents' estates had confirmed Hesilrige's decision. John Lilburne intervened with a violent attack on Hesilrige and the committee, terming them 'unjust and unworthy men, fit to be spewed out of all human society, and deserving worse than to be hanged' ('A just Reproof to Haberdashers' Hall,' 30 July 1651). He next joined with Josiah Primat—the person from whom George Lilburne asserted that he had bought the collieries—and presented to parliament, on 23 Dec. 1651, a petition repeating and specifying the charges against Hesilrige. Parliament thereupon appointed a committee of fifty members to examine witnesses and documents; who reported on 15 Jan. 1652, that the petition was 'false, malicious, and scandalous.' Lilburne was sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000*l.* to the state, and damages of 2,000*l.* to Hesilrige, and 500*l.* apiece to four members of the committee for compounding. In addition he was sentenced to be banished for life, and an act of parliament for that purpose was passed on 30 Jan. (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 55, 71, 78; *Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for compounding*, pp. 1917, 2127. *An Anatomy of Lieutenant-colonel J. Lilburne's Spirit, by T. M.* 1649; *Lieutenant-colonel J. Lilburne Tried and Cast*, 1653; *A True Narrative concerning Sir A. Haslerig's possessing of Lieutenant-colonel J. Lilburne's estate*, 1653).

Lilburne spent his exile in the Netherlands at Bruges and elsewhere, where he published a vindication of himself, and an attack on the government (*Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne's Apologetical Narrative, relating to his illegal and unjust sentence*, Amsterdam, April

1652, printed in Dutch and English; *As you were*, May 1652). In his hostility to the army leaders Lilburne had often contrasted the present governors unfavourably with Charles I. Now he frequented the society of cavaliers of note, such as Lords Hopton, Colepeper, and Percy. If he were furnished with ten thousand pounds, he undertook to overthrow Cromwell, the parliament, and the council of state, within six months. 'I know not,' he was heard to say, 'why I should not vye with Cromwell, since I had once as great a power as he had, and greater too, and am as good a gentleman.' But, with the exception of the Duke of Buckingham, none of the royalists placed any confidence in him. (*Several informations taken concerning Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne, concerning his apostacy to the party of Charles Stuart*, 1653; *Malice detected in printing certain Informations, etc.*; *Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne revived*; *Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 141, 146, 213). The news of the expulsion of the Rump in April 1653 excited Lilburne's hopes of returning to England. Counting on Cromwell's placable disposition, he boldly applied to him for a pass to return to England, and, when it was not granted, came over without one (14 June). The government at once arrested him, and lodged him in Newgate, whence he continued to importune Cromwell for his protection, and to promise to live quietly if he might stay in England (*A Defensive Declaration of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne*, 22 June 1653; *Mercurius Politicus*, pp. 2515, 2525, 2529; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1652–3, pp. 410, 415, 436). His trial began at the Old Bailey on 13 July, and concluded with his acquittal on 20 Aug. As usual Lilburne contested every step with the greatest pertinacity. 'He performed the great feat which no one else ever achieved, of extorting from the court a copy of his indictment, in order that he might put it before counsel, and be instructed as to the objections he might take against it' (Stephen, *History of the Criminal Law*, i. 367; *State Trials*, v. 407–460, reprints Lilburne's own account of the trial, and his legal pleas; see also Godwin, iii. 554). Throughout the trial popular sympathy was on his side. Petitions on his behalf were presented to parliament, so strongly worded that the petitioners were committed to prison. Crowds flocked to see him tried; threats of a rescue were freely uttered; and tickets were circulated with the legend:

> And what, shall then honest John Lilburne die?
> Three-score thousand will know the reason why.

The government filled London with troops, but in spite of their officers, the soldiers shouted and sounded their trumpets when they heard that Lilburne was acquitted (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 285, 294; *Thurloe Papers*, i. 367, 429, 435, 441; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, xiv. 52; *Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 237, 246).

The government, however, declined to leave Lilburne at large. The jurymen were summoned before the council of state, and the council of state was ordered to secure Lilburne. On 28 Aug. he was transferred from Newgate to the Tower, and the lieutenant of the Tower was instructed by parliament to refuse obedience to any writ of Habeas Corpus (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 306, 309, 358; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1653–4, pp. 98–102; *A Hue and Cry after the Fundamental Laws and Liberties of England*). Consequently Lilburne's attempt to obtain such a writ failed (*Clavis ad Aperiendum Carceris, by P. V.*, 1654). On 16 March 1654, the council ordered that he should be removed to Mount Orgueil Castle, Jersey; and he was subsequently transferred to Elizabeth Castle, Guernsey. Colonel Robert Gibbon, the governor, complained that he gave more trouble than ten cavaliers. The Protector offered Lilburne his liberty if he would engage not to act against the government, but he answered that he would own no way for his liberty but the way of the law (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1654, pp. 33, 46; *Thurloe Papers*, iii. 512, 629). Lilburne's health suffered from his confinement, and in 1654 his death was reported and described (*The Last Will and Testament of Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne*). His wife and father petitioned for his release, and in Oct. 1655 he was brought back to England and lodged in Dover Castle (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655, pp. 263, 556). Immediately after his return, he declared himself a convert to the tenets of the Quakers, and announced his conversion in a letter to his wife. General Fleetwood showed a copy of this letter to the Protector, who was at first inclined to regard it merely as a politic device to escape imprisonment. When Cromwell was convinced that Lilburne really intended to live peaceably, he released him from prison, and seems to have continued till his death the pension of 40*s.* a week allowed him for his maintenance during his imprisonment (*The Resurrection of John Lilburne, now a prisoner in Dover Castle*, 1656; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656-7, p. 21). He died at Eltham on 29 Aug. 1657, and was buried at Moorfields, 'in the new churchyard adjoining to Bedlam' (*Mercurius Politicus*, 27 Aug.–3 Sept. 1657).

Lilburne married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Dewell. During his imprisonment in 1649 he lost two sons, but a daughter and other children survived him (*Biographia*

Britannica, p. 2957; THURLOE, iii. 512). On 21 Jan. 1659 Elizabeth Lilburne petitioned Richard Cromwell for the discharge of the fine imposed on her husband by the act of 30 Jan. 1652, and her request was granted. Parliament on a similar petition recommended the repealing of the act, and the recommendation was carried by the restored Long parliament, 15 Aug. 1659 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658–9, p. 260; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 609, 608, 760).

Lilburne's political importance is easy to explain. In a revolution where others argued about the respective rights of king and parliament, he spoke always of the rights of the people. His dauntless courage and his powers of speech made him the idol of the mob. With Coke's 'Institutes' in his hand he was willing to tackle any tribunal. He was ready to assail any abuse at any cost to himself, but his passionate egotism made him a dangerous champion, and he continually sacrificed public causes to personal resentments. It would be unjust to deny that he had a real sympathy with sufferers from oppression or misfortune; even when he was himself an exile he could interest himself in the distresses of English prisoners of war, and exert the remains of his influence to get them relieved (*Letter to Henry Marten*, 8 *Sept.* 1652, *MSS. of Captain Loder-Symonds*, but cf. *The Upright Man's Vindication*, 1 Aug. 1653; *Lieut.-col. John Lilburne Tried and Cast*). In his controversies he was credulous, careless about the truth of his charges, and insatiably vindictive. He attacked in turn all constituted authorities—lords, commons, council of state, and council of officers—and quarrelled in succession with every ally. A life of Lilburne published in 1657 supplies this epitaph:

> Is John departed, and is Lilburne gone!
> Farewell to Lilburne, and farewell to John. . .
> But lay John here, lay Lilburne here about,
> For if they ever meet they will fall out.

A similar saying is attributed by Anthony Wood to 'magnanimous Judge Jenkins.'

There are the following contemporary portraits of Lilburne: (1) an oval, by G. Glover, prefixed to 'The Christian Man's Trial,' 1641. (2) the same portrait republished in 1646, with prison bars across the face to represent Lilburne's imprisonment. (3) a full length representing Lilburne pleading at the bar with Coke's 'Institutes' in his hand; prefixed to 'The Trial of Lieut.-col. John Lilburne, by Theodorus Varax,' 1649.

[A bibliographical list of Lilburne's pamphlets, compiled by Mr. Edward Peacock, is printed in Notes and Queries for 1888. Most of them contain autobiographical matter. The earliest life of Lilburne is The Self-Afflicter lively Described, 8vo, 1657; the best is that contained in Biographia Britannica, 1760, v. 2937–61. Other lives are contained in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. and Guizot's Portraits Politiques des Hommes des différents Partis, 1851. Godwin, in his History of the Commonwealth, 1824, traces Lilburne's career with great care. Other authorities are cited in the text.] C. H. F.

LILBURNE, ROBERT (1613–1665), regicide, eldest son of Richard Lilburne of Thickley Puncherdon, Durham, and brother of John Lilburne, was two years old at the visitation of Durham in 1615 (FOSTER, *Durham Pedigrees* p. 215). At the beginning of the war he entered the parliamentary army, in 1644 was a captain in Manchester's army, and in 1647 colonel of a foot-regiment in the new model (PEACOCK, *Army Lists*, 2nd edit. p. 106; JOHN LILBURNE, *Innocency and Truth Justified*, 1646, p. 42). Lilburne was one of the leaders in the opposition of the army to the parliament, promoted the petition of the officers, and did his best to prevent his regiment from volunteering for Ireland (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 115, 153; RUSHWORTH, vii. 471, 555; *Clarke Papers*, i. 13). He was sent for by the House of Commons to answer for his conduct (29 March), but discharged on 25 May (*Commons' Journals*, v. 129, 184). Fairfax shortly afterwards appointed him governor of Newcastle (RUSHWORTH, vii. 797). In November his regiment, which is described as 'the most mutinous regiment in the whole army,' expelled its officers, and took a leading part in the Ware rendezvous. Cromwell and Fairfax reduced it to obedience, and a few days later Lilburne and his officers presented an address to Fairfax as 'a manifestation of their integrity to his excellency and the weal public' (*ib.* vii. 875, 913, 922; *Old Parliamentary History*, xvi. 434; *The Discoverer*, 4to, 1649, pt. ii. p. 52). Lilburne played a prominent part in the second civil war, defeating Colonel Grey and Sir Richard Tempest with the Northumbrian cavaliers on 1 July 1648 (RUSHWORTH, vii. 1177). He was nominated one of the king's judges in December 1648, attended several meetings, and signed his name to the death-warrant as the twenty-eighth in the list of signatures (NALSON, *Trial of Charles I*, edit. 1684, p. 110).

Lilburne took part in Cromwell's Scottish campaigns, and was left behind to guard Lancashire when Cromwell marched to Worcester. On 25 Aug. 1651 he utterly routed the Earl of Derby near Wigan, thus removing all danger of a royalist rising in the north (CARY, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 338;

Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, Chetham Society, pp. 296–307). Cromwell had before praised Lilburne's services to parliament, and they now voted him a grant of lands in Scotland, to the value of 300*l.* a year (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 8, 247; CARLYLE, *Cromwell*, Letter clxviii.)

On 12 Dec. 1652, when General Richard Deane was recalled from Scotland to serve against the Dutch, he appointed Lilburne to command in chief till the lord-general took further order (*Clarke MSS.* Worcester College, Oxford, vol. xxiv. f. 71). Lilburne was hardly strong enough for the post, and was therefore superseded by Monck on 23 April 1654. He had not succeeded in suppressing the insurrection headed by the Earl of Glencairn which broke out in August 1653, and caused anxiety by showing too great favour to the anabaptists and extreme sectaries in his army (GUMBLE, *Life of Monck*, 1671, pp. 79–81; *Military Memoirs of John Gwynne*, and *An Account of the Earl of Glencairn's Expedition*, 1822; *Thurloe Papers*, ii. 221, 414). In spite of this tendency he welcomed the establishment of Cromwell as Protector (*ib.* ii. 18).

Lilburne was in command at York during the attempted royalist insurrection of 1655, and manifested great zeal in arresting royalists 'and such kind of cattle.' His chief fear was lest the Protector should be too lenient (THURLOE, iii. 227, 359, 587). When Lambert was appointed major-general of the five northern counties, Lilburne received a commission to act as his deputy, but confined his operations mainly to Yorkshire and Durham, leaving the other three counties to his colleague Charles Howard (*ib.* iv. 294, 321, 468, 614). Apart from the enforcement of repressive measures and the collection of the decimation tax, he was anxious for the improvement of the magistracy, the ejection of unfit clergymen, and the foundation of a university at Durham (*ib.* iv. 397, 442, 643).

Lilburne was returned to the parliament of 1656 for the East Riding of Yorkshire. But though he received from the Protector salaries amounting to 1,141*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, he opposed the scheme for making Cromwell king ('A Narrative of the late Parliament,' 1657, *Harleian Miscellany*, iii. 455; THURLOE, vi. 292). In the spring of 1658 he is described as a malcontent still, but refusing to lay down his commission (*ib.* vii. 85). Lilburne was returned to Richard Cromwell's parliament for the borough of Malton, but was unseated on a petition (BURTON, *Cromwellian Diary*, iii. 455; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 611).

During the revolutions of 1659 Lilburne adhered to the army party, and followed the lead of Lambert. When Lambert turned out the parliament, Lilburne said 'that he hoped never a true Englishman would name the parliament again, and that he would have the house pulled down where they sat, for fear it should be infectious' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, p. 295). In his capacity as governor of York, Lilburne was Lambert's chief support in his brief campaign against Monck; but when Fairfax and the Yorkshire gentlemen were in arms, Lilburne's own regiment deserted him, and he was forced to surrender York (*ib.* pp. 293–6; BAKER, *Chronicle*, edit. Phillips, 1670, p. 688; KENNETT, *Register*, p. 7). Monck gave the command of the regiment to Major Smithson, to whom its defection was mainly due (BAKER, p. 700).

At the Restoration Lilburne surrendered himself in obedience to the king's proclamation of 6 June 1660 against the regicides, and was one of the nineteen persons excluded from the act of indemnity, but not to be punished capitally except by a special act of parliament. He was tried before the high court of justice on 16 Oct. 1660, and admitted the fact, pleading that he had acted ignorantly, and would have saved the king's life if he could (*Trial of the Regicides*, 4to, 1660, p. 253). He petitioned for pardon both before and after his trial (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 8, 318). Lilburne was formally sentenced to death, but the sentence was practically commuted to imprisonment for life. On 31 Oct. 1661 he was ordered to be sent prisoner either to Plymouth Castle or to St. Nicholas Island. In 1665 the government suspected him of taking part in a plot (*ib.* 1664–5, p. 271). He died at St. Nicholas Island about August 1665.

Lilburne married Margaret, daughter of Richard Beke of Hadenham, Buckinghamshire, by whom he left three sons (*Biographia Britannica*).

[Authorities cited. A life of Lilburne is given in Noble's Lives of the Regicides, 1798, vol. i., and one is appended to the Life of John Lilburne in Biographia Britannica, v. 2961.] C. H. F.

LILLINGSTON, LUKE (1653–1713), brigadier-general, born in 1653, was one of the sons of Colonel Luke Lillingston or Lillingstein (1620–1677), who served with General Monck, and was afterwards colonel of a regiment in the Dutch service, which became the British 6th foot, and is now the Royal Warwickshire regiment. Luke the younger appears to have served in Ireland under William III, as in 1712 he made a claim for money expended by him in fortifying Roscrea, co. Tipperary, against an expected

attack of Rapparees twenty-two years before (*Treasury Papers*, clv. 20). He was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel ffoulkes's regiment of foot in the Martinique expedition in February to October 1693 (Burchett, *Naval Trans.* pp. 168 et seq.) His brother, Jarvis Lillingston, an officer of Gustavus Hamilton's (20th) foot, was made major in ffoulkes's, and died on the expedition. Colonel ffoulkes also died on the expedition, and Luke Lillingston obtained the colonelcy (*Treasury Papers*, xxviii. 32). The expedition miscarried, and Lillingston's regiment was put on board the homeward-bound men-of-war at Newfoundland and Boston to supply the place of seamen. The regiment, 670 strong, was broken at Plymouth by order of Lord Cutts, and reformed with six hundred men of the regiment and six hundred of Colt, Norcott, and Farrington (29th foot), in December 1694, and embarked as a reinforcement for Jamaica in January 1695. That island, still suffering from the effects of the Port Royal earthquake of 1692, had been harried by buccaneering attacks from the French settlement in Hispaniola (St. Domingo). A naval squadron, under Captain Robert Wilmot, with Lillingston's troops on board, acting in concert with the Spaniards, took and destroyed the French port of Porto Paix, Hispaniola (see Burchett, *Naval Trans.* pp. 368 et seq.) Thereupon the English troops withdrew to Jamaica, and Governor William Beeston [q. v.] reported that Lillingston's regiment was so weak and sickly that he had to send them into the country for change of air (*Treasury Papers*, vol. xxxiv.) Lillingston went home to recruit, and made various claims on the government (*ib.* under date). His regiment disappeared from the rolls on the peace of Ryswick, and he published (London, 1702) a reply to Burchett's account of the Porto Paix business, to which Burchett issued a rejoinder.

In 1702 he raised a new regiment at Lichfield, which became the 38th foot, and is now called the 1st Battalion South Staffordshire regiment, and in 1704 he was made brigadier-general. His regiment served in Ireland, and in 1706 was ordered on the expedition to the French coast, soon afterwards going to Antigua, where it remained, with a few intervals of service in other places, for over half a century. Lillingston and most of his officers stayed behind in London; but owing to the complaint in 1707 of Colonel Daniel Parke, governor of Antigua (*ib.* ciii. 68), he was ordered out, and, being unready, was deprived of his regiment, which was given to Colonel James Jones on 2 June 1708. On 27 May he had inserted an advertisement in the 'London Gazette,' stating that owing to his receipt of peremptory orders to go to the West Indies, the estate that he purchased at North Ferriby, near Hull, in the last reign, with the mansion 'of six rooms on a floor' that he had erected thereon, would be 'sold for a pennyworth,' on application to him at his lodgings, Green Rails, Berry Street, St. James's, or at his seat near Hull. Marlborough notices the advertisement in one of his letters (*Marlborough Despatches*, iv. 67).

Lillingston died on 6 April 1713. A monument was placed in the church of North Ferriby. Some fields at North Ferriby are now known as 'Lillingston Closes.' Lillingston married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Sanderson of Bonnel, in the province of Guelderland, Holland. She died on 18 Oct. 1699. His second wife was Catherine, daughter and heiress of Colonel Hassell of Kirby Grindalyth, Yorkshire, and widow of Colonel Towey. In default of male issue Lillingston's estates of North Ferriby and Kirby Grindalyth passed to his sister's son, Luke Bowden, who took the name of Lillingston, and whose granddaughter married in 1797 Abraham Spooner of Elmdon, Warwickshire, who also took the name of Lillingston.

[Burke's Commoners, i. 186, and Families of Royal Descent, ii. 98, both under 'Spooner;' Home Office Military Entry Books; Beatson's Political Index, ii. 207, 234; Treasury Papers; Burchett's Naval Trans., with Lillingston's Reply and Burchett's Rejoinder; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vol. x. p. 472.] H. M. C.

LILLO, GEORGE (1693–1739), dramatist, born on 4 Feb. 1693 in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, was the son of a Dutch jeweller and his English wife. He was brought up to the trade of his father, and was for several years in partnership with him in the city. He was bred as a dissenter, and this may account for the comparatively late date at which his taste for dramatic composition appears to have manifested itself. His first piece, 'Silvia, or the Country Burial,' which, though strictly moral, was otherwise no very favourable specimen of the ballad operas which had two years before come into fashion with the 'Beggar's Opera,' was brought out at Drury Lane on 10 Nov. 1730 and acted three times. In the following year Lillo produced at the same theatre, on 22 June, the tragedy of 'The Merchant,' soon afterwards renamed 'The London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell,' which has made its author famous. The character of George Barnwell was represented by Theophilus Cibber, the manager of the summer company then performing at Drury Lane, his (first) wife taking

the part of Maria, and Mrs. Butler that of Millwood. On the day before the production of the play many thousand copies had been sold of a specially printed edition of the old ballad on which it was based (it is to be found in Percy's 'Reliques,' 3rd ser. bk. iii. No. vi., and is there dated at least as early as the middle of the seventeenth century); and a clique of men about town brought a number of these with them to the playhouse with a view to mischief. But the success of the piece frustrated the cabal, and made those who had come to scoff 'drop their ballads and pull out their handkerchiefs' ('Cibber,' *Life*). Pope, who was present among other distinguished persons, warmly commended the piece, which achieved an extraordinary success. It was acted more than twenty times in the same summer to full houses, and, besides being produced at Goodman's Fields in the autumn, was frequently repeated at Drury Lane in the ensuing winter. It was patronised by the whole of the royal family, Queen Caroline being gratified in July 1731 with a sight of the manuscript at Hampton Court (Davies). But its warmest friends were the merchants of the city, several of whom bespoke it in turn. According to the author of 'Cibber's Life of Lillo,' it continued a stock play at Drury Lane till Theophilus Cibber left that house for Covent Garden, and was often acted in the Christmas and Easter holidays, being judged a proper entertainment for the apprentices. (This custom was probably of long endurance. At the Theatre Royal, Manchester, 'George Barnwell' used within a recent date to be annually performed on Shrove Tuesday.) 'George Barnwell' retained possession of the English stage for more than a century, and experienced some notable 'revivals.' Among these need only be mentioned that at Covent Garden on 28 Sept. 1796, when for the sake of her brother Charles Kemble, who appeared as the hero, Mrs. Siddons took the part of Millwood, and induced Miss Pope to act Lucy (Genest, vii. 287–8). Its popularity is further attested by various treatments of the same theme in novel and burlesque, Thackeray's 'George de Barnwell' being conspicuous among the latter.

In 1735 Lillo assigned the copyright of his play to his friend the bookseller, John Gray (who, after being a dissenting minister, became a clergyman), for the sum of 105*l.* (the deed is printed ap. Davies, i. 42–3). In the fifth edition of his play Lillo first inserted, before the last scene, the very powerful one at the place of execution, which, though generally omitted in representation by the London theatres, was revived at Bath in 1817 (Genest, iii. 295–6, viii. 631). From the date of the assignment it appears that Lillo was at the time a resident of Rotherhithe. In 'Joseph Andrews' (bk. iii. ch. x.) 'the poet' sneers at 'a fellow in the City or Wapping, your Dillo or Lillo.'

Early in 1734, in reference to the approaching marriage of Anne, princess of Wales, to the Prince of Orange (William IV), Lillo, mindful perhaps of his own paternity, composed a patriotic but inane masque, printed in his works under the title of 'Britannia and Batavia.' It is probably identical with 'Britannia, or the Royal Lovers,' which was performed at Covent Garden on 11 Feb. 1734, and more than thirty times afterwards (cf. Genest, iii. 433). Like William Havard [q.v.] and Thomas Whincop [q. v.], Lillo based his next important dramatic venture on the story of Scanderbeg, the Albanian chieftain George Castriot. Havard's 'Scanderbeg' was produced in 1733 (*ib.* iii. 400). 'The Christian Hero,' by Lillo, was first acted at Drury Lane on 13 Jan. 1735, and was printed with a life of Scanderbeg, which there seems no sufficient reason for attributing to Lillo. It ran for four nights, but proved too 'useful and solemn a representation' for 'the general taste of an English audience' (T. Kirkman, *Memoir of the Life of Charles Macklin*, 1779, i. 184; cf. *Biographia Dramatica*, ii. 100). The piece by Whincop (who died in 1730) was posthumously published in 1747. Havard and Lillo were both accused of having 'stolen the hint' of their plays from Whincop's, which they had seen in manuscript (Davies; cf. Genest, iv. 227).

Towards the middle or end of 1736 (Genest, iii. 488–9, furnishes no precise date; in the 'Life' by 'Cibber' the play is said to have been 'acted with success in 1737') Lillo's 'Fatal Curiosity' was produced at the Haymarket. In full sympathy with the realistic element in Lillo's dramatic genius, Fielding, who was then managing the Haymarket, took upon himself the instruction of the actors, showed much civility to the author, warmly commended the play to his friends, wrote a prologue, and henceforth in his writings repeatedly testified to his appreciation of merits which the superfine thought it easy to sneer down. The story of the piece is taken from the contemporary narrative, first put forth in a pamphlet entitled 'Newes from Perin in Cornwall,' and afterwards retold in Frankland's 'Annals,' 1681, but more probably first known to Lillo through the medium of an old ballad, of a murder which had actually taken place at Bohelland Farm, near Penryn, in September 1618 (see Boase and Courtney, *Bibl. Cornub.* i. 319). (As

to Italian and Norman analogues, see DUNLOP, *History of Fiction*, ed. 1845, p. 277; as to other, especially German, traditions of the same kind, see ERICH SCHMIDT's note in *Vierteljahrschrift für Litteraturgeschichte*, Weimar, 1888, i. 503.) Lillo's play, which at first found little favour, proved more successful in the following season, having been 'tacked' by Fielding to his popular 'Historical Register for 1736,' and was often repeated (GENEST, iii. 489). It was occasionally revived at later dates: on 29 June 1782 at the Haymarket by the elder Colman, whose attention had doubtless been attracted by an appreciative analysis of the play in the 'Philological Inquiries' of James Harris (1781), and whose version, slightly altered from the original, was afterwards printed (1783) (*Biographia Dramatica*). In the following year (10 Feb. 1784) another version of the play, expanded into five acts by Henry Mackenzie, the 'Man of Feeling,' was performed at Covent Garden under the title of 'The Shipwreck' (GENEST, vi. 310). On 1 May 1797 'Fatal Curiosity' was played at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons, she and John Kemble taking the parts of Agnes and Old Wilmot, and Charles Kemble that of Randal. Finally, Genest (viii. 388) notes a performance of the play at Bath on 13 July 1808, under the title of 'The Cornish Shipwreck, or Fatal Curiosity,' in which there was an additional scene, said to be by Lillo, but not printed in any of the extant editions of the play—bringing on the stage Young Wilmot after he has been stabbed by his father—with the result of the performance being stopped by the audience. It should be added that the story of 'Fatal Curiosity,' after first suggesting to Karl Philipp Moritz his one-act play, 'Blunt, oder der Gast,' Berlin, 1781, and to W. H. Brömet his 'Stolz und Verzweiflung, Schauspiel in drey Acten,' Leipzig, 1785, was treated by Zacharias Werner in the far more celebrated tragedy, also in one act, 'Der vierundzwanzigste Februar,' acted at Weimar in 1810, and first printed in the journal 'Urania,' 1815 (see J. MINOR, Introduction to *Das Schicksalsdrama*, Berlin and Stuttgart, n.d. Some curious particulars about the play are given in *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. v. 21–3). It was at the rehearsals for the original production of 'Fatal Curiosity' at the Haymarket that Lillo's future editor and biographer, 'Tom Davies' [q. v.], who was cast for the part of Young Wilmot, made the acquaintance of the author. He describes Lillo as plain and simple in his address, and at the same time modest, affable, and engaging in conversation. Elsewhere he states him to have been in person lusty, but not tall, and of a pleasing aspect, though deprived of the sight of one eye.

With this second signal effort Lillo's creative vein appears to have exhausted itself. His next play, 'Marina,' produced at Covent Garden on 1 Aug. 1738, and acted three times, is an adaptation of 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre,' of which, however, the first three acts are omitted (cf. GENEST, iii. 561–7). Lillo lived to finish a worthier piece of work, the tragedy of 'Elmerick, or Justice Triumphant,' founded on a perversion of an episode of the reign of King Andrew II of Hungary, which he left to the care of his friend John Gray, with a dying request that on publication it should be dedicated to Frederick, prince of Wales. Whether or not through the influence of the prince, whose friend James Hammond [q. v.] interested himself in the play and furnished a prologue and an epilogue, 'Elmerick' was produced at Drury Lane on 23 Feb. 1740; on the 26th it was acted for the third time, 'for the benefit of the author's poor relations, and by command of the Prince and Princess of Wales' (*ib.* iii. 607–8). It is, as Genest truly remarks, a good play of its kind—the frigid declamatory—though erring by its vindication of justice through violence. The influence of Hughes's 'Siege of Damascus' (1720) is unmistakable. The part of the hero is said to have admirably suited Quin.

If a passage in the prologue to 'Elmerick' is to be taken literally, Lillo was at the time of his writing this play

> Deprest by want, afflicted by disease;

but in addition to the improbability of the statement, which was doubtless only intended *ad captandum*, Davies had it on the authority of a former partner in Lillo's business that he died in very easy circumstances, and left the bulk of his fortune, which included an estate of 60*l.* per annum, to his nephew, John Underwood. This was confirmed by Lillo's will, which was shown to his biographer by the son of his nephew, likewise a city jeweller. Davies had moreover heard that by his plays Lillo had in the course of seven years accumulated not much less than 800*l.* He died on 3 Sept. 1739, and was buried in the vault of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch (*Gent. Mag.* 1739, p. 496; 'CIBBER,' *Life*).

Lillo left behind him an unfinished adaptation of the powerful Elizabethan 'domestic tragedy,' 'Arden of Feversham,' which, according to Roberts, an actor well acquainted with him, was put together as early as 1736 (DAVIES, i. 36), and was revised or completed after Lillo's death by Dr. John Hoadly,

afterwards chaplain to Frederick, prince of Wales. It did not, however, see the footlights till 19 July 1759, when it was acted at Drury Lane (Genest, iv. 555). It reappeared, in a reduced form, at Covent Garden on 14 April 1790 (*ib.* vi. 602). Lillo's softening of the character of Alicia, the sinning wife, shows theatrical instinct. He is also said to have left behind him a comedy called 'The Regulators,' of which no trace has been discovered (cf. Davies, ii. 239–40).

Fielding, in a generous tribute paid to Lillo soon after his death, in the 'Champion' (cited *ib.* i. 32; and Chalmers, xx. 264), declares that 'he had the spirit of an old Roman, joined to the innocence of a primitive Christian.' The author of the 'Life' published in the name of Theophilus Cibber less grandiloquently describes him as 'a man of strict morals, great good-nature, and sound sense, with an uncommon share of modesty.' 'George Barnwell,' which owed little or nothing to any literary predecessor, contributed more effectively than any other English eighteenth-century drama—more effectively even than its lineal successors, Edward Moore's 'Gamester' (1753) and the plays of Richard Cumberland—to popularise the species known as the 'domestic drama.' In England the new style was not very long-lived on the stage, but it bore enduring fruits in the novel, more especially in the hands of Lillo's friend, Fielding. In France, Diderot and others followed in the footsteps of Lillo; in Germany, Lessing, in his 'Miss Sara Sampson' (1755), distinctly introduced the new species into the German drama, and found in it for a time a valuable ally in his campaign against the French 'classical' theatre (cf. W. Cosack, *Materialien zu Lessing's Hamburgischer Dramaturgie*, Paderborn, 1876, pp. 83–5, and among the authorities cited by him, especially H. Hettner, *Litteraturgeschichte des 18ten Jahrhunderts*, i. 514 sqq.) Nevertheless Lillo, like many other reformers, cast a lingering look upon what he was leaving behind him, viz. the heroic drama. Pope gently hinted at the chief defect in 'George Barnwell,' its occasionally stilted diction, much of which is in bastard blank-verse. Lillo's 'Fatal Curiosity,' where his natural capacity gets the better of his ambition, is indisputably thrilling, and he cannot be held responsible for his *tour de force* having, directly or indirectly, been made the starting-point of a new and not very praiseworthy series of 'fatality' plays.

[Lillo's Dramatic Works, with Memoir of the Author by Thomas Davies, 2 vols. 2nd edit. 1810; Life of Lillo in vol. v. of 'Cibber's' Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland, 1753; Genest's Account of the English Stage; Biographia Dramatica, ed. 1812; Brayley and Mantell's Surrey, iii. p. 274; A. Brandl's Zu Lillo's Kaufmann von London, in Vierteljahrschrift für Litteraturgeschichte, iii. 47 sqq.] A. W. W.

LILLY. [See also Lily and Lyly.]

LILLY, CHRISTIAN (*d.* 1738), military engineer, commenced his military career in the service of the Dukes of Zelle and Hanover in 1685, and was under the command of Prince Frederick Augustus and of Lieutenant-general Chauvet. He served several campaigns against the Turks in Hungary, and was present at the battle of Grau and the sieges of Neuhausel, Caschaw, Polack, and Buda (1683–6). In 1688 he entered the service of William III, by whom he was naturalised as an Englishman. He served in Scotland in 1689, and in Ireland during the greater part of the war. He was posted to King William's Dutch train of artillery, and served first under Count Solmes at the battle of the Boyne on 1 July 1690, and afterwards under General Ginkell at the first siege of Athlone and the first siege of Limerick, raised on 27 Aug. On 3 Sept. 1690 he was appointed ensign in Lieutenant-general Douglas's regiment, and quartermaster-general to the grand detachment of the army commanded by that officer. He again served under Ginkell at Ballymore in June 1691, was director of the approaches in the second siege of Athlone during the same month, took part in the battle of Aughrim on 11 July, was engineer at the short siege of Galway which followed, and during August and September at the second siege of Limerick, which ended the war.

On 1 May 1692 Lilly was appointed engineer of the office of ordnance, and was sent with the train of artillery upon an expedition under the Duke of Leinster, to make a descent upon the French coast, but this proving unsuccessful, a descent was made upon Flanders instead. By royal warrant of 4 Aug. 1692 he was appointed engineer at 10*s.* a day to accompany a train of brass ordnance and mortars to the West Indies. In 1693 he was sent with the expedition under Sir Francis Wheeler to Barbadoes, Martinique, the Leeward Islands, New England, and Newfoundland, where besides his post of engineer he had chief command of the artillery train, and was captain of a company of foot. On his return home he was appointed on 30 Oct. 1693 captain in Colonel Lillingston's regiment of foot, and was sent into garrison at Plymouth.

On 12 Oct. 1694 the Earl of Romney, master-general of the ordnance, appointed him engineer and to command the train of artillery for the West Indies. He went out

with Colonel Lillingston in 1695, and served at the sieges of Cape François and Port à Paix in Hispaniola, which were taken from the French, and he was afterwards stationed at Jamaica. The town of Kingston, Jamaica, was built on plans prepared by Lilly after the old town of Port Royal had been destroyed by earthquake in 1692. On 19 May 1696 he was appointed fireworker to the artillery train, and the same year was sent to Cuba to report on the situation and strength of the Havana, after which he returned to England. On 17 Nov. he was appointed chief engineer of Jamaica at 20*s.* a day. He repaired the fortifications of Port Royal, and strengthened the fortifications of other parts of the island under Sir William Buston. In accordance with a warrant of the governor, dated 1 May 1698, Lilly proceeded with the squadron under Admiral Benbow to examine the Spanish ports on the coast of Peru. He visited Portobello, Carthagena, and the Scottish settlements, &c., and returning to England laid reports upon the capabilities of these ports for defence before the king.

When on 24 May 1698 the artillery trains employed in Flanders and at sea were dismissed and a peace train ordered to be formed, Lilly was appointed one of the six engineers at 100*l.* per annum from 1 May 1698. By royal warrant of 28 June 1701 the king appointed him third engineer of England, his commission to date from 1 July, with a salary of 150*l.* per annum.

On 14 Aug. the same year he was again appointed chief engineer at Jamaica, and accompanied Brigadier-general Selwyn to the West Indies. He made surveys of Port Royal and other harbours of Jamaica, and was also engaged in repairing and improving the fortifications. On 10 Nov. 1703 Acting Governor Handasyde appointed him lieutenant-colonel of artillery in Jamaica. On 4 May 1704 the board of ordnance appointed him chief engineer in the West Indies, and instructed him to fortify the island of Barbados under the orders of General Sir Bevill Granville, the governor. On 29 Jan. 1705 Sir Bevill appointed him colonel of artillery at Barbados. In 1707 he was sent to Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts, to inquire under General Park into the military condition of those islands. He sent home projects and surveys showing what he considered to be necessary for their defence. On the completion of this duty he returned to Barbados, and resumed the superintendence of the construction of defence works there. On 12 May 1709 the board of ordnance appointed him keeper of the naval ordnance stores at Barbados.

In the summer of 1711, under a warrant of the board of ordnance dated 6 March, he proceeded to Newfoundland to report on the harbours of St. John and Ferryland, and to settle matters in controversy relating to the security and fortification of those ports. His reports were transmitted for the information both of the board of ordnance and the board of trade and plantations. He returned to England in 1712, but his friends having just gone out of power, he remained unemployed, receiving only the pay of his appointment of third engineer of Great Britain.

On the accession of George I, by royal warrant of 2 March 1714–5, Lilly was continued in the post of third engineer of Great Britain, and by a warrant of the board of ordnance, dated 22 March, was appointed to examine the fortifications of Portland, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, and the Scilly Islands; and to survey, repair, and project what might be necessary to maintain and improve the defences of those places. His reports were approved by the board of ordnance, and the form of them was so good that it was adopted for general use. He was then appointed engineer in charge of the Plymouth division, embracing the coast from Portland to the Scilly Islands. This duty he continued to discharge until 1719, when he was called to London.

From 1701 the question of the fire of bombs from mortars and howitzers had engaged Lilly's attention, and he had carried on experiments from time to time to determine a rule for the charges and elevations to be given to such ordnance, in order to secure certain definite ranges. In 1722 he obtained metal from the board of ordnance to construct a small experimental howitzer to carry out trials in a systematic manner. In the same year he petitioned for promotion in the service without success, and he attributed the neglect to his foreign origin, although he spoke English so well that he passed as a born Englishman, 'except among his competitors for place and their patrons.' In a fruitless petition for preferment in 1726 he described himself as the oldest engineer in the service, and mentioned that he had been present at fifteen battles and sieges in various countries.

On the accession of George II his appointment as third engineer of Great Britain was renewed by royal warrant of 23 Dec. 1727, and his pay was increased from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum 'for his further encouragement.' This pay was independent of any pay for special service. Thus, when he was in Barbados he was drawing in addition 365*l.* as chief engineer, West Indies; 319*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

as colonel of artillery; and 146*l.* as keeper of naval ordnance stores; or 980*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in all.

In November 1728, after much negotiation, Lilly went out to Jamaica as chief engineer to see after the fortifications and the proposed new settlement at Port Antonio. He arrived at Jamaica on 5 April 1729, to find that the anticipation of a Spanish invasion had led the people of Jamaica to bestir themselves in disciplining the militia and repairing the fortifications. On 4 May he accompanied Governor Hunter in H.M.S. Plymouth to Port Antonio to see what could be done for the security of the place, which was exposed to raids by the Spaniards from S. Jago in Cuba. Lilly remained at Port Antonio for nearly a year, preparing designs for the defences, and suffering much from fever and ague. He was so ill that it was reported home by the masters of some ships from Jamaica that he was dead, and he was in consequence struck off the books for salary for March quarter 1730. He continued, however, to reside in Jamaica, constructing Fort George at Port Antonio and superintending all the other works of defence and barracks in the island. Shortly after his reports and estimates for Fort George were sent in, a sharp contention arose between himself and the governor, who had himself designed a work, respecting the relative merits of their designs. This culminated in Lilly's suspension on 20 Aug. 1733. He appears to have been soon reinstated, as he made official reports as usual to the board of ordnance. On 31 March 1734 Governor Hunter died, and was succeeded the following month by John Ayscough, who appointed Lilly to be captain of Fort Charles, 'reposing especial trust and confidence in his experience, courage, conduct, fidelity, and skill in military affairs.' Lilly died in 1738.

The following plans drawn by Lilly are in the British Museum: 1. 'The Profile or Elevation of Fort Charles at Port Royal, Jamaica.' Drawn 1699, 1 sheet. 2. 'Drawn Plans and Sections of the Several Buildings in St. Nicholas Island,' Plymouth, 1716, 1 sheet. 3. 'A Drawn Plan of the South Coast of Great Britain, showing the Principal Harbours, Towns, and Fortifications, extracted from several of the best and most modern Surveys, as well as the proper Observations of Colonel Christian Lilly, Engineer,' 1718, 2 sheets.

[Royal Engineers' Records; Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 12427.] R. H. V.

LILLY, EDMOND (*d.* 1716), portrait-painter, probably of Norfolk origin, executed portraits of enormous dimensions, and occasionally attempted fruit and flowers. His work is very indifferent, 'weak in drawing and expression, cold and grey in colour.' There is by him at Blenheim a large full-length portrait of Queen Anne, dated 1703. This is his best-known work; a copy of it was exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857 as by Closterman. He painted another portrait of Queen Anne, which was engraved in mezzotint by J. Simon. Another portrait by him was that of the Duke of Gloucester. His painting of Jeremy Collier [q. v.] was engraved in mezzotint by William Faithorne, junior [q. v.] Other pictures by him are 'The Salutation' (5 feet by 7½ feet), 'The Goddess Minerva' (5 feet by 8 feet), 'A Devout Virgin' (3 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 2 inches), and a 'Picture of Grapes' (30 inches by 25 inches). He also made a copy of Vandyck's 'Duchess of Richmond' (5½ feet by 4 feet). Lilly was buried at Richmond Surrey, on 25 May 1716 (parish register). He was a bachelor, and lived on a small annuity. In his will, which was proved 11 July 1716, he mentions relations named Lilly, Hindley, and Storer.

[Information from Lionel Cust, esq., F.S.A., and George Scharf, esq., C.B., F.S.A.; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878, p. 272; will registered in P. C. C. 149, Fox.] G. G.

LILLY, HENRY (*d.* 1638), Rouge-dragon pursuivant, born in Worcestershire, was second son of John Lilly (*d.* 1590) of London, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Gabot, merchant tailor, of the same city (*Visit. of Lond.* 1633–5, Harl. Soc., ii. 67). After being educated at Christ's Hospital he set up as a 'painter-stainer,' or arms-painter, in Little Britain. He possessed great skill in limning and illuminating. His taste for heraldry and genealogy won him the friendship of Sir William Dugdale and a place in the College of Arms. While Rouge-rose pursuivant he was employed in 1634, with George Owen, York herald, to visit Essex and Worcestershire for Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux, and Sir John Borough, Norroy. His Essex visitation is printed in vol. xiii. of the 'Publications of the Harleian Society.' In January 1637–8 he was created Rouge-dragon pursuivant.

Lilly died on 19 Aug. 1638, and was buried in Farnham Church, Essex, where there is a monument to his memory. In 1616 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Gregory Flint of Salisbury (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*, ed. Foster, col. 846), by whom he had issue Henry, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, and Dorothy. He bequeathed 5*l.* to

Christ's Hospital, and a like sum to the Company of Painter-Stainers to be laid out on a piece of plate (will registered in P. C. C. 106, Lee).

Lilly left in manuscript 'Pedigrees of Nobility,' which George Allan (*d.* 1800) [q.v.] considered 'a book of undoubted authority' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* viii. 711). It is in the possession of the Earl of Egmont (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 233). He also executed on 271 leaves of thick vellum a magnificent volume, entitled 'The Genealogie of the Princelie Familie of the Howards exactly deduced in a right line from 970 to 1638,' which is enriched with monuments, portraits, armorial bearings, and tasteful compositions. The drawings and their colourings are of the first class. This work was probably undertaken by order of Thomas Howard, second earl of Arundel [q.v.] It was purchased from Lilly's daughter and executrix Elizabeth for 100*l.* by Lord Northampton in the reign of Charles II, and still remains in the family (*ib.* 3rd Rep. pp. 209–210; Nichols, *Illustr. of Lit.* vi. 385–6). In the British Museum are two manuscripts by Lilly, 'Pedigrees of Families of Worcestershire, 1634' (Addit. MS. 19816, ff. 100–124), and 'Genealogies of the Families of Weston and Cave, 1632,' in Latin (Addit. MS. 18667). Some 'Extracts from a Roll given by Lilly to William Burton in 1628' are preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. B. 350. 40).

[Noble's College of Arms, pp. 249–50; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878, p. 271; Visitations of Essex (Harl. Soc.), pt. i. p. vi; Howard's Memorials of the Howard Family, fol., 1834, Preface.] G. G.

LILLY, JOHN (1553–1606), author of 'Euphues.' [See Lyly, John.]

LILLY, WILLIAM (1602–1681), astrologer, born 1 May 1602 at Diseworth, Leicestershire, was son of William Lilly, a yeoman farmer, by his wife Alice (*d.* 1618), daughter of Edward Barham of Fiskerton Mills, near Newark, Nottinghamshire. A rival astrologer, John Heydon [q.v.], insisted in his 'Theomagia,' 1664 (pt. i. p. 106), that Lilly's father was 'a laborer or ditcher.' In 1613 he was sent to the grammar school of Ashby-de-la-Zouch while John Brinsley the elder [q.v.] was chief master. According to his own story he learnt Latin, some Greek, and a little Hebrew, becoming an efficient writer of Latin verse and a good Latin conversationalist. When sixteen years old he was 'exceedingly troubled in his dreams concerning his salvation and damnation.' His father's circumstances compelled him to earn his own livelihood from an early age. On 3 April 1620 he left Diseworth for London, with a recommendation to Gilbert Wright, a native of Market Bosworth, who resided 'at the corner house in the Strand.' Heydon asserted that his first master in London was 'Palin, a tailor.' But there seems no reason to doubt Lilly's statement that Wright gave him immediate employment as a domestic servant. Wright lived on rents derived from house property in London, but could neither read nor write, and soon found the youth useful in helping him with his accounts. Wright's wife, a believer in 'vigils,' died in 1624, of a cancer in the breast, and Lilly acted as nurse and amateur surgeon throughout the illness. In the summer of 1625 he remained in London during the plague. In February 1625–6 Wright married again, but he died on 22 May 1627, and Lilly accepted an offer of marriage made him by the widow, whose maiden name was Grace Whitehaire, in the following September. 'The corner house in the Strand' was thenceforth his permanent London residence. Next month he was made free of the Salters' Company, to which Wright had belonged, and, being well provided for by his wife, spent his time in angling, or hearing puritan sermons.

In 1632 Lilly first turned his attention to astrology. A friend introduced him to Arise Evans [see Evans, Rhys], an astrologer residing in Gunpowder Alley. Evans found Lilly an apt pupil. He bought books on the subject belonging to William Bedwell [q.v.], 'lately dead,' read them day and night, and within six or seven weeks could 'set a figure.' He came to know the chief astrologers of the day in various parts of the country, and gives many details concerning their modes of life in his autobiography. In October 1633 his wife died. In 1634 a scholar pawned with him for forty shillings a manuscript copy of the 'Ars Notoria,' which taught him the doctrine of the magical circle and methods of invocating spirits. Soon afterwards Davy Ramsey, the king's clockmaker, announced that much treasure was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, and obtained the permission of Dean Williams to make a search for it. Ramsey invited one John Scott, who 'pretended the use of the Mosaical rods,' and Lilly to assist him. One winter's night the three, with some thirty spectators, 'played the hazel rod round about the cloisters; upon the west side the rods turned one over another.' Labourers were ordered by Lilly to dig beneath the spot. A coffin was found at a depth of six feet, but it seemed to the operators too light to merit attention. On passing into the abbey a blustering wind

arose, which threatened, according to Lilly, to blow down the west end of the church, but he managed to dismiss the demons, who were thus marking their displeasure, and nothing further followed. He attributed the fiasco to the irreverent laughter of the spectators. On 18 Nov. 1634 Lilly married a second wife, Jane Rowley, who brought him 500*l.* and a shrewish temper. The purchase soon afterwards of a moiety of thirteen houses in the Strand involved him in lawsuits. After teaching astrology to many promising pupils, and practising the art himself with success, he fell a victim to hypochondriac melancholy; removed in the spring of 1637 to Hersham, near Walton-on-Thames, in Surrey, and remained there five years. In 1639 he wrote a treatise upon 'The Eclipse of the Sun in the eleventh Degree of Gemini 22 May 1639,' which he presented to his 'bountiful friend,' William Pennington (*d.* 1652) of Muncaster, Cumberland. In September 1641 he settled again in London, 'perceiving there was money to be got' there, and studied his astrological books anew. In 1643 he attended Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, M.P., during a severe sickness, and he claims to have foretold his patient's recovery. In April 1644 he published his first almanac, which he entitled 'Merlinus Anglicus Junior, the English Merlin Revived, or a Mathematicall Prediction upon the affairs of the English Commonwealth' (two editions), and sold the first edition within a week (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1645–7, p. 135). From this time he prepared an almanac each year until his death. In 1644 he also began the issue of a long series of pamphlets of prophecy. On 12 June 1644 appeared 'The English Merlin Revived, or his Predictions upon the affairs of the English Commonwealth, and of all or most Kingdoms of Christendom, this present year 1644' (London, 12 June 1644, 4to). Here Lilly's arts and divinations enabled him to foresee nothing more novel than 'a troubled and divided court, an afflicted kingdom, a city neere a plague, and Ireland falling into discontent.' In July there followed 'Supernaturall Sights and Apparitions seen in London, June 30, 1644, interpreted.' In the same year Lilly printed 'A Prophecy of the White King and Dreadfull Deadman explained.' The first part, drawn from an old manuscript in the Cottonian Library, was published by many other astrologers. The obscure sentences were paraphrased to apply to Charles I. The 'Dreadfull Deadman' was reprinted from the 'Probleme concerning Prophecies' (1588), by John Harvey [q. v.] the astrologer. A fuller commentary by Lilly on these predictions appeared in 1646 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. ii. 351). 'England's Propheticall Merline, foretelling to all Nations of Europe untill 1663 the Actions depending upon the Influence of the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, 1642–3' (London, 16 Oct. 1644), was dedicated to Sir William Wittypoll. In 1645 Lilly appended to his 'Anglicus or Ephemeris for 1646' a nativity of Prince Rupert, whom he described as not born to be fortunate, and likely to die when twenty-eight years old.

In 1645 a rival almanac-maker, Captain George Wharton, attacked Lilly as 'an impudent, senseless fellow.' Wharton was a pronounced royalist, and in order to answer him with better effect, Lilly, who disclaims any earlier interest in politics, promptly became a parliamentarian. The quarrel lasted long, and in many pamphlets issued in 1647 and following years Wharton claimed to expose Lilly's errors. On the day of the battle of Naseby (14 June 1645) Lilly published his 'Starry Messengers, or an Interpretation of that strange Apparition of Three Suns seene in London 19 Nov. 1644, being the Birth of Prince Charles.' Some reflections there and in his almanac for 1645 on the commissioners of excise led to his being summoned before the parliamentary committee of examinations, over which Miles Corbet [q. v.] presided, but the charge was not pressed. In 1646 he published nativities of Laud and Strafford, and in 1647 the work which he chiefly prized, 'Christian Astrology modestly treated in three Books,' London, 1647, dedicated to Whitelocke. This book he made his text-book for his pupils. In the same year he defended himself from a charge of having brought about a marriage between John Grubham Howe and Annabella Scroope by undue means, in 'The late Storie of Mr. William Lillie,' London, January 1647–8 [cf. Howe, John Grubham]. He there asserted that his fame had reached to France, Italy, and Germany, and denied that he had received at any time money from the parliament. In 1648 H. Johnsen, 'student in astrology,' renewed, in his 'Anti-Merlinus,' the assaults on Lilly.

In 1647 a lady named Jane Whorwood, wife of Brome Whorwood of Halton, Oxfordshire, a devoted partisan of the king, consulted Lilly, according to his own story, respecting the possibility of the king escaping from Hampton Court and remaining concealed in any part of the country. Lilly suggested a place in Essex, twenty miles from London, and received 20*l.* (Wood, *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, i. 227). Fairfax seems to have suspected that Lilly was applying his art improperly, and sent for him and another

astrologer, John Booker [q. v.], to come to him at Windsor, and entreated them to discontinue their practices unless they could convince themselves that they were lawful, and agreeable to God's word. Hugh Peters supported Fairfax's arguments, but their appeal did not prevent Lilly from procuring a saw and some aquafortis to send to the king, to enable him to escape from Carisbrook Castle, in 1648. In September 1648 Lilly claims to have rendered Charles further assistance.

Meanwhile Lilly was ostensibly serving the parliament. In 1648 he obtained political information from France, which the parliament rewarded with a gift of 50*l.*, and the council of state with a pension of 100*l.*, which was paid him for two years. He attended the king's trial, and on 6 Jan. 1648–9 he published 'A peculiar Prognostication astrologically predicted according to art, whether or no his Majestie shall suffer Death this present yeare 1649 : the Possibility thereof discussed and divulged.'

In August 1648 Lilly and Booker were ordered to attend the parliamentary army engaged in the siege of Colchester, so as to encourage the soldiers with predictions of speedy victory. In 1651 he excited new attention by his 'Monarchy and no Monarchy,' in which he asserted that 'England should no more be governed by a king,' and added sixteen hieroglyphical engravings, two of which he afterwards declared portrayed the plague and fire of London respectively. His 'True History of King James the First and King Charles the First' was published as an appendix to the work, and met with a good reception. In 1652 he was able to devote 950*l.* to the purchase of a house and lands at Hersham. In his almanac for 1653 he declared that the commonalty and soldiery would quickly combine to overthrow the parliament. For this prediction he was summoned before the committee of plundered ministers, but the speaker, Lenthall, privately pointed out to Lilly the offensive passages, and Lilly was dexterous enough to present the committee with amended copies when he appeared before them. He was detained in custody for thirteen days, and then released (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 195). On 16 Feb. 1653–4 Lilly lost his shrewish wife, and 'shed no tears.' In October 1654 he married for a third time. His third wife's maiden name was Ruth Needham.

In 1652 Lilly had published his 'Annus Tenebrosus, or the dark Year, together with the short Method how to judge the Effects of Eclipses,' and had dedicated it 'to the commonwealth of England.' His bold claim to be treated as a scientific investigator roused Thomas Gataker [q.v.] in 1654 to vehemently denounce him as an impostor in his 'Discours Apologeticall, wherein Lillies lewd and loud Lies are clearly laid open.' Lilly retorted with similar frankness in his next year's almanac. In 1655 he was also indicted, on the suit of a half-witted woman, at the Middlesex sessions for having unlawfully given judgment respecting the recovery of stolen goods, and received half-a-crown, but he was acquitted, in spite of the presence among the magistrates of many presbyterians, to whom he was obnoxious on account of his expression of political opinion. In 1659 the king of Sweden acknowledged a complimentary nativity cast for him by Lilly in his almanacs for 1657 and 1658 by sending him a present of a gold chain and medal. The almanac for 1658 had been translated into German, and published at Hamburg. That for 1653 was translated into both Dutch and Danish. In 1659 'G. J., a lover of art and honesty,' probably John Gadbury [q. v.], held Lilly up to ridicule in '*Ψευδο-αστρολόγος* or the spurious Prognosticator' (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. x. 362, for an offensive mock epitaph written in 1651).

At the Restoration Lilly was taken into custody, and was rigidly examined by a committee of the House of Commons respecting his knowledge of the details of Charles I's execution (*Commons' Journals*, viii. 53, 56). He asserted that the executioner was Cornet Joyce, and he was soon set at liberty, but he was directed to attend the trials of many of the regicides. Pepys describes a convivial evening spent with Lilly and his friends at his house in the Strand on 24 Oct. 1660. Ashmole was present, with John Booker. The latter, in private conversation with the diarist, blamed Lilly for still 'keeping in with the times, as he did formerly to his own dishonour, and not [working] according to the rules of art, by which he could not err as he had done' (*Diary*, i. 116). In January 1660–1 Lilly was again arrested without any legal justification, but at once took the oaths to Charles II, and sued out a pardon under the broad seal at a cost of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Lawsuits respecting his property occupied him in 1663 and 1664, and in the same years he became churchwarden of Walton-on-Thames, and set the parochial affairs in order. In 1665 he fled before the plague to his seat at Hersham. In October 1666 Lilly was examined by the committee appointed to investigate the causes of the great fire, and set forth in very obscure terms the grounds on which he had based a prediction of the fire in his hieroglyphics of 1651. At the trial, in April 1667, of one

Rathbone and others who were charged with having conspired to set fire to London, it was stated that 3 Sept. 1666 was the day selected for the attempt, because Lilly had designated it in his published predictions 'a lucky day' for such a deed (Pepys, *Diary*, iii. 28). The fire of London broke out on 2 Sept. 1666. Thenceforward Lilly resided at Hersham, and studied medicine with such success that his friend, Elias Ashmole, induced Archbishop Sheldon to grant him a license to practise it on 11 Oct. 1670. After that date he combined the professions of physician and astrologer, and every Saturday rode over to Kingston, where 'the poorer sort flocked to him from several parts.' In 1677 Henry Coley [q. v.] entered his service as an amanuensis, and during the remainder of Lilly's life spent the summer with him in the preparation of his almanac. Lilly died of paralysis at Hersham on 9 June 1681, and was buried in the chancel of Walton Church, where Ashmole set up a black marble monument, with a Latin inscription to his memory. William Smalridge, then a Westminster scholar, afterwards bishop of Bristol, wrote at Ashmole's request an elegy in Latin and English.

Lilly's will, dated 5 Jan. 1674–5, is printed in 'Wills from Doctors' Commons' (Camd. Soc. pp. 131–2). To his wife Ruth he left his extensive estates, with remainder to Carleton, son of his friend, Bulstrode Whitelocke. All his personal property, including his books, went to his wife. To each of his six servants he bequeathed 20*s.*; 10*l.* he divided equally between the poor of Walton-on-Thames and of Hersham and Burwood. A brother Robert, a nephew William (Robert's son), and a sister Susan Beufoy, with a few friends, also received small legacies. On 29 Sept. 1681 administration was renounced by the widow, and was undertaken by Carleton Whitelocke. His astrological apparatus ultimately passed into the hands of John Case (*fl.* 1680–1700) [q. v.], the astrologer, who succeeded to his London practice. Before his death Lilly gave to Coley the copyright of his almanac, and Coley continued it under its original title, adding the words, 'according to the method of Mr. Lilly.' In 1683 Coley issued 'The great and wonderful Predictions of that late famous Astrologer, William Lilly, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Coley,' for the current year. Lilly's library, with his letters and papers, his widow sold to Ashmole for 50*l.*, and they are now among the Ashmolean MSS. at the Bodleian Library at Oxford. They include the original manuscript of his autobiography, his books of astrological practice, with the names of his clients (1644–9 and 1654–6), commonplace books of astrology, medical receipts, Lilly's letters to Ashmole, Booker, and Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and letters to Lilly from Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Richard Napier, Sir Edward Walker, and many others.

Lilly figures as Sidrophel in Butler's 'Hudibras' (bk. ii. canto iii. ll. 105 sq.), and is described as one

> That deals in destiny's dark counsels,
> And sage opinions of the Moon sells.

His predictions were, as a rule, so vaguely worded as to be incapable of any practical interpretation, but comets and eclipses gave him opportunities of terrifying credulous patrons (cf. Evelyn, *Diary*, iii. 144), and he occasionally stumbled in his numerous prophecies on something that had plausible relations with the truth. Two printed letters addressed to him by clients—one from Roger Knight, jun. (8 Sept. 1649), inviting Lilly's opinion as to the success of a love-suit, and enclosing eleven shillings, and another (28 July 1650) from Vincent Wing [q. v.], the mathematician, making an inquiry respecting some stolen property, and begging one line of commendation for his 'Harmonicon Celeste' in the 'Anglicus' for 1651—curiously illustrate the confidence reposed in him (*Letters from the Bodleian*, ii. 151–8). Wood boldly describes him as an impostor (*Lives and Times*, ed. Clark, ii. 543). Pepys relates how he and his friends laughed at Lilly's prophecies (*Diary*, 14 June 1667, iii. 156). His published writings mainly consist of astrological predictions and of vindications of their correctness, in answer to the attacks made upon them by rival practitioners of his art, like Heydon Wharton and Gadbury. His 'Christian Astrology' (1647) was long an authority in astrological literature, and was reprinted as an 'Introduction to Astrology,' with a preface by Zadkiel [i.e. Richard James Morrison, q. v.], in 1852. His chief non-professional work is his 'True History of King James I and King Charles I' (1651), which was reissued, with his autobiography, in 1715, as 'Several Observations upon the Life and Death of Charles I, late King of England.' It is a bare sketch of the events of the reign, with occasional excursions into astrology, and some interesting comments on the king's character. The bias distinctly inclines against the king, and Sir Edward Walker wrote 'A full Answer' at the Hague in 1652, which was first published in Walker's 'Historical Discourses,' 1705, pp. 227–87. In 1715 appeared 'The History of Lilly's Life and Times,' written by himself, and addressed to his friend Ashmole. It was prepared for publication by Charles Burman. It is a dis-

cursive account of his friends and foes, and has acquired more reputation than its intrinsic merits, either as literature or autobiography, deserve. It was reprinted in 1774, with Ashmole's life, and in 1822.

A picture of Lilly, æt. 45, is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. An engraving by Marshall is prefixed to 'Christian Astrology,' 1647. Other engravings, some by Cross, Hollar, and Vaughan, appear in many of the almanacs (cf. those for 1650, æt. 48, 1653, 1667, and 1687).

Besides his thirty-six almanacs (1647–82) and the works mentioned, he published: 1. 'Collections of Prophecies,' 1646. 2. 'The World's Catastrophe, or Europe's many mutations untill 1666,' 1647; a 'Whip for Wharton' is added; some copies also include Ashmole's translations of 'The Prophecies of Ambrose Merlin, with a Key,' and 'Trithemius, or the Government of the World by presiding Angels.' 3. 'An Astrologicall Prediction of the Occurrences in England for the years 1648, 1649, 1650,' London, 1648, with Hamilton's nativity, and a dedication addressed to the House of Commons. 4. 'Mr. Lillyes Prognostications of 1667, predicting the Prosperity . . . of the English and their glorious Victories . . . by Land and Sea,' 1667. 5. 'The dangerous Condition of the United Provinces prognosticated,' 1672. 6. 'Mr. Lillies late Prophecy come to pass concerning the present War and the late unseasonableness of the Weather,' 1673. 7. 'Mr. Lillies Prophesie of a General Peace,' 1674. 8. 'Mr. Lillies Prophecy, or a sober Prediction of a Peace between the French and the Dutch and their Allies,' 1675. 9. 'Anima Astrologiæ, or a Guide for Astrologers, being translated from Guido Bonatus, and Cardan's seaven Segments, with a new Table of the Fixed Stars, rectified for several years to come,' 1676. 10. 'Mr Lillies Astrological Predictions for 1677, proving the happy Condition of this our Nation for the Year ensuing,' 1676. 11. 'Mr. Lillies Prediction concerning the many lamentable Fires which have lately happened, with a full Account of Fires at Home and Abroad,' 1676. 12. 'Strange News from the East, or a sober Account of the Comet or blazing Star that has been seen several Mornings of late,' 1677. 13. 'Lillies New Prophecy relating to the Year, 1678.' 14. 'Fore-Warn'd, Fore-Arm'd, or England's Timely Warning in general, and London's in particular,' 1682. 15. 'Catastrophe Mundi, Mr. Lilly's Hieroglyphicks exactly cut,' 1683, a reissue of the appendix to 'Monarchy or No Monarchy,' 1651.

Lilly's name has been unwarrantably affixed to many chapbooks dealing with fortune-telling, the interpretation of dreams, and the like. Of these the best known are the 'Compleat and universal Book of Fortune,' London, 1728, 12mo, and 'A Groat's Worth of Wit for a Penny,' Newcastle, n.d., 11th edit.

[Brayley's Surrey, ii. 325–6, 355–60; Lilly's Life and Times, and Life of Ashmole, 1774; Black's Cat. of Ashmolean MSS.; Butler's Hudibras, ed. Grey; Journals; Sibley's Astrology, ii. 879; Retrospective Review, ii. 51, 70.]

S. L.

LILLYWHITE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (1792–1854), cricketer, was born at West Hampnett, near Goodwood, Sussex, 13 June 1792. His father had the management of two large brickfields belonging to the Duke of Richmond, and Frederick was brought up to the trade of a bricklayer. On 12 Dec. 1822 he removed to Brighton and shortly afterwards to Hove, where he became managing man over a large number of brickmakers.

At an early age Lillywhite devoted much leisure to cricket, and in middle life he took a foremost place among professional players. He played his first match at Lord's 18–19 June 1827. No cricketer ever came to Lord's so late in life and afterwards had so long and brilliant a career, lasting upwards of twenty seasons. He was the first bowler of eminence in the round-arm style, which was first introduced by Tom Walker of the Hambledon Club at the end of the last century, but not legalised by the Marylebone Club until 1828. His bowling was slow, marvellous for accuracy of pitch and straightness, and specially remarkable for a very quick rise from the pitch. He was known as the 'Nonpareil Bowler,' his average being estimated not to have exceeded seven runs per wicket. There can be no doubt that he was a great bowler who used his brains to much effect. During the whole of his career he did not bowl more than half a dozen wide balls. As a batsman he was not so celebrated, but he frequently scored in the best matches. Twice he went first to the wicket, in 1839 and 1845, and saw the whole side out. In a single match, 5 Aug. 1828, he received 278 balls from the famous bowler George Brown. In 1837 he took the Royal Sovereign Inn, Preston Street, Brighton, to which was attached a cricket-ground. In 1844 he came to London and was engaged as bowler to the Marylebone Cricket Club, where he had a benefit in 1853 and remained to his death. In 1851, 1852, and 1853 he was permitted to attend at Winchester School, where he brought out some good bowlers. With his sons John and

Frederick he kept a shop for the sale of cricketing appliances at 10 Prince's Terrace, Caledonian Road, Islington, London, where he died of cholera 21 Aug. 1854. He was buried in Highgate cemetery. The members of the Marylebone Club erected a monument to his memory above his grave, on which is inscribed the single word 'Lillywhite.' His characteristic definition of cricket, 'me bowling, Pilch batting, and Box keeping wicket,' is well known.

His sons John and Frederick Lillywhite were both well-known cricketers. John, born 10 Nov. 1826, died 27 Oct. 1874; Frederick, born 23 July 1829, died 15 Sept. 1866.

[W. Lillywhite's Illustrated Handbook of Cricket, edited by A Cantab, 1844; F. Lillywhite's Cricket Scores (1862), ii. 9–12; Denison's Cricket Sketches of the Players, 1846, pp. 34–9, Cansick's Collection of Epitaphs (1872), ii. 158–9; Illustrated News of the World, 22 May 1858, pp. 252, 254, with view of monument; Illustrated London News, 22 July 1843, p. 59, with portrait; notes kindly supplied by Dr. J. W. Allen.] G. C. B.

LILY, GEORGE (*d.* 1559), Roman catholic divine, son of William Lily [q. v.] the grammarian, by Agnes, his wife, was a native of London, and became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1528 (Bloxam, *Magdalen College Register*, iv. 22 *n.*) Leaving the university without a degree he travelled to Rome, where he 'was received with all humanity into the protection of Cardinal Pole,' and became noted for his erudition. After his return to England he was collated to the prebend of Kentish Town or Cantlers, in the church of St. Paul, on 22 Nov. 1556 (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 171). Cardinal Pole, to whom he was domestic chaplain, collated him on 13 March 1557–8 to a canonry in the first prebend of the church of Canterbury (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 47). He died in 1559 before 29 July, and it is supposed that he was buried near the body of his father in St. Paul's churchyard.

Lily wrote: 'Virorum aliquot in Britannia, qui nostro seculo eruditione, et doctrina clari, memorabilesque fuerunt, Elogia, per Georgium Lilium Britannum, exarata.' Dedicated to Paul Jovius, bishop of Nocera, and printed in that prelate's 'Descriptio Britanniæ, Scotiæ, Hyberniæ, et Orchadum,' Venice, 1548, 4to, together with other contributions by Lily, viz.: 'Nova et Antiqua Locorum Nomina in Anglia et in Scotia,' f. 42 *b* seq. (cf. Harrison, *Description of England*, ed. Furnivall, 1877, p. 245); 'Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome,' down to the year 1547, ff. 57–123 (reprinted, Frankfort, 1565, 4to, with continuation to the accession of Elizabeth in 1558-9; Basle, 1577, &c.; Frankfort, 1614, 8vo; also in vol. i. of Polydore Vergil's 'Historia Anglica,' Douay, 1603); 'Lancastriæ et Eboracensis de regno contentiones,' f. 124; 'Regum Angliæ Genealogia,' f. 125 *b*.

Lily is also credited with 'Catalogus sive Series Pontificorum et Cæsarum Romanorum,' and a 'Life of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester' (cf. Harmer [i.e. Henry Wharton], *Specimen of Errors in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation*, p. 61; Gough, *British Topography*, i. 238 *n.*) The latter is probably the anonymous Latin life of Fisher, preserved in the Arundel MS. 152, art. 2 in the British Museum (*Cat. of Arundel MSS.* p. 41). Bale mentions 'De vitâ, moribus, et fine Thomæ Cranmeri,' by Lily, in his manuscript notes to the 'Scriptores Majoris Britanniæ;' and the first exact map of Great Britain, which was afterwards engraved, and is now scarce, is assigned to him (Gough, i. 87).

[Addit. MS. 5875, f. 37 *b*; Bale's Script. Brit. Cat. i. 723; Cat. of MSS. in Cambridge Univ. Library, v. 552; Cotton MSS. Nero B. vi. 152, 157; Gough's Brit. Topogr. i. 87, 348, 516; Harl. MS. 6989, art. 26; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), ii. 405; Nicholson's English Hist. Libr. p. 3; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 740; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 481; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 302.] T. C.

LILY or LILLY, PETER (*d.* 1615), archdeacon of Taunton, was son of Peter Lily, prebendary of Canterbury, and grandson of the grammarian, William Lily [q. v.] He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and graduated B.A., M.A., and D.D. He took holy orders, and was made rector of Fulham, Middlesex, on 17 May 1598, prebendary of St. Paul's on 16 April 1599, rector of Hornsey, Middlesex, on 1 Nov. 1610, and archdeacon of Taunton, Somerset, in October 1613 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 168). He was nominated by James I among the first fellows of Chelsea College, and is named in the charter of its foundation on 8 May 1610. Lily was also a brother of the Savoy, where he died in 1615. His will, dated 22 Feb. 1614–15, was proved on 14 June 1615. He was buried in the chancel of the Savoy Chapel, where are also the tombstones of his wife (*d.* 1 June 1627) and only daughter (*d.* 10 Oct. 1625). He published 'Conciones Duæ,' London, 1619, and 'Two Sermons,' London, 1619.

[Lansd. MS. 983, f. 52; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), i. 34; Newcourt's Repert. i. 128. 587, 609; Faulkner's Chelsea, ii. 225; Cat. of the Bodleian Library.] E. T. B.

LILY, WILLIAM (1468?–1522), grammarian, was born at Odiham in Hampshire. As Holland and Weever agree in giving the age at time of death, recorded on the tablet to his memory in the old St. Paul's, as fifty-four, and as Lily certainly died in 1522, he was in all probability born in 1468. He is said to have entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1486, two or three years after Colet. His choice of a college may have been influenced by the fact that Grocyn, then reader in divinity there, was his godfather. After graduating in arts he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return made a prolonged stay in Rhodes, which the garrison of the Knights of St. John then made a safe retreat for western Christians. Passing thence to Italy, he studied under Sulpitius and Pomponius Lætus, and thus perfected himself not only in the Latin and Greek tongues, but also in the knowledge of classical antiquity for which he was afterwards noted (Beati Rhenani *Ep. ad Bilibaldum*; Sir T. Elyot, *Governour*, ed. 1883, i. xxxvi). On his return to England he shared with Grocyn and Linacre the honour of being one of the earliest Greek scholars in the country. He is probably the Willelmus Lilye, 'scholaris,' who was presented to the rectory of Holcot in Northamptonshire, 24 May 1492 (*Lansdowne MS.* 979, f. 32). The presentation was made by John Kendall [see under Kendall, John, *d.* 1485], prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, a fraternity with which Lily had become acquainted in Rhodes. It is certain that at one period of his life he contemplated entering the priesthood (Stapleton, *Tres Thomæ*, 1689, p. 7). He resigned the benefice in 1495, and afterwards married; it may therefore be presumed that he had not proceeded further than the minor orders of the church.

For some years afterwards Lily was engaged in the work of teaching in London, and was on terms of close intimacy with More. At his request Lily translated from the Italian the 'Sorte composite per lo nobile ingegno di Lor. Spirito Perugino,' a singular treatise on divination by throws of the dice, first printed at Brescia in 1488. He also joined More in friendly rivalry in the task of translating epigrams from the Greek Anthology into Latin elegiacs. This joint production was published in 1518 under the title of 'Progymnasmata,' and is an evidence of the flexibility of mind and command over both languages possessed by the two scholars. It is often hard to decide to which of the two the palm should be awarded. To this period also belongs the set of congratulatory verses which he wrote on the landing of Philip the Fair, 15 Jan. 1505–6.

When Colet was founding his new school in St. Paul's Churchyard, he saw in Lily one to whom he might safely entrust the conduct of it as its first high master. He was formally appointed to the office in 1512, when the building was finished (Gardiner, *Admission Registers of St. Paul's School*); but, as his son George speaks of him as having been master for fifteen years, it is probable that for some time previously he had been teaching a nucleus of boys gradually brought together for the purpose. His tenure of the high mastership was not a long one, but he sent out in the course of it some very distinguished men—Lupset, Denny, Edward, first baron North, Leland, and Sir William Paget. There is no authority for the story of his barbarous severity towards his scholars, which popular authors have long accepted (see the present writer's *Vitrier and Colet*, App. B, and his *Life of Dean Colet*, p. 261). In the summer of 1522 Lily was ready with a panegyric in Latin verse, and an address to be pronounced by one of his scholars when the Emperor Charles V rode past. But before the end of that year he died. Bishop Kennett gives the date (*Lansdowne MS.* 979, as above) as 5 Cal. March (25 Feb.) 1522–3; but according to Mr. Gardiner's 'Admission Registers,' a successor in the high mastership was appointed '*vice* Lily deceased' on 10 Dec. 1522. His death was hastened, if not caused, by an injudicious operation for a boil or carbuncle which had formed upon his hip, and which had become inflamed by improper treatment. The operation was against the strongly expressed opinion of Linacre. Lily was buried in Pardon churchyard, adjoining St. Paul's Cathedral. On the demolition of the cloister there (by the Protector Somerset about 1549), his son George caused the tablet from his tomb to be set up with an additional inscription on the inside wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the north door. By his wife Agnes, who died at the age of thirty-seven, after seventeen years of married life, he had fifteen children, only two of whom, George Lily [q. v.] and Dionysia, are known to have survived him. Most of the others, along with their mother, seem to have fallen victims to the ravages of the plague, probably in 1517. The epitaph on Agnes Lily by her husband, in Latin elegiacs, stated that she died on 11 Aug. but did not specify the year (*Harleian MS.* 540, f. 58). His daughter Dionysia was married first to John Rightwise, surmaster of St. Paul's and afterwards successor to William Lily in the high mastership, and on his death in 1532 to James Jacob, then surmaster,

by whom she had a son named Polydore, probably so named after the historian, Polydore Vergil. According to one account (*Cole's MSS.* vol. xiii. f. 150) it was she, and not her husband Rightwise, who made the tragedy of 'Dido' acted before Cardinal Wolsey.

The only portrait of Lily is a small engraving by Edwards. In this he is represented with his right hand resting on a book bearing a lily on the cover, to which his left hand points. Below is the inscription 'Vera G. L. effigies, ætatis suæ 52, 1510.' Above is a shield bearing a chevron between three lily heads. This may have been taken from the lost painting of Lily, which Sir Nicholas Bacon placed between those of Donatus and Servius in the 'little banquetting-house' at Gorhambury, and it has served in turn to suggest the idealised figure of Lily, now placed in a stained glass window in the hall of Christ Church, Oxford.

To Colet's 'Æditio' (a little accidence in English, preceded by some religious formularies) Lily contributed a short Latin syntax, with the rules in English, under the title of 'Grammatices Rudimenta.' In the earliest edition known, that of 1527, a copy of which is in the Cathedral Library at Peterborough, this part begins on leaf D vii, with the words 'Whan I haue an englysshe to be tourned into latin, I shal reherse it twyes or thryes,' and ends on E v. verso. Colet's letter of dedication, addressed to Lily, is dated 1 Aug. 1509. The 'Absolutissimus de Octo Orationis partiũ constructione,' or syntax with the rules in Latin, was published separately in 1513. Though identified with the name of Lily, Erasmus had such a share in revising the first draft of this work, that his friend modestly refused to admit the authorship, and it appeared for some time anonymously (Baker, *Reflections upon Learning*, p. 23). The statement of a writer in the 'Monthly Review' for 1747 (i. 28), that it was borrowed from a work with similar title by Omnibonus Leonicenus, is without foundation. A fragment of an edition of 1521–2, printed by Siberch at Cambridge, was found by Mr. E. Gordon Duff in the Chapter House at Westminster (*Academy*, 30 Nov. 1889). By 1540 the 'Æditio' and the 'Absolutissimus' were entirely remodelled and combined into one grammar, designed to become the national Latin grammar. A copy of this, on vellum, printed by Berthelet in 1540, 4to, and apparently meant for the special use of Edward VI, is described by Maitland (*Early Printed Books in Lambeth*, p. 207). Its title is 'Institutio compendiaria totius grammaticæ, quam . . . Rex noster euulgari jussit, ut non alia quam hæc una per totam Angliam pueris prælegeretur.' A formulary of religious rudiments is prefixed to this, as it had been to Colet's accidence, but the contents are considerably altered. A proclamation of Edward VI in 1548, continuing to enjoin the use of the book, has caused the name of 'King Edward the Sixth's Latin Grammar' to be given to it, but incorrectly. In 1571 a canon was drawn up and signed by the upper house of convocation with the object of making the use of the King's Grammar compulsory (Cardwell, *Synodalia*, i. 128); afterwards, in 1675 (26 May), a bill for the same purpose was read for the first time in the House of Lords, but not proceeded with.

By 1574 the work was issued in a form again altered, and with a fresh title: 'A short Introduction of Grammar generally to be used,' &c., with which was usually bound up 'Brevissima Institutio, seu Ratio Grammatices,' &c. A copy of the edition of 1574 is among Selden's books in the Bodleian Library. In this, which may be called its third stage, the book was used by Shakespeare, who quotes familiar sentences from it: 'Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur' in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' and 'Diluculo surgere' in 'Twelfth Night.' Charles Lamb in a well-known passage (*Essays of Elia*, 1823, p. 118) plays prettily with the stately English of the 'Introduction.' In 1732 Dr. John Ward was employed by the London booksellers to draw up a revised edition, and in 1758 the book was further transformed and appropriated by Eton. A collection of various editions since 1515 is in the library of St. Paul's School, and another, formed by Dr. Bloxam, is at Magdalen College, Oxford (Bloxam, *A Register of the Presidents*, &c., i. 24). Lily's famous 'Carmen de Moribus,' beginning 'Qui mihi discipulus,' has been often inserted in other works besides the Grammar. One sentence from it ('puerum nil nisi pura decent') is quoted with applause by Becon (*Works*, Parker Society, p. 383). A curious translation of it in English verse is found in manuscript at the end of a copy of Dionysius Cato (numbered 11388 *a* in the Brit. Mus.)

Lily also had a share in the 'Antibossicon' of William Horman [q. v.], published in 1521, the outcome of a 'bellum grammaticale' then raging between Lily and Robert Whitinton (cf. Maitland, *Early Printed Books at Lambeth*, p. 415).

As a grammarian, the fame which Lily has enjoyed is remarkable, considering the brevity of the work that bears his name. Evelyn, when recommending to the lord chancellor a list of learned men whose portraits might adorn his house, names Lily next after Edmund Spenser (*Diary*, under 20 Dec.

1668). Much was probably due to his method in teaching. We find incidentally that he encouraged a knowledge of music as 'a great help to pronunciation and judgment' (Hunter, *Chorus Vatum*, v. 542).

[Authorities quoted; G. Lily's Elogia prefixed to Paulus Jovius; Hearne's Chronicon, i. p. lvii (the charge of plagiarism from Leland being quite unfounded); Wood's Athenæ (Bliss); Baker's Reflections upon Learning, chap. iii.; Ward's Introduction to his revised edition of the Grammar; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, v. 520; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. App. ii. (1884), p. 63; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ii. 441, 461 (for bibliography of the Grammar.] J. H. L.

LIMERICK, Earl of (1758-1845). [See Percy, Esmond Henry.]

LIMPUS, RICHARD (1824–1875), founder of the College of Organists, born 10 Sept. 1824, studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and became organist successively of Brentford, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Michael's, Cornhill. He was a highly educated musician, and composed some minor sacred and secular music; but he is noted as the founder, in 1864, of the College of Organists, of which he was secretary till his death in London 15 March 1875. The institution, established with the view of providing a central organisation of the profession of organist, together with a system of examination and certificates, is now the most influential of its kind in the country, and Limpus did much to give it this position.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 139; Musical Times, April 1875; The Choir, 20 March 1875.] J. C. H.

LINACRE, THOMAS (1460?–1524), physician and classical scholar, was born about 1460, most probably at Canterbury. Caius, a good authority, distinctly calls him Cantuariensis (*Hist. Cantab. Acad.* ii. 126, 1574; Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 482). Holinshed, Weever, and Fuller give Derby as his birthplace, but without authority, and his supposed kinship with the Linacre family of Linacre Hall, Derbyshire, is equally uncertain. He received his first education at Canterbury, probably at the school of the monastery of Christ Church, under William de Selling (or Tilly), afterwards prior, a scholar who had travelled in Italy and acquired a knowledge of Greek, and whose learned tastes had a great influence upon his pupil. At the age of twenty, as is supposed, Linacre was sent to Oxford, to what college is not known, but in 1484 he was elected fellow of All Souls. In the college register he is not described as of founder's kin; and may therefore be regarded as lacking that qualification. At Oxford it is very probable that he received instruction in Greek from Cornelio Vitelli, then resident there and believed to have been the first teacher of Greek in England (Polydore Vergil, *Anglica Historia*, Basel, 1570, p. 618). He became also an intimate friend of two scholars, William Grocyn and William Latimer, who were well known as students and afterwards teachers of the Greek language.

Subsequently, about 1485-6, Linacre went to Italy in the suite of his old tutor, Selling, who was ambassador from Henry VII to the pope (Leland, *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*, 1709, ii. 483). He is said to have accompanied the embassy as far as Bologna, where he was introduced to Angelo Poliziano, but then left it, and went to Florence, where he was permitted by Lorenzo de' Medici to share the instructions given by Poliziano and Demetrius Chalcondylas to the two young princes, Piero and Giovanni de' Medici. The latter became pope under the name of Leo X, and was in after years not unmindful of this association with Linacre. After a year spent in Florence he passed to Rome, where, while reading a manuscript of Plato in the Vatican Library, he formed the acquaintance of another great scholar, Hermolaus Barbarus. It is probable that from Barbarus Linacre acquired a bias to the study of Aristotle, Dioscorides, Pliny, and other medical writers, in whom the Italian scholar, though not himself a physician, took great interest (Pauli Jovii *Descriptio Britanniæ*; *Elogia Virorum*, etc., *per Georgium Lilium*, Basel, 1578, pp. 40 et seq.)

From Rome Linacre proceeded to Venice, where he made the acquaintance of Aldus Manutius Romanus, the printer, who received him kindly, and on two occasions expressed a high opinion of his learning and scholarship; viz. in the dedication to Albertus Pius, prince of Carpi, of Linacre's translation of 'Proclus de Sphæra' (*Astronomici Veteres*, Venice, 1499); and the dedication of the second volume of the first edition of Aristotle in Greek, dated February 1497, in which Aldus refers to 'Thomas Anglicus' as a witness of the pains bestowed on the printing of Greek manuscripts.

At Padua Linacre graduated as M.D., and probably spent some time in medical study. The memory of the brilliant disputation which he sustained for his degree against the senior physicians is preserved by Richard Pace in his 'De Fructû ex Doctrina,' Basel, 1517, p. 76.

Linacre's next stay in Italy was in Vicenza, where he studied under Nicolaus Leonicenus, a celebrated physician and scholar,

who long afterwards referred to this connection (Brewer, *Letters and Papers relating to Henry VIII*, vol. iv. pt. iii. p. 2874). His return to England through Geneva, Paris, and Calais is hinted at in two Latin poems by Janus Vitalis and Joannes Latomus (printed in Johnson's *Life of Linacre*, p. 147). According to these poems, Linacre on leaving the southern side of the Alps (probably by the Great St. Bernard), and bidding farewell to Italy, indulged his fancy in building a rough altar of stones, which he dedicated to the land of his studies as 'sancta mater studiorum.'

It is not clear how long Linacre remained in Italy, but Erasmus speaks of several years; and he certainly returned home after Grocyn, who is believed to have come back to England in 1491. His stay might therefore have extended over six years. There is little ground for the suggestion that he paid a second visit to Venice in 1499, when his first work was published there.

After Linacre's return to Oxford he was incorporated M.D. on his Padua degree, and read some public lectures, probably on medical subjects. A more definite statement is made by Wood that he gave lectures at a later period, apparently about 1510. Doubtless his refined Latin scholarship and profound knowledge of Greek gave him, along with his friends Grocyn and Latimer, a position of great distinction, and he was as fortunate in his pupils as he had been in his preceptors. Thomas More acquired from him a knowledge of Greek, and Erasmus, who came to Oxford in 1497, partly to learn that language, owed Linacre a debt, which he generously acknowledged; though it is not clear whether Linacre or Grocyn was more specially his instructor. Colet, another member of the brilliant band of Oxford scholars often spoken of by Erasmus, was also Linacre's intimate friend till an unfortunate quarrel about the Latin grammar which the latter wrote for St. Paul's School broke off their intimacy.

It is stated by Caius that Linacre, on some occasion after his return to Oxford, migrated to Cambridge, but whether this was merely a temporary visit due to an outbreak of plague which occurred in his own university, or for the purpose of study, is uncertain. However, his foundation of a lectureship at Cambridge in after times seems to show some grateful recollection of the sister university.

About 1500 or 1501 Linacre was called to court as tutor to the young Prince Arthur. This appointment seems to be foreshadowed in his dedication to the prince of a translation from the Greek into Latin of 'Proclus on the Sphere' (1499), evidently before he had received any such nomination. The office came to an end with the death of the prince in April 1502, if not earlier, and was probably little more than nominal. It does not appear to have involved any medical duties, but soon after the accession of Henry VIII in 1509 Linacre was made one of the king's physicians, with a salary of 50*l.* a year. This office was then marked by an external state and dignity, curiously described by George Lily [q. v.], a junior contemporary, in his 'Elogia.' From this time, if not before, Linacre lived chiefly in London, and was actively employed as a physician, having among his patients great statesmen, such as Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Warham, and Bishop Fox, besides his own intimate friends, Colet, More, Erasmus, Lily, and other scholars.

It is curious that about this time begins the long list of Linacre's ecclesiastical preferments. In 1509 he received the rectory of Mersham in Kent; in the same year the prebend of Easton-in-Gordano at Wells; in 1510 the living of Hawkhurst in Kent; in 1517 a canonry and prebend of St. Stephen's, Westminster; in 1518 the prebend of South Newbald, York, and the rectory of Holsworthy, Devonshire. In 1519 he was made precentor of York Cathedral, and finally in 1520 rector of Wigan, Lancashire. He was admitted to priest's orders on the title of the last-mentioned preferment, 22 Dec. 1520 (Tanner). Tanner improbably dates his admission to deacon's orders in 1509. He possibly received them some six years later, when Ammonius wrote to Erasmus (in 1515?) that Linacre 'sacerdotio auctus est' (*Erasmi Epistolæ*, ed. 1521, p. 358; Brewer, *Letters, etc., of Henry VIII*, ii. 136). Linacre doubtless received his earlier preferments while still a layman. There is no evidence that he ever resided at any of the places mentioned, and he resigned several benefices within a few months of their bestowal, probably in favour of an aspirant who had received the promise of the next presentation, and was willing to pay the holder to vacate. Such arrangements for rewarding the favourites of the court or the prelacy without expense to the patron were not uncommon then and not unknown since. From these endowments Linacre derived a great portion of the wealth which he afterwards employed for public purposes.

After receiving priest's orders there is no doubt that Linacre gave up practice and devoted himself to clerical life, his object being, as he states in the dedication of one of his books to Archbishop Warham, to obtain more leisure for literary work. Sir John Cheke

relates that Linacre when advanced in years, taking in hand the New Testament for the first time (though he was a priest), and reading in Matthew vii. the Sermon on the Mount, threw away the volume exclaiming, 'Either this is not the Gospel or we are not Christians' (*De Pronunciatione Græcæ Linguæ*, Basel, 1555, pp. 176, 281). Selden assumes the story to refer only to the prohibition of swearing (*De Synedriis Veterum Ebræorum*, lib. ii. cap. xi. 6).

In 1523 Linacre received his last court appointment, being made, along with Ludovicus Vives, Latin tutor to the Princess Mary, then five years old, and being also charged with the care of the princess's health. Though the appointment must have been a sinecure, it gave occasion for the composition of a Latin grammar, 'Rudimenta Grammatices,' intended for the use of the royal pupil.

In 1524 Linacre's health was evidently breaking, and in June he executed his will, but continued to work at the revision of his work 'De emendata structura,' probably almost on his deathbed. He died on 20 Oct. 1524 of calculus, at the age, as is supposed, of sixty-four, and was buried in the old cathedral of St. Paul's. For more than thirty years no memorial marked his grave; but this neglect was repaired in 1557 by John Caius, who wrote a Latin epitaph, preserved by Dugdale, and printed in Johnson's life. Caius tersely sketches his character thus: 'Fraudes dolosque mire perosus, fidus amicis, omnibus ordinibus juxta carus.'

The foundation of the College of Physicians was mainly due to Linacre's efforts, and was his most important public service. The letters patent constituting the college were granted by Henry VIII on 23 Sept. 1518, on the prayer of the king's physicians, John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, and Ferdinand de Victoria, and three other physicians, and especially of Cardinal Wolsey. They incorporated the above physicians with others of the same faculty, giving them the sole power of licensing to the practice of physic in London and seven miles round, with other privileges which were confirmed by a statute of 14 Henry VIII, and extended to the whole of England. Although other physicians are mentioned, they took no part in the early business of the college, and Linacre's predominance is proved by the facts that he was the first president, and remained so till his death; that the meetings of the college were held in his house in Knightrider Street, of which he conveyed a portion to the college during his lifetime; and that he gave to the college his medical library. Probably also his influence with Wolsey led to the grant being obtained. He has always therefore been honoured as the projector and founder of the college, the plan of which was, according to John Caius, taken from similar institutions in Italy. This great and successful scheme shows Linacre to have been in constructive skill and foresight at least the equal of his contemporary Colet.

Linacre's benefactions to the universities were also of great importance. It was well known in his lifetime that he intended to found a lectureship in medicine at Oxford, and a curious letter of thanks to him from the university is preserved in the Bodleian Library (translated in Johnson's *Life*, p. 269), where this intention is expressly mentioned; but the necessary letters patent authorising the foundation were not obtained till eight days before Linacre's death. By these permission was given to found three lectureships in medicine, two in the university of Oxford, one in Cambridge, to be called Lynacre's Lectures. The large estates applied to the purpose were originally to be held in trust by the Company of Mercers (Rymer, *Fœdera*, London, 1712, xiv. 25; Johnson, *Life*, p. 330); but in the end Sir Thomas More, Tunstall, bishop of London, and two other persons were appointed trustees. No application of the funds was, however, made till the third year of Edward VI, when Tunstall, the only surviving trustee, assigned two lectureships to Merton College, Oxford, and one to St. John's College, Cambridge. It is quite clear that Linacre meant them to be university foundations, but Wood states the reasons for settling the Oxford foundation in Merton to have been the decay of the university in Edward VI's reign, and the special distinction of Merton as a medical college. These appointments gradually sank to the position of college lectureships, and ultimately sinecures held by fellows, till the splendid revival of the foundation in the present Linacre professorship of physiology. At St. John's, Cambridge, the lectureship also came in the end to be a mere sinecure, and, moreover, as we are informed, through imprudent management of the property, the income intended for the reader seems to have been completely lost. Linacre's great schemes for medical teaching in the universities thus fell far short of his design.

It is difficult now to estimate Linacre's skill as a physician, but it was probably considerable. He was honoured with the confidence of the most important persons in church and state, and of the most distinguished scholars. Erasmus speaks highly of his friend's medical services, and the one specimen of his treatment which has been

preserved shows the practical good sense of a family doctor. His advice to William Lily in a grave disorder was an instance of his accurate diagnosis and prognosis. Doubtless he practised well according to the knowledge of his day; but he has left no original observations of his own, which, if relating to the epidemics of his time, might have been of great value. In common, however, with other learned physicians, whom we may call the 'medical humanists,' he did medicine the great service of calling men back to the study of the classical medical writers, in place of the 'Neoterics' and 'Arabists,' who had long been regarded as the fountains of knowledge. The revival of classical medicine, though not without its drawbacks, led immediately to the revival of anatomy, of botany, and of clinical medicine as progressive sciences, and produced results quite comparable to those ascribed to the renascence in other departments of knowledge. Among the medical humanists certainly no one enjoyed a higher reputation than Linacre, or did better service to the cause of learning.

It was, however, as a scholar that he was most highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Erasmus, Budé, Melanchthon, Lascaris, Aldus, Vives, and many more pay him the highest eulogies. Erasmus said that Galen, in Linacre's version, spoke better Latin than he did Greek in the original, and Aristotle in Linacre's Latin had a grace of style hardly equalled in his own tongue. In Greek he was regarded as a prodigy of learning, while rhetoric and dialectic (according to Richard Pace) equally claimed him as their own. Finally, in the language of the time, he was a great philosopher, that is, deeply read in the ancient scientific and medical writers.

Linacre's personal character was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was evidently capable of absolute devotion to a great cause, animated by genuine public spirit, and a boundless zeal for learning. Erasmus is believed to have humorously sketched Linacre in the 'Encomium Moriæ' as an enthusiast in recondite studies, but no mere pedant. He had, it would seem, no enemies.

Linacre's writings fall under two heads, grammar and medicine. His grammatical works were: 1. 'Linacri Progymnasmata Grammatices Vulgaria,' 4to, b.l., no date (1525?); an elementary Latin grammar in English, to which are prefixed Latin verses by Linacre himself, by Thomas More, and by William Lily. The first, the only known specimen of Linacre's metrical composition, are a sort of dedication to the teachers and boys of England. Lily's verses refer to a former edition of the work, published under a false name and much corrupted, but now restored to its pristine purity, and published with the author's name. This is evidently the lost grammar prepared by Linacre for St. Paul's School, but rejected by Colet (see *Erasmi Epistolæ*, ed. Basel, 1521, p. 420). If so, it must have been written about 1512, and probably printed about that time. This work has a considerable resemblance to Colet and Lily's joint production, and may after all have served as the basis of the St. Paul's grammar. A unique copy is in the British Museum. 2. 'Rudimenta Grammatices,' composed for the use of the Princess Mary. The earliest complete copy accessible is 'Rudimenta Grammatices Thomæ Linacri diligenter castigata denuo. Londini in ædibus Pynsonianis,' 4to, roman letter, without date, but in style closely resembling Linacre's translations printed by Pynson about 1523–4. The copy in the British Museum is bound up with another on vellum, which wants the title-page, and was possibly printed earlier. Both contain a dedication to the Princess Mary, then accidence and construction with 'Supplimenta;' the latter might, from internal evidence, have been written by Lily or some one connected with him. This work is essentially the same as No. 1, though somewhat expanded, and it is clear that Linacre took up his earlier grammar and revised it for the use of the princess. This grammar was translated into Latin by Robert Buchanan, and printed at Paris by Robert Etienne in 1533, passing through at least ten editions in France in thirty years. 3. 'De Emendata Structura Latini sermonis libri sex,' London, by Richard Pynson, December 1524, 4to. This labour of many years was issued two months after Linacre's death. The passage in the 'Encomium Moriæ' (ed. Basel, 1521, p. 251), where Erasmus speaks of a sexagenarian scholar and physician who had tortured himself for twenty years in grammatical studies, and only hoped he might live long enough to distinguish rightly the eight parts of speech, evidently alludes to it. It contains no accidence, but rules of construction and syntax, with an immense number of examples from the classics and many Greek quotations. Such a work could not possibly have been intended for a school grammar. It was long regarded as a standard work, and even as late as 1669 was referred to by Milton as 'though very learned, thought not fit to be read in schools' (*Accedence commenc't Grammar*, 1669, preface). Though often reprinted on the continent (Paris, 1527, and frequently also at Basel, Venice, Lyons, &c.), often with a laudatory preface by Me-

lanchthon, no second edition appeared in this country.

Linacre's translations from Greek into Latin, on which his contemporary fame chiefly rested, must have been all made from manuscripts except No. 3, of which the Greek text was printed at Venice in 1500. They were as follows: 1. 'Proclus de Sphæra,' in the collection called 'Astronomici Veteres,' Venice, by Aldus Romanus, 1499, fol., dedicated to Prince Arthur. A letter of William Grocyn to Aldus is also prefixed. 2. 'Galen, De Sanitate tuenda,' Paris, by Rubeus, 1517, fol. Dedicated to Henry VIII. The British Museum has a copy on vellum presented to Cardinal Wolsey, with a manuscript dedication, which is reprinted in Johnson's life of Linacre. At the College of Physicians is a copy with manuscript dedication to Fox, bishop of Winchester, also printed by Johnson. This version was frequently reprinted abroad, and adopted in the collective Latin editions of Galen. 3. 'Galen, Methodus Medendi,' Paris, by Maheu, 1519, fol. Dedicated to Henry VIII, whose presentation copy on vellum is in the British Museum, along with a similar copy containing a manuscript dedicatory letter to Cardinal Wolsey. This work was revised by Budé, who prefixed an extremely eulogistic preface, and was seen through the press by Lupset. Notwithstanding, Linacre before his death made 2225 emendations in it, which were sent to Italy and incorporated in the Venice edition (*Therapeutica*, &c., 4to, 1527) by the editor, Lucas Panetius. It was reprinted in Paris 1526, 8vo; 1530, fol., and many times later, as well as in the collective editions of Galen's works. Linacre dedicated the translation by special command to Henry VIII, and speaks of it as the last of three works, each comprising one of the integral parts of medicine, dedicated to the king. The second of these must have been the 'De Sanitate;' but what the first was is difficult to conjecture, as no other known work of Linacre's answers the description. Either the work never got beyond the stage of manuscript, or the printed edition has entirely perished. 4. 'Galen, De Temperamentis et de Inæquali Intemperie,' printed by Siberch, Cambridge, 1521, 4to. One of the first books printed at Cambridge, and said to be the first printed in England, in which Greek types were used. Reproduced in facsimile, Cambridge, 1881, with introduction and life of Linacre by the present writer. Dedicated to Pope Leo X, from whom Linacre had, through Richard Pace, the king's secretary, and the English envoy at the papal court, solicited some favour, which he here acknowledges (Brewer, *Letters of Henry VIII*, iii. 1204, 1275). (A second edition, 24mo, 1527, is in the British Museum, with no name of printer or place, but possibly printed at London.) 5. 'Galen, De Naturalibus Facultatibus,' Pynson, London, 1523, 4to. Dedicated to Archbishop Warham. 6. 'Galen, De Pulsuum usu. In ædibus pinsonianis,' London, s.a., 4to (1523?). Dedicated to Cardinal Wolsey. The last two appeared in one volume, with 'Galen de Motû Musculorum' translated by N. Leonicenus, and edited by Linacre. Some fragments from Paulus Ægineta, &c., are added in a later edition, Paris, 1528. 7. 'Galen de Symptomatum Differentiis et Causis,' Pynson, London, 1524, 4to. A posthumous publication, with a prefatory notice of Linacre. Besides these, it is known that Linacre contemplated the translation of more if not all of Galen's works, and had also planned, with his friends Grocyn and Latimer, a complete translation of the works of Aristotle. Linacre's own share, or a part of it, we know from Erasmus was actually executed, though never printed. It included several physical treatises of Aristotle. Erasmus speaks also of other completed works laid up in Linacre's desk for the benefit of future students; but they do not seem to have been published, owing to the excessive fastidiousness with which Erasmus reproached him.

A single letter of Linacre's has been preserved. It is partly in Greek, and is addressed to Budé at Paris (*Gul. Budæi Epistolæ*, 4to, Paris, 1520, fol. 7). An interesting manuscript catalogue of William Grocyn's library, compiled by Linacre in his own handwriting, as his friend's executor and legatee, together with his executorship accounts, is preserved at Merton College, Oxford, and has been published by the Oxford Historical Society (*Collectanea*, 2nd ser. 1890, edited by Professor M. Burrows). Grocyn's will was proved by Linacre on 20 July 1522.

Linacre's own will is extant, having been proved on 18 July 1525. Since the bulk of his property and his library had been assigned during his lifetime the bequests are not important, but show that the testator had a brother, sisters, and other relations. The manuscript dedications of special volumes of his works already mentioned are believed to be in his own handwriting, and his autograph occurs in volumes in the library of the College of Physicians, at New College, Oxford, and elsewhere.

A portrait presumed to be that of Linacre is an oil-painting in the possession of the queen attributed (without probability) to Quentin Matsys; a copy is at the College

of Physicians. It has been engraved in Pettigrew's 'Medical Portrait Gallery,' and is reproduced by photography in the Cambridge reprint of the treatise 'De Temperamentis,' 1881.

[Life of Thomas Linacre, by John Noble Johnson, M.D., edited by Robert Graves, London, 1835, 8vo (the only complete memoir, giving most of the original authorities); Bale's Script. Brit. Cat. 1548; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus; Erasmus, Epistolæ, in many passages (some letters referring to Linacre are printed in Brewer's Letters relating to Henry VIII); Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), vol. i. col. 42; Freind's Hist. of Medicine, ii. 400, and App. (with letter from Maittaire), p. 33; Biog. Brit. 1760, v. 2970; Seebohm's Oxford Reformers; J. F. Payne's Introd. to reprint of Linacre's Galen de Temperamentis, Cambridge, 1881; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, i. 12; Knight's Life of Colet, 1724.] J. F. P.

LINCHE or LYNCHE, RICHARD (*fl.* 1596–1601), poet, was the author of: 1. 'The Fountaine of English Fiction, wherein is lively depictured the Images and Statues of the Gods of the Ancients, with their proper and particular Expositions, done out of Italian into English by Richard Linche, gent., for Adam Islip,' 1599, 4to (Brit. Mus.) In this 'strange borne child of idlenesse,' as he calls it, the author takes each of the Latin gods in turn, and then collates from classical writers the passages in which his attributes are described. It is dedicated to Peter 'Dauison, esq.' 2. 'An Historical Treatise of the Travels of Noah into Europe, containing the first inhabitation and peopling thereof. As also a briefe Recapitulation of the Kings, Governors, and Rulers commanding in the same, even untill the first building of Troy by Dardanus. Done into English by Richard Lynche, gent., London, by Adam Islip,' 1601. Dedicated to 'My very good friend, Maister Peter Manwood, Esq.' Both of these so-called translations are interspersed with verses and with tags of Italian. These circumstances, combined with a general similarity of style and colouring, strongly favour the conjecture that Linche is the 'R. L. gentleman' who in 1596 gave to the world 'Diella; certain Sonnets adioyned to the amorous Poeme of Dom Diego and Gineura. London, for Henry Olney,' the publisher of Sidney's 'Apologie for Poetrie.' Heber (*Cat. of Engl. Poetry*, p. 171) describes the volume as of extraordinary rarity; but besides the one in his possession there are copies both in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries; the latter, although dated 1596, bears a different imprint. The printer's dedication is addressed to Lady Ann Glemnham, eldest daughter of Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, and wife of Sir Henry Glemnham or Glemham, knight. Despite the writer's 'immaturity' (to which allusion is made in the preface) the sonnets display some genuine, though ill-sustained inspiration. The story of Dom Diego is taken bodily from the 'Tragicall Discourses' (1567) of Geoffrey Fenton [q. v.] The thirty-eight sonnets alone were reprinted in 1841 at the Beldornie Press for Edward V. Utterson (sixteen copies only), and also in E. Goldsmid's 'Bookworms Garner,' and together with 'Dom Diego' in the seventh volume of Mr. Arber's 'English Garner,' 1883. The whole work was edited in 1877, with introduction and notes, by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, who is convinced of the identity of R. L. with Richard Linche. The attribution of 'Diella' to Richard Lylesse, scholar of King's College, Cambridge, advanced by Messrs. Cooper (*Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 223) has certainly less to recommend it.

Linche may have been the subject of the sonnet which Richard Barnefield addressed to his 'friend, Maister R. L., in praise of Musique and Poetrie,' in 'Poems in Diuers Humors,' 1598. A poem in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices,' entitled 'Being in Love he complaineth,' bears the same signature.

[Dr. Grosart's edit. of Diella, 1877; Add. MS. 24489, f. 104 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Hazlitt's Handbook, 1867, p. 335; Collections and Notes, 1876, p. 257; Ames's Typographical Antiq. ed. Herbert, pp. 1287, 1381; Brydges's Restituta and Censura, vi. 135; Ritson's Bibl. Poet. p. 265; Warton's English Poetry, 1871, iv. 346, 351; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. p. 1363; Cat. of Malone's Books in the Bodleian Library; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

LINCOLN, Earls of. [See Lacy, John de, *d.* 1240, first Earl of the Lacy family; Lacy, Henry de, 1249?–1311, third Earl of the Lacy family; Pole, John de la, 1464?–1487; Clinton, Edward Fiennes de, 1512–1585, first Earl of the Clinton family; Clinton, Henry Fiennes, 1720–1794, ninth Earl of the Clinton family.]

LINCOLN, HUGH of, Saint (1246?–1255). [See Hugh.]

LIND, JAMES, M.D. (1716-1794), physician, born in Scotland in 1716, was on 22 Dec. 1731 registered as an apprentice to George Langlands, a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He became a surgeon in the navy, was at Minorca under Admiral Haddock in 1739, and served for some time on the coast of Guinea as well as in the West Indies, Mediterranean, and Channel. His longest cruise was in the Salisbury, from 10 Aug. to 28 Oct. 1746 (*Treatise on Scurvy*, 2nd ed. p. 5), under the

command of the Hon. George Edgcumbe. He graduated M.D. in the university of Edinburgh, 3 May 1748, his thesis being 'De Morbis Venereis Localibus,' and was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 1 May 1750 (extract from record). From 1748 to 1758 he resided in Edinburgh, and in 1754 published 'A Treatise on the Scurvy.' No physician conversant with scurvy at sea had before written on the subject, and the accounts extant were by seamen or by medical writers who had had scanty opportunities of observation. The importance of the subject was shown by the fact that in the naval war preceding the publication more men died of scurvy than were killed in all the engagements with the French and Spanish fleets. On board Edgcumbe's ship in a cruise of ten weeks in 1746 eighty men out of a complement of 350 were prostrated by scurvy. The occurrence of a single case on board a ship of war would now be considered highly discreditable to the commander, and this important change for the better is attributable mainly to Lind's work. He made experiments as to the utility of several remedies, and decided in favour of oranges and lemons, green food, onions, or, where these were not attainable, lemon juice. He describes the symptoms in detail, and gives excellent directions as to the treatment of convalescents. The interest of the book is somewhat impaired by lengthy quotations from previous writers. It is dedicated to Lord Anson [q. v.], and Lind says that it was the publication of the account of his circumnavigation of the globe, in which seventy-five per cent. of the crews died of scurvy, that led him to think of writing a paper on scurvy for a society of naval surgeons, and that the materials increased to the size of a volume. The book was translated into French, and attracted notice throughout Europe. A second and enlarged edition appeared in 1757, and a third in 1772. The issue of an order by the admiralty to supply the navy with lemon-juice in 1795, two hundred years after it was first known as a specific, and forty years after Lind's 'conclusive evidence of its worth,' supplied Mr. Spencer with an effective illustration of administrative torpor in his 'Study of Sociology' (libr. edit. p. 161; cf. Tweedie, *System of Practical Medicine*, v. 62–9). In May 1754 Lind also published in the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine' a paper on salts of lead, due to the solution of the glaze of earthenware vessels, and in 1757 'An Essay on the most effectual means of Preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy,' dedicated to Edgcumbe, his former commander. This contains the chief conclusions of his first book, with further remarks on the methods of prevention and cure of malarial fevers, and on the varieties of sickness introduced into the navy by pressed men. A second edition appeared in 1762, and a third in 1779, with an additional chapter on gaol fever.

Lind was elected treasurer of the Edinburgh College of Physicians in December 1757, but on 18 May 1758 wrote to resign that office on his appointment as physician to the Naval Hospital at Haslar. He went to live at Haslar in June 1758, and held this appointment for the remainder of his life. In the year of his appointment he read two papers on fevers and infection before the Philosophical and Medical Society of Edinburgh, in which he describes typhus fever in ships, and recommends the smoke of wood and of gunpowder for disinfection on board. These papers were printed in London in 1763. In 1761 he discovered that the steam from salt water was fresh, and gave a demonstration of the fact before the Portsmouth academy, and in May 1762 before the Royal Society in London, also proposing a simple method of supplying ships with fresh water by distillation. In 1768 he published 'An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates,' of which five editions appeared during his life, and a sixth in 1808, and also French and German translations. It contains a summary of the diseases prevalent in each British possession, describes clearly the signs of a malarious region, and gives good general directions as to avoiding tropical diseases. He died at Gosport 13 July 1794.

[Works; information as to records of Royal Coll. of Surgeons of Edinb. from James Robertson, esq., secretary, and as to the records of the Royal Coll. of Phys. of Edinburgh, from Dr. G. A. Gibson, secretary of that college; Gent. Mag. 1794, pt. ii. p. 767; Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General, Washington, U.S.A., vol. viii.; Sir J. Barrow's Life of George, Lord Anson.] N. M.

LIND, JAMES, M.D. (1736–1812), physician, born in Scotland on 17 May 1736, went out as surgeon in an East Indiaman in 1766 and visited China. In 1768 he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, and his inaugural dissertation, 'De Febre Remittente Putrida Paludum quæ grassabatur in Bengaliâ A.D. 1762,' was published at Edinburgh in 1768, 8vo. In 1769 he observed the transit of Venus at Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, and he sent an account of his observations to the Royal Society, in whose 'Transactions' it is printed, with remarks by Nevil Maskelyne, the astronomer royal (*Phil. Trans.* lix. 339). His account of an observation of an eclipse

of the moon made by him at Hawkhill, in a letter to Maskelyne 14 Dec. 1769, was also read before the Royal Society (*ib.* p. 363). On 6 Nov. 1770 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and in 1772 he published a 'Treatise on the Fever of 1762 at Bengal,' translated from his inaugural dissertation. Pennant expresses himself greatly indebted to Lind for the true latitude of Islay, and for a beautiful map of the isle, from which he derived his measurements (*Tour to the Hebrides*, ed. 1790, p. 262). Lind accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Banks [q. v.] on his voyage to Iceland, the expedition setting sail 12 July 1772. A paper by him, on a portable wind-gauge, was read before the Royal Society 11 May 1775, and printed with a letter from him to Colonel Roy, in which he alludes to a wind-gauge sent by him to Sir John Pringle (*Phil. Trans.* lxv. 353). He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London 18 Dec. 1777. About the same time he seems to have settled at Windsor, where he afterwards became physician to the royal household. Whether he obtained much of a private practice is doubtful. 'With his love of Eastern wonders and his taste for tricks, conundrums, and queer things,' says Madame d'Arblay, 'people were afraid of his trying experiments with their constitutions, and thought him a better conjuror than a physician.' When the coffin of Edward IV was opened and examined at Windsor in 1789, Lind made an analysis of the liquid found in it. In 1795 he printed in 12mo, at his private press at Windsor, 'The Genealogy of the Families of Lind and the Montgomeries of Smithson, written by Sir Robert Douglas, Baronet, author of the "History of Scotland."' Charles Knight mentions mysterious little books which Lind printed from characters which he called 'Lindian Ogham,' cut by himself into strange fashions from battered printing-types given to him by Knight's father. Dr. Burney describes Lind as extremely thin—'a mere lath;' and in her 'Diary' Miss Burney (afterwards Madame d'Arblay) refers to his collection of drawings and antiquities, and to his 'fat handsome wife, who is as tall as himself, and about six times as big.' His sweetness of disposition is generally acknowledged. Shelley, when at Eton, became intimate with Lind, of whom he said, 'I owe to that man far, ah! far more than I owe to my father; he loved me, and I shall never forget our long talks, where he breathed the spirit of the kindest tolerance, and the purest wisdom.' On one occasion Lind, according to the doubtful testimony of Hogg, was the means of preventing Shelley from being consigned by his father to a private madhouse. Hogg's further statement that Lind was Shelley's 'Mentor in the art of execrating' his father and George III may safely be rejected, since Lind was devotedly attached to the king. He 'lives in Shelley's verse,' as the old hermit in 'Laon and Cythna' and as Zonoras in the fragment 'Prince Athanase.' He died at the house of his son-in-law, William Burnie, esq., in Russell Square, London, on 17 Oct. 1812. His wife was Ann Elizabeth Mealy.

[Annual Register, xv. 116, 139; Madame d'Arblay's Diary and Letters, ii. 303, 308, iii. 73, 74, 187; D'Arblay's Memoir of Dr Burney, iii. 73, 74; Life and Letters of Mary Granville (Mrs. Delany), vi. 171, 172; Gent. Mag. 1812 ii. 405, 1865 ii. 627; Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, ii. 279, 280; Memoir of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, i. 166; Herald and Genealogist, ii. 63, iii. 384; Dowden's Life of Shelley, i. 33 sq.; Hogg's Life of Shelley, i. 31, 139; Knight's Passages of a Working Life, i. 44; Lysons's Berkshire, 210 *n.*; Nichols's Illustr. Lit. vi. 498; Thomson's Royal Society, App. p. lvi; Weld's Royal Society, ii. 35–7, 108; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

LIND, JOHANNA MARIA, known as Jenny Lind, and afterwards as Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt (1820–1887), vocalist, was born at Stockholm on 6 Oct. 1820. Her father was the son of a lace manufacturer, and her mother, whose maiden name was Anna Maria Fellborg, and who had been married before to Captain Radberg, kept a day-school for girls. From 1821 to 1824 the child was placed in the charge of an organist and parish clerk, some fifteen miles from Stockholm, and after spending the years 1824–8 with her parents, she was again sent away in the latter year to live in the Widows' Home in the town. Here she was heard singing to her cat by the maid of Mlle. Lundberg, a dancer at the opera, who persuaded the mother to allow Jenny to be taught singing. An introduction to Croelius, court secretary and singing-master at the Royal Theatre, led to her being admitted into the school attached to the theatre in 1830. She studied there under Berg, who succeeded Croelius in 1831, and performed in no less than twenty-six parts of different kinds before the date on which she made the discovery that she was fitted for a great operatic career. This was on 7 March 1838, when she first appeared at the Royal Theatre as Agathe in 'Der Freischütz.' Euryanthe and Pamina were added to her repertory in the same year, and in 1839 she sang the whole part of Alice in 'Roberto,' in a por-

tion of which she had already appeared. In this year she left her mother's house, and went to live in the family of Lindblad the composer, where she could pursue her studies in peace. In 1840 her chief new characters were Donna Anna and Lucia; in January of this year she was appointed court singer, and was made a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music. In spite of her enormous success in her native land she felt that her powers could not reach their full development without the guidance of the greatest singing-masters of Europe, and she determined to apply to Manuel Garcia in Paris for instruction. She raised the funds for her journey thither by giving a round of concerts accompanied by her father. Garcia's first opinion of her voice was that it had been worn out by premature work, but it soon became clear to him that when certain uncorrected faults were removed the voice would regain its original beauty. Owing to the industry of the pupil and the skill of the teacher, by June 1842 she had learnt all that any singing-master could teach her. In July of that year the power of her voice was tested by Meyerbeer's wish in the Grand Opéra at Paris. An erroneous report was spread in after years that this so-called 'trial performance' was given in order that she might procure an engagement in Paris, but the fact that she had already signed an agreement with the Stockholm Opera for either one or two years is a sufficient refutation of the rumour. She reached home in August 1842, and appeared on 10 Oct. in 'Norma,' the last part she had sung before leaving Sweden the year before. The most important of her new parts during this period were Valentine in 'Les Huguenots,' the Countess in 'Figaro,' and Amina in 'La Sonnambula.' Her salary for the two seasons after her tuition in Paris was 150*l.* per annum. She was placed under the legal guardianship of Judge H. M. Munthe on 30 Jan. 1843, and in the same year she undertook a professional visit to Finland and another to Copenhagen. In July 1844 she went to Dresden in order to perfect herself in German and to obtain experience in the German operas. Meyerbeer had already approached her on the subject of his opera 'Das Feldlager in Schlesien,' but though the principal part in it was written for her, it was sung, when produced in Berlin on 7 Dec. 1844 for the opening of the new theatre, by another singer. She appeared a week afterwards at Berlin in 'Norma,' and was engaged for six months at a far higher salary than she had yet received. On 5 Jan. 1845 she sang the part written for her by Meyerbeer with great success. In the same year the English manager, Alfred Bunn, went to Berlin in order to secure Mlle. Lind for his next season of English opera at Covent Garden. By great persuasion he actually induced her to sign an agreement, which on consideration she found herself unable to fulfil. The troublesome correspondence which ensued, and the threatening attitude adopted by the disappointed manager, had the effect of keeping her from visiting England for two years, during which time she appeared not only in Berlin, but at Hanover, Hamburg, Altona, and many of the chief cities of Germany. She sang before Queen Victoria at Stolzenfels, shortly after the Beethoven festival at Bonn, and in Denmark gave one of the first of her charitable performances which were so prominent a feature of her later career. In December 1845 she sang at Leipzig, and her friendship with Mendelssohn, which began on this occasion, soon ripened into intimacy. On 22 April 1846 she sang for the first time, again in 'Norma,' at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna, and in the following summer took part in the Niederrheinische Musik-Fest at Aix. In the autumn she was engaged at Darmstadt and Munich, and had already consented to appear in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, then under Lumley's management. In January 1847 she sang during an operatic engagement at Vienna, at two concerts of some historical interest, one given by Robert and Clara Schumann, and the other by Wilhelmina Neruda, then an 'infant prodigy.'

At length by the persuasions and help of Mendelssohn and of Mrs. Grote, her most intimate friend in England, she was induced to set out for England in April 1847. On 4 May she made her first appearance in London in 'Roberto,' and created at once unparalleled enthusiasm. The 'Jenny Lind fever' is a matter of history, and it is quite certain that the adulation of the public has never been more worthily bestowed. Out of the thirty operas in which she took part during her career she appeared in London only in the following: 'Sonnambula,' 'Lucia,' 'Norma,' 'Roberto,' 'Figlia del Reggimento,' 'Figaro,' 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' 'Puritani,' and 'I Masnadieri,' the last an early and unsuccessful attempt of Verdi. Among the many provincial engagements of the autumn of 1847 the most important was the Norwich festival. At Norwich she was the guest of Bishop Stanley, who became one of her most valued friends, and to whose influence her ultimate abandonment of the stage has been generally ascribed. It is almost certain, however, from the evidence of letters written at different times of

her life, that in spite of her wonderful talents as an actress she never felt the theatrical career to be the highest possible for her. After her third season at Her Majesty's she retired from the stage, appearing for the last time in 'Roberto' on 10 May 1849, the closing performance of six which she was induced to give in order to help the manager Lumley out of serious difficulties. The curious experiment tried at one of the six of performing an opera (the 'Flauto Magico') without dresses or scenery was of course a failure, though it gave the audience the opportunity of hearing the great singer in portions at least of the music allotted to various characters.

Among the many appearances both in England and abroad which took place before Mlle. Lind's retirement from the stage, one of the most interesting was the performance of 'Elijah,' given in Exeter Hall on 15 Dec. 1848, in order to raise a fund for the endowment of a scholarship in memory of Mendelssohn, who had died in November of the previous year. Although, as in the case of Meyerbeer's opera, Mlle. Lind was not the first to sing the soprano part, there is no doubt that the composer had her voice in view when he wrote the music, and therefore a peculiar interest attached to the first of many occasions on which she interpreted it. At ten concerts, given between July 1848 and February 1849, for various charitable objects, she succeeded in raising the gigantic sum of 10,500*l.*, and the list of institutions in England and in Sweden which benefited by her charity is a very long one.

A continental tour occupied her during the years 1849–50. In September 1850 she began an American tour under the management of Barnum, and with Benedict as conductor; the tour lasted until the middle of 1852. In May 1851 Benedict was succeeded as conductor by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt of Hamburg, whom Mlle. Lind had first met on the continent in 1849, and to whom she was married at Boston on 5 Feb. 1852. The whole of her earnings in America, amounting to 20,000*l.*, was devoted to founding scholarships and other charities in Sweden. From 1852 to 1855 her home was in Dresden. In 1854 and 1855 she made extensive tours in Germany, Austria, Holland, &c.; and in the last year appeared again at the Lower Rhine Festival at Düsseldorf, where she also sang in 1863 and 1866. In 1855–6 a memorable tour in England, Scotland, and Wales was undertaken in the company of many other distinguished artists, and she first appeared at the Philharmonic Concerts in London in the latter year. On various special occasions from this time forward she appeared in public, as at the Hereford Festival of 1867, and at the production of Mr. Goldschmidt's oratorio 'Ruth' in Hamburg and London (1869). From the foundation of the Bach Choir in 1876 to 1883 she took the keenest interest in its welfare, and gave the ladies of the choir the benefit of her training and superintendence. From 1883 to 1886 she held the post of chief professor of singing at the Royal College of Music. Her last appearance in public was at a concert given for the Railway Servants' Benevolent Fund at the Spa, Malvern, on 23 July 1883. On the naturalisation of Mr. Goldschmidt in 1859 she had become a British subject. She died at Wynds Point, Malvern, after great sufferings, borne with Christian resignation, on 2 Nov. 1887, leaving two sons and a daughter.

It was the charm of her personality, probably quite as much as the glory of her wonderful voice, that won her a position in public estimation which no other singer has attained. Her absolute integrity of life and character, her intellectual vigour, as well as her generosity of disposition, were in strong contrast with the characteristics of too many among her professional companions; and the feeling that she stood apart from so many of her contemporaries may well have caused, or at least fostered, the somewhat intolerant attitude she sometimes took up with regard to certain persons against whom she was prejudiced. It was a very slight blemish on a character of singular beauty formed in adverse circumstances. Her histrionic powers are no doubt to be traced to her long early training in various classes of dramatic art, though her natural instinct must have been very strong. Her voice was a brilliant soprano, extending over two octaves and a sixth, from B below the treble stave to G on the fourth line above it. A minute description of its qualities will be found in one of the most valuable chapters of the memoir by Canon Holland and Mr. Rockstro, and in an appendix many of the cadenzas which she introduced with such consummate skill are given in full (see also Grove's *Dictionary*, ii. 141, and iii. 508, and *Musical Union Record*, 1849, p. 8). The ingenuity and melodic beauty of these show that she was an accomplished musician, for she always invented them herself, and they formed one of the most characteristic of her many attractions, giving special value to her singing of Swedish songs and transcriptions of mazurkas by Chopin.

[Jenny Lind the Artist, by the Rev. Canon Henry Scott Holland and W. S. Rockstro, 1891; Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, i. 608, ii. 140, 310, &c.; private information; personal knowledge.] J. A. F. M.

LIND, JOHN (1737–1781), political writer, born on 13 Aug. 1737, was the only son of the Rev. Charles Lind, D.D. (vicar of West Mersea 1738–48, rector of Wivenhoe 1750–1771, and rector of Paglesham 1752–71, all in Essex), who married a Miss Porter of Winchester, and died 6 March 1771, leaving his livings sequestrated and two penniless daughters. John matriculated on 22 May 1753 at Balliol College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. 1757, M.A. 1761. About 1758 he took deacon's orders in the English church, and a few years later accompanied John Murray on his embassy to Constantinople in the capacity of chaplain, but 'being too agreeable to his Excellency's mistress' was dismissed from his post. Lind then repaired to Warsaw, where he dropped his clerical title and became tutor to Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski. He was soon noticed by King Stanislaus, who elevated him to be governor of an institution for educating four hundred cadets, and dignified him with the title of privy councillor. In 1773 he returned to England with a pension from the king, and added to his income by reading to Prince Czartoriski, the king's uncle; but his resources were crippled by the payment of his father's debts with interest, and by the poverty of his sisters, Mary and Lætitia, who were endeavouring to keep themselves by means of a boarding-school for girls at Colchester. He was well received by Lord North, then prime minister, and was a familiar figure at the card-parties of Mrs. North, wife of the bishop of Winchester. The king of Poland had given him letters of introduction to Lord Mansfield, by whom he was employed to advocate his political views, and through whose management he was admitted at Lincoln's Inn 23 June 1773, and called to the bar in 1776. Among his most intimate friends was Jeremy Bentham, who gave the bride away on Lind's marriage at St. Andrew's, Holborn. It was his desire to enter parliament, and he is said to have aspired to the position of chairman of ways and means, but these hopes were not realised. After some years mainly spent in pamphleteering he died in Lamb's Conduit Street, London, on 12 Jan. 1781, and was buried in Long Ditton churchyard, in Surrey, where a white marble scroll, with a pedantic inscription by Sir Herbert Croft (1751–1816) [q.v.], was placed to his memory on the outside of the north wall of the church. His pension was continued to his widow, and paid regularly until 1794, when 'difficulties and delays' were interposed, but were surmounted by the energy of Bentham, who entered into correspondence with the czar of Russia on the subject. Lind had brought to England a natural daughter, and at his death she and his two sisters were left destitute. Croft thereupon solicited a subscription for them and for the widow, who even before she knew of the continuance of her pension refused to accept it. Elizabeth, another of his sisters, married Captain William Borthwick, of the artillery, and died 2 May 1764, aged 29 (Wright, *Essex*, i. 399).

Lind's style of writing was much praised by Lord Grenville, Bishop Lowth, and Parr, but through 'a want of accuracy' did not satisfy Bentham. His first and most famous publication was 'Letters concerning the Present State of Poland' (anon.), 1773, 2nd ed. 1773, in which he painted in strong colours the iniquity of the partition of that country. His other works were: 2. 'Remarks on the Principal Acts of the Thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain,' vol. i. containing remarks on the acts relating to the colonies, with a plan of reconciliation, 1775. Dr. Parr lauded this volume as 'the ablest book I ever read in defence of the American war. I knew and respected the writer.' Bentham claims the authorship of 'the design to Lind's book on the Colonies,' and adds that through its success Lind was ordered 'to draw up a declaration against the revolted colonies.' This was probably 3. 'An Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress' (anon), 1776. For these works in justification of the American war a pension of 50*l.* a year is said to have been conferred on each of his sisters. 4. 'Three Letters to Dr. Price, containing Remarks on his Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, by a Member of Lincoln's Inn,' 1776. 5. 'Defence of Lord Pigot' (anon.), 1777. For this defence Lind is said to have been paid 500*l.* or 1,000*l.* 6. 'A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Willoughby Bertie, by descent Earl of Abingdon, in which his candid and liberal treatment of the new Earl of Mansfield is fully vindicated' (anon.), 1778. A very satirical reply to Lord Abingdon's attack on Lord Mansfield.

Two papers on ancient monuments and fortifications in Scotland were communicated to the 'Archæologia' (v. 241–66, vi. 87–99) through Lind, and his defence of Bentham's 'Fragment on Government' appeared in the 'Morning Chronicle,' 26 July 1776, and was reproduced in Bentham's 'Works,' i. 258–9. A 'sophistic' reply from Sir James Wright on Lord Bute's action and opinions is said by Horace Walpole to have been written by him. Lind, already an F.S.A., was elected F.R.S. in 1773.

[Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 22; Gent. Mag. 1771 p. 143, 1781 pp. 47, 72, 162–3; Horace Walpole's Last Journals, 1771–83, pp

91, 294; Parr's Works, i. 547; Bibl. Parriana, pp. 373, 409; Bentham's Memoirs (vol. x. of Works), pp. 54–65, 358–9; Morant's Essex, i. 313, 428, ii. 189; Halkett and Laing's Anon. Literature, pp. 121, 1416, 1424, 2152, 2588; Lind Genealogy, by Sir R. Douglas, pp. 4–5; Foster's Noble Families, ii. 792.] W. P. C.

LINDESAY, THOMAS (1656–1724), archbishop of Armagh, son of John Lindesay, vicar of Blandford in Dorset, and reputed to be the last representative of the Lindsays of Kinnettles, was born at Blandford in 1656, and was educated probably at Blandford grammar school, where William Wake, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was his schoolfellow. He was admitted a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, on 12 July 1672; became a scholar in 1673, and fellow in 1679; graduating B.A. in 1676, M.A. 1678, B.D. and D.D. 1693. He was rector of Woolwich from 1692 to 1695, but in June 1693 went to Ireland as chaplain to Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, one of the lords justices of that kingdom. Here he was promoted by the crown (the see of Dublin being vacant) to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 6 Feb. 1693, and on 2 March 1695 he was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, was translated to Raphoe in May 1713, and to the archbishopric of Armagh (as successor to Narcissus Marsh [q. v.]) in January of the next year. Lindesay was a benefactor to his cathedral of Armagh, to which he gave an estate for the maintenance of the choir. His private charity was very great. Swift was among his friends. He died unmarried in Dublin, 13 July 1724, and was buried in the crypt of Christ Church Cathedral. Hearne describes Lindesay as a man of good parts, but little or no learning, and 'of loose life but ready wit' (*Coll.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 187, ii. 49). A portrait was in the palace at Armagh. A sermon preached 'before the Anniversary Meeting of the Dorsetshire Gentlemen in the Church of St. Mary Le Bow, London, on 1 Nov. 1691,' was published (London, 1692).

[Gardiner's Wadham College, p. 296; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, s.n. 'Lyndesay;' Monck Mason's St. Patrick's Cath. Dubl. bk. ii. pp. 213 seq.; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. iii. 23; Mant's Church of Ireland, ii. 299 sq.; Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays, ii. 283–4.] W. R–L.

LINDEWOOD, WILLIAM (*d.* 1446), civilian. [See LYNDEWOOD.]

LINDLEY, JOHN (1799–1865), botanist and horticulturist, was born at Catton, near Norwich, 5 Feb. 1799. His father, George Lindley, an able but unsuccessful nurseryman, was the descendant of a good Yorkshire family. He was the author of 'A Guide to Orchard and Kitchen Gardens,' of which his son issued an edition in 1831. Lindley was sent to Norwich grammar school, then under Dr. Valpy, where he had been preceded by Sir William Jackson Hooker [q. v.] As a boy he was known for his love of plants and the study of antiquities, and on leaving school at sixteen he was at once sent to Belgium as agent for a London seed merchant. On his return he energetically devoted himself to the study of botany, Hooker, then living at Halesworth, being his first scientific acquaintance. At Halesworth Lindley wrote his first work, 'Observations on the Structure of Fruits,' translated from L. C. M. Richard's 'Analyse du Fruit.' This he accomplished at a sitting, working for three days and two nights continuously. It was published in 1819. His father having suffered reverses in business, Lindley made himself responsible for his debts, and after being introduced by Hooker to Sir Joseph Banks, he came to London as assistant librarian to the latter. His 'Rosarum Monographia,' with plates drawn by himself, which was published in 1820, so pleased Charles Lyell of Kinnordy [q. v.], to whom it was dedicated, that he sent Lindley 100*l.*, with which he purchased a microscope and a small herbarium. Banks introduced him to Cattley, who was then wanting an editor for the folio volume of plates of flowers published in 1821 as 'Collectanea Botanica.' In 1820 Lindley was elected a fellow of both the Linnean and Geological Societies. In the next year he issued his monograph of the genus *Digitalis*, illustrated partly by himself and partly by Ferdinand Bauer, and contributed his 'Observations on Pomaceæ' to the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society.' He also seems to have edited at the same time the anonymous volume of Chinese drawings from Cattley's library (1821).

In 1822 he was appointed garden assistant secretary to the Horticultural Society, becoming sole assistant secretary, with duties both in the gardens at Chiswick and in the office in Regent Street, in 1826; and on the resignation of the secretaryship by Sabine in 1830, during a period of financial disaster, it was Lindley, in conjunction with George Bentham [q. v.], who organised at the gardens the very successful series of exhibitions of flowers and fruit, the first flower-shows in the country. On Bentham's resignation in 1841 Lindley, with the title of vice-secretary, did practically the whole work of the society until 1858, when he became a member of council and honorary secretary, posts which he felt obliged to resign at the time of the International Exhibition of 1862.

In 1829 Lindley was chosen the first professor of botany in the university of London (afterwards University College), an office which he held until 1860, when he was made emeritus professor. His lectures, delivered early in the morning, were clear, concise, and profusely illustrated, and attracted large classes. Among the more distinguished of his pupils were W. B. Carpenter, Edwin Lankester, and William Griffith. Lindley prepared diagrams and careful notes for his lectures, which were never formally read. In 1836 he succeeded Gilbert Burnett as lecturer on botany to the Apothecaries' Company at Chelsea, retaining the post until 1853.

It was on behalf of his pupils that many of his chief works were written. He was at all times a constant advocate of the natural as opposed to the Linnean system of classification, but, being engaged in original researches upon structure, he constantly changed his opinions upon questions of affinity, which perhaps lessened his immediate influence as a teacher.

Lindley was frequently consulted by government. Thus, in 1838, he reported on the condition of Kew Gardens, recommending that they should be made over to the nation, and should ultimately become the headquarters of botanical science for the empire. During the potato famine he was sent by Peel to Ireland, and he also advised as to the planting of the island of Ascension. He acted as juror in the exhibition of 1851 for food-products, and although he suffered then from the overwork entailed, he was persuaded in 1862 to take charge of the entire colonial department of the exhibition of that year. He found it necessary to resign his connection with the Horticultural Society, and a subscription was raised for a portrait of him, which was painted by Eddis, and hangs in the rooms of the society.

During the last few years of his life Lindley suffered from gradual softening of the brain, and on 1 Nov. 1865 apoplexy supervened, and he died in the house on Acton Green where he had lived for many years. He was buried in the Acton cemetery.

Lindley married in 1823 the daughter of Anthony Freestone of Southelmham, Suffolk, by whom he had three children. His two daughters assisted him in the illustration of some of his later works. Lindley possessed most extraordinary energy and power of work; method, zeal, and perseverance were his favourite watchwords. He was an enthusiastic member of the volunteer force, though he had lost the sight of one eye in infancy, and in spite of much sedentary work was remarkable for his erect bearing until the last. Hot-tempered and brusque in manner, he was very kind to young men, and incapable of a mean action.

Besides being a corresponding member of many foreign societies, Lindley was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1828, and received its royal medal in 1857, and in 1853 was chosen corresponding member of the French Institute. In addition to the oil portrait by Eddis already mentioned, there is a lithograph, taken in 1838, by J. Graf, in the 'Naturalist,' 1839 (iv. 434), and a later one in the series of honorary members of the Ipswich Museum, by Maguire. His name is commemorated in the genus *Lindleya* of the order *Rosaceæ*. His collection of orchids is preserved in the Kew herbarium, and the remainder of his herbarium at Cambridge.

Lindley planned a 'Genera Plantarum,' but abandoned the scheme on learning that the German botanist, Endlicher, was engaged upon a like work. Among his chief works were almost the whole of the descriptions in Loudon's 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' published between 1822 and 1829; all the botanical articles in the 'Penny Cyclopædia' as far as the letter R; 'Synopsis of the British Flora,' 1829, with editions in 1835 and 1859; 'Introduction to the Natural System of Botany,' 1830, of which the second edition appeared in 1836 as 'A Natural System of Botany;' 'Outlines of Botany,' 1830, and 'Nixus Plantarum,' 1833, revised and combined as 'Key to Structural and Systematic Botany' in 1835, this being again enlarged as 'Elements of Botany' in 1841; 'Outlines of First Principles of Horticulture,' 1832, enlarged into 'The Theory of Horticulture,' 1840, which, though translated into almost every European language, was not very successful in England until expanded in 1842 into 'The Theory and Practice of Horticulture;' 'The Fossil Flora of Great Britain,' in conjunction with William Hutton, 1831–7; most of vol. viii. and the whole of vol. ix. of Sibthorp's 'Flora Græca,' 1835–7; 'Victoria Regia,' 1837, a sumptuous volume, of which only twenty-five copies were printed; 'Ladies' Botany,' 1837–8, two volumes, written in the form of letters; 'Flora Medica,' 1838, followed in 1849 by 'Medical and Œconomical Botany;' the volume 'Botany' in the 'Library of Useful Knowledge,' issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1838; 'School Botany,' 1839; 'Sertum Orchidaceum,' a folio volume, with coloured plates by Miss Drake, completed in 1838; 'The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants,' issued in parts, 1830–40, and partly reissued as 'Folia Orchidacea' between 1852 and 1859; 'Orchidaceæ Lindenianæ,'

1846; 'Pomologia Britannica,' 3 vols. 1841; and his most original and perhaps greatest work, 'The Vegetable Kingdom,' in 1846. Besides assisting Dr. W. T. Brande in his 'Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art,' 1837, and Paxton in his 'Pocket Botanical Dictionary,' 1840, Lindley edited Donn's 'Hortus Cantabrigiensis' in 1823; Herbert's 'History of the Species of Crocus' in 1847; T. Moore's 'Ferns of Great Britain' in 1855; and, in conjunction with Moore, Maunder's 'Treasury of Botany,' 1866. Between 1822 and 1848 he contributed numerous reports to the 'Transactions of the Horticultural Society' upon new plants in their gardens, accompanied by important physiological notes on double flowers, the rate of growth, the action of frost, &c. In 1826 he succeeded Bellenden Ker as editor of the 'Botanical Register;' from 1846 to 1855 he edited the 'Journal of the Horticultural Society;' and in 1841 he was associated with Joseph Paxton and others in founding the 'Gardeners' Chronicle,' of which he was the principal editor until his death. In it he persistently advocated the better education of gardeners, the support of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, and the cheapening of glass as a means towards the popularising of the greenhouse and conservatory.

[Gardeners' Chronicle, 1865, pp. 1058, 1082; The Naturalist, 1839, iv. 434.] G. S. B.

LINDLEY, ROBERT (1776–1855), violoncellist, born 4 March 1776, and baptised 12 April, at Rotherham, Yorkshire, was son, according to the parish register, of Shirley Linley of Masbro'. The father was a proficient performer on the violoncello, and began to teach his son the violin at the age of five, and his own instrument at nine years old. It is extremely improbable that he played in the Margate Theatre when eight years old (*Musical World*, 23 June 1855). This performance, if it took place at all, was possibly after 1792, when he became a pupil of Cervetto, who brought him to the south of England. At the same period Lindley had an engagement at the Brighton Theatre, and while there played before the Prince Regent. In 1794 he succeeded Sperati as principal violoncello at the opera and at all important concerts, and in the following year, or at the end of that year, began an intimacy with Dragonetti, the great double-bass player, which lasted for fifty-two years. They played at the same desk at every orchestral concert of importance, as well as at the opera, and their performance of the accompaniment to the 'recitativo secco' from the figured bass was most elaborate and ingenious. Lindley was probably the greatest violoncellist of his time. His firm hand and brilliant full tone were his chief characteristics. His technical ability and his want of deep artistic sense are illustrated by the story that he would occasionally in private play the first violin part of a quartet, or of a Beethoven trio, on his violoncello. As a composer he was less remarkable. His concertos are described by a contemporary critic as 'peculiar, and suited to every kind of audience,' and his cadenzas are reproached with exaggeration (*Quarterly Musical Review*, vi. 480, vii. 12). His works include some thirty-five solos and duets for his own instrument, a trio for bassoon, viola, and violoncello, or two violas and violoncello, a 'caprice Bohème' for piano, and a handbook for the violoncello, published in the year of his death. In 1822, on the formation of the Royal Academy of Music, he was appointed one of the first professors. In 1826 he played a 'concertante' of his own with his son, William Lindley (1802–1869), a violoncellist of much promise, who was unable to take the position for which he was qualified, owing to extreme nervousness and delicate health. He retired in 1851, and died on 13 June 1855. His daughter married the composer John Barnett.

A portrait of him is stated to have been exhibited soon after his death at Walesby's private gallery of art in Waterloo Place, London.

[Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians, ii. 142–3, iii. 455; Quarterly Musical Review, vi. 482, viii. 165, ix. 301, and references given above; parish register of Rotherham, Yorkshire; Musical World, 23 June and 21 July 1855; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. A. F. M.

LINDON, PATRICK (*d.* 1734), Irish poet, was born in the district called the Fews, co. Armagh, and belonged to the family known in Irish as Mac a Lionduinan. His songs continued to be popular as long as Irish was spoken in the district, and several are extant in manuscript. One addressed to a learned blind man, beginning 'A leannan fire na snadh' (O! true favourite of the learned), is in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 18749), and O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. ccxxii) prints the first lines of six other poems. He died in 1734.

[Addit. MS. 18749, Brit. Mus.; O'Reilly's Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820.] N. M.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, fourth Earl of Crawford (*d.* 1454), surnamed the 'Tiger Earl,' and also 'Earl Beardie,' was the son of David, third earl of Crawford, by his wife Marjory, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, Forfarshire. While master of Crawford he was appointed by the Bene-

dictines of the abbey of Arbroath their chief justiciar, but on account of the expense incurred in supporting his retinue they deposed him, appointing in his place Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharity, nephew of John Ogilvie of Airlie, who was supposed to have an hereditary right to the office. On this the Master of Crawford took forcible possession of the town and abbey, and the Ogilvies resolved on their part to expel him. Learning their approach, the Lindsays drew up in battle array before the gates of the town. Just as the two armies were about to close in battle on 13 June 1445–6, the old Earl of Crawford appeared suddenly between the two lines, endeavouring with voice and gesture to prevent the conflict; but before his intention was properly known he was struck by one of the Ogilvies in the mouth with a spear and mortally wounded. Greatly infuriated by the loss of their chief, the Lindsays impetuously attacked the Ogilvies, and soon routed them with great slaughter, and ravaged and burnt their lands; the feud thus originated was not extinguished for more than a century.

In 1446 Crawford was made hereditary sheriff of Aberdeen, and in 1451 a warden of the marches. He was now one of the most powerful nobles beyond the Tay, and when about this time he entered into a league with William, eighth earl of Douglas [q. v.], and MacDonald of the Isles for mutual defence against all men, James II, recognising that his rule was in serious jeopardy, resolved to thwart their purpose by the murder of Douglas, which was effected at Stirling on 21 Feb. 1452. Crawford thereupon assembled his forces at Brechin, with the view of intercepting the Earl of Huntly, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, on his march southwards to the assistance of the king against the Douglases. At the battle which took place there on 18 May 1452, Crawford, by the treachery of one of his vassals, suffered defeat just as victory seemed to be within his grasp. He fled to his castle of Finhaven. Sentence of forfeiture was passed against him, and the lordship of Brechin and the sheriffship of Aberdeen were transferred to Huntly; but for a time he not only defied these decrees, but revenged himself by ravaging the lands of his enemies, and especially of those who had deserted him in the battle. After the fall of the Douglases he came to see that further resistance was useless, and when the king made a progress through Forfarshire in 1453, he appeared before him in mean array, bareheaded and barefooted, to make his submission. Previously he had taken the precaution to make friends of Huntly and Kennedy, archbishop of St. Andrews, and through their intercession he received a free and full pardon. As, however, the king had sworn to make the highest stone of Finhaven the lowest, he went to the earl's castle and fulfilled his oath by pitching a loose stone from one of the highest battlements to the ground. Six months afterwards the earl died, in 1454, of a hot fever, and was buried in the family vault in Greyfriars Church, Dundee. By his wife, Marjory Dunbar, daughter of Sir David Dunbar, brother of George, earl of March, he had two sons—David Lindsay, fifth earl of Crawford and first duke of Montrose [q. v.], and Sir Alexander Lindsay of Auchtermonzie—and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John, first lord Drummond, and ancestress of Darnley.

[Auchinleck Chron.; Histories of Buchanan, Leslie, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms. Douglas in his Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood (i. 376), confounds the third and fourth earls.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, first Lord Spynie (*d.* 1607), was the fourth son of David, tenth earl of Crawford, by his wife Margaret Beaton, daughter of the cardinal, and was brother of David, eleventh earl of Crawford [q. v.] At an early age he became one of James VI's favourites, and was chosen his vice-chamberlain. According to Moysie, 'being ane great courtier,' he on 2 Nov. 1588 'tuik the gift of the king's guard over the Master of Glamis' head' (*Memoirs*, p. 71). In October of the following year he accompanied the king when he went to Denmark to bring home his bride. Towards the expenses of the expedition he lent a thousand crowns to the king, who promised on his return 'to make him a lord.' On 6 May 1590, therefore, he received a charter of Spynie and other lands belonging to the see of Moray, which were erected into the free barony of Spynie, together with the title of Baron Spynie, which was conferred on him and his heirs and assignees, the creation being confirmed on 4 Nov. following (*ib.* p. 85). The king also used his special influence (see several curious letters by him in Lord Lindsay's *Lives of the Lindsays*) to induce Dame Jean Lyon, daughter of Lord Glamis, and widow first of Sir Robert Douglas, and secondly of Archibald, earl of Angus, to agree to give Lord Spynie her hand in marriage. The royal mediation was ultimately successful, and Lord Spynie, after the marriage, took up his residence at Aberdour, where he lived in great splendour (Row, *History of the Kirk*, p. 170).

Lord Spynie was one of the new members of the privy council, chosen after the recon-

stitution of the council in June 1592. On 15 Aug. following he was accused by Colonel Stewart of having resetted [i.e. harboured] the turbulent Earl of Bothwell [see HEPBURN, FRANCIS STEWART, fifth EARL]. Spynie offered to fight the accused, but this the king would not permit, and after a day had been appointed for the trial, Stewart was committed to Edinburgh (CALDERWOOD, v. 174) or Blackness Castle (MOYSIE, p. 96), and Spynie to Stirling Castle (*ib.*) At the trial the accuser failed to proceed to probation; and when after postponement he again declined to proceed, Spynie was set at liberty. Stewart's accusation had, however, so disturbed the king—who was always in mortal dread of being betrayed to Bothwell—that Spynie never regained his entire confidence. When, on 24 July of the following year, Bothwell made his appearance before the king at Holyrood Palace, Spynie was one of those who interceded for him (CALDERWOOD, v. 256; MOYSIE, p. 103). On 27 Dec. 1593–4 he was denounced for not appearing to answer charges touching 'certain treasonable practices and correspondence' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 114); and on 24 Feb. following proclamation was made against holding intercourse with him and 'other adherents of Bothwell' (*ib.* p. 132). Not long after he made his peace with the king, and on 27 Nov. 1595 was present at a meeting of the privy council (*ib.* p. 234), but their relations were never again quite cordial. On 18 Nov. 1599 he had to promise the council to present Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavie [q.v.], a papal emissary, before the presbytery of Edinburgh, and was ordered to reside where they directed him until he satisfied them in reference to his religion (*ib.* vi. 33). In 1600 'ane greit trouble' fell out between Lord Spynie and the Ogilvies which, though the council did its utmost to settle it, ultimately resulted on 30 Jan. 1602–3 in a night attack by the Master of Ogilvie and his brother on the house of Lord Spynie at Kinblethmont. After blowing up the principal gate with a petard, the assailants searched the house for Lord Spynie and his wife to 'murder them.' Finding they had escaped, the Ogilvies spoiled the mansion of its furniture and plate (*ib.* pp. 519–20). On the revival of the ancient bishopric of Moray in 1605, Spynie, at the request of the king, resigned the temporalities, but the patronage of the living was reserved to the family. While, on 5 June 1607, at the foot of the stair of his lodgings in the High Street of Edinburgh, 'recreating himself after his supper,' Spynie was witness to an encounter between his kinsmen, the Master of Crawford, and the younger Lindsay of Edzell. He endeavoured to interpose to prevent bloodshed and was slain by the young laird of Edzell by 'a pitiful mistake.' The incident, with much distortion of fact, is narrated in the old ballad of 'Lord Spynie.' According to Spotiswood, Spynie's death 'was much regretted for the good parts he had, and the hope his friends conceived that he should have raised again that noble and ancient house of Crawford to the former splendour and dignity' (*History*, Spotiswood Society, 3rd edit. p. 191).

By his wife, Jean Lyon, Spynie had two sons—Alexander Lindsay, second lord [q.v.], and John, who died young—and two daughters: Anne, married to Sir Robert Graham of Invermay, and Margaret, to John Erskine of Dun.

[Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Histories of Calderwood, Spotiswood, and Row; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. v–vi.; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials of Scotland, vol. i.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 517–18; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Jervise's Lands of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER (*d.* 1639), bishop of Dunkeld, was the younger son of John Lindsay of Evelick, Perthshire, member of a younger branch of the Lindsays, earls of Crawford. For some time he was regent in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and on 7 Sept. 1591, he was ordained minister of St. Madoes, Perthshire. When the general assembly in May 1602 resolved to appoint certain of their number to wait on the popish earls to endeavour to convert them to protestantism, Lindsay was one of the two chosen to deal with the Earl of Errol (CALDERWOOD, vi. 116; *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vi. 380). In January 1606–7 he was appointed constant moderator of the presbytery of Perth, but they refused to accept him until 7 March, and various ministers were subsequently prosecuted for continued contumaciousness in the matter (*ib.* vii. 385–390). In October 1607 the bishopric of Dunkeld was bestowed on Lindsay after it had been refused by James Melville. He was a member of the ecclesiastical high commission appointed in 1610 (*ib.* viii. 419). He took part with several other bishops in the coronation of Charles I at Holyrood in 1633. He opposed the introduction of the service-books in 1638 (SPALDING, *Memorialls*, i. 88), but together with other bishops was in the same year deposed by the general assembly, the special accusation against him being that he was avaricious, and that he had been guilty of a variety of ecclesiastical irregularities (for particulars see GORDON, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 145). Thereupon on 7 Dec. he sent to the

assembly 'in write his simple submission' (Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 153), abjuring episcopacy (see *The Recantation and Humble Submission of two Ancient Prelates of the Kingdom of Scotland, subscribed by their own Hand, and sent to the General Assembly; the Bishop of Dunkeld his Recantation, the Bishop of Orkney his Recantation*, 1641). He was deposed from his bishopric, but allowed to retain his parochial charge of St. Madoes. He died in October 1639, aged about seventy-eight. By his wife, Barbara Bruce, who died in October 1626, he had two sons—Alexander, who succeeded to the estate of Evelick, and William, who succeeded to that of Kilspindie—and two daughters: Catherine, married to John Lundie of Lundie, and Helen, to Sir Patrick Hay of Balfour.

[Calderwood's History; Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles (Spalding Club); Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. ii. 660, 837–8; Keith's Scottish Bishops; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays.]

T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, second Lord Spynie (*d.* 1646), was the eldest son of Alexander, first lord Spynie [q.v.], by his wife Jean Lyon. He was still a minor at the time of his father's murder in 1607; but when, in 1609, the trial of his father's murderer was not proceeded with on account of the absence of a prosecutor, a protest was made on his behalf and that of the other infant children that their ultimate right of prosecution should not be invalidated. Spynie, however, after he came of age, agreed to waive his right of prosecution, on Lindsay of Edzell, the murderer, affirming 'by his great aith' that the slaughter was accidental, and undertaking to pay a sum of eight thousand merks, and make over to him and his sister the lands of Garlobank, Perthshire. Edzell, on 7 March 1617, obtained a remission for the slaughter under the great seal.

Spynie was one of the Scottish lords who attended the funeral of James I in Westminster Abbey in 1625 (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 118). On 2 June 1626 he was made commander-in-chief in Scotland for life. Having raised a regiment of three thousand foot for the king of Denmark (*ib.* p. 154), he served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus. In 1628 he threw himself into Stralsund, then held by Sir Alexander Leslie [q.v.] against Wallenstein, and rendered him aid of prime importance, his regiment being chosen to make a sally against an attacking party of the enemy, which drove them back on the main body. After his return to Scotland, his appointment as commander-in-chief was confirmed 28 June 1633.

In the dispute with the covenanters, Spynie supported the king. He joined Montrose at Perth after the battle of Tibbermuir in September 1644 (Spalding, *Memorialls*, ii. 404), and with him on the 14th entered Aberdeen (*ib.* p. 408), but when Montrose two days afterwards vacated the city he was taken prisoner, and finally sent south to Edinburgh (*ib.* pp. 410, 416). He died in March 1646.

He married first, Joanna Douglas, and secondly, Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of George, first earl of Kinnoul [q.v.] By his first wife he had no issue, but by his second he had two sons—Alexander, master of Kinnoul, and George, who succeeded him as third lord—and two daughters: Margaret, married to William Fullarton of Fullarton, and Anne, who died unmarried.

[Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; Balfour's Annals; Spalding's Memorialls; Monro's Expedition with the worthy Scotch Regiment (1637); Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Jervise's Lands of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 518.]

T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, second Lord Balcarres and first Earl of Balcarres (1618–1659), born 6 July 1618, was eldest son of David, first lord Balcarres, son of John Lindsay, lord Menmuir [q.v.], by Lady Sophia Seton, third daughter of Alexander, first earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of Scotland. The first Lord Balcarres, created 27 June 1633, devoted much attention to the study of alchemy and kindred sciences, and left in manuscript several volumes of transcripts and translations from the works of the Rosicrucians. He also possessed keen literary tastes, and was a correspondent of Drummond of Hawthornden and Scot of Scotstarvet. His ecclesiastical sympathies were with the covenanters, and the son was educated at the school of Haddington under the superintendence of David Forret, afterwards a well-known minister of the kirk. Succeeding his father in March 1641, he was one of the noblemen present at the meeting of the estates in July, and served on various committees. In 1643 he was appointed to the command of the troops levied in Fife, Kinross, Aberdeen, and Forfar (Spalding, *Memorialls*, ii. 294). He was at Marston Moor in July 1644. On 26 Feb. 1645 he was sent north with his horse-regiment to Aberdeen to await the arrival of Major-general Baillie from Perth, and he took part in the strategic movements that followed. About the 20th, his regiment while lying near

Coupar Angus, was surprised and routed by men under Forbes of Skellater and Lord Gordon. At Alford on 25 July, his precipitate attack on the enemy caused his regiment to be driven from the field by Lord Gordon before the main battle commenced, but he nevertheless received the thanks of parliament for his 'worthy carriage and good service' (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 295). No better fortune awaited him and Baillie at Kilsyth on 15 Aug., but their disastrous defeat may fairly be attributed to the fact that their counsel was rejected by the committee of estates. Balcarres, who was again in command of the horse, fled to West Lothian, and came that night to Colinton with only ten or twelve horsemen. On 13 July 1646 he was chosen one of the committee of estates. When King Charles intimated his intention of delivering himself up to the Scottish army at Newark, Balcarres was sent by the Scottish parliament to the king to induce him to come to terms with the kirk, but the negotiation proved fruitless (see memorandum in Robert Baillie's *Letters and Journals*, ii. 514–5). On 20 July 1647 the king nominated Balcarres keeper and captain of Edinburgh Castle. He took part in the 'engagement' for the rescue of the king in the following year, thus severing his connection with the covenanting party (see *An Account of any accession the Earl of Balcarres had to the late Engagement: with a Justification of the Letter written by his lordship to the Committee of Estates*, 1649, reprinted in 1833 in *Fragments relating to Scottish History*). Notwithstanding his support of the engagement, he was in July 1649 admitted to parliament (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 413). On 5 July 1650 he was named a commissioner of the exchequer (*ib.* iv. 78), and on the 20th appointed one of the committee for the king's coronation (*ib.* p. 123). He strongly opposed the intolerant attitude of the western covenanters, and proposed that the letter sent them by parliament should not be 'sent as a letter but as ane order' (*ib.* p. 192).

The catastrophe to the covenanting army at Dunbar tended greatly to strengthen the influence of the moderate party, and of this party Balcarres now became the recognised head. On 9 Jan 1651 he was created Earl of Balcarres, and about the same time appointed hereditary governor of Edinburgh Castle. When the king passed south into England, Balcarres was appointed one of a committee of estates for the defence of the northern part of the kingdom. Already he had been obliged to sell his plate for 2,000*l.*, and in the interests of the king he now mortgaged his estates for 6,000*l.* more. After the king's defeat at Worcester in December, Balcarres capitulated at Forres (see 'The Artickells of Capitulatione between Alexander, lord Balcarres, and the English in December 1651' in Balfour's *Annals*, iv. 345–6). In November 1652 he settled with his family at St. Andrews. After the recall of Monck, Balcarres joined the uprising in the highlands under Glencairn; and at the king's special request he shortly afterwards proceeded to France to advise with him as to the methods of rehabilitating the royal cause. In accordance with his recommendation, Middleton was despatched to Scotland, but the coalition was soon broken up by internal discord. In May 1654 Balcarres and Sir Robert Moray were sent to France to give the king an account of affairs in Scotland, and to submit to him certain proposals (see *Proposals submitted to his Majesty King Charles II by the Right Hon. Alex. Earl of Balcarres*, 1654). The chief recommendation of the Scottish royalists was that Charles should land in the highlands and advance southwards: and the king seems to have approved of the recommendation (see *Instructions from his Majesty King Charles II to the Right Hon. Alex. Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres*, 1654), although it was soon discovered that meantime the scheme was not feasible. The estate of Balcarres having been sequestrated, he did not return to Scotland, but continued to reside at the court of Charles. Although the representations of Clarendon on one occasion led to his dismissal, he was soon restored to favour, and he enjoyed much of the exiled king's esteem and confidence. He died at Breda in August 1659, according to Robert Baillie, of grief at the ill success of the rising of that year (*Letters and Journals*, iii. 437). After the Restoration he was buried at Balcarres on 12 June 1668.

According to Richard Baxter, he was 'of excellent learning, judgment, and honesty, none being praised equally with him for learning and understanding in all Scotland' (*Reliquiæ*, pt. i. p. 121); and his wisdom, justice, courage, and piety, are also highly eulogised in a commemorative poem by Cowley. By his wife, Anna Mackenzie, daughter and coheiress of Colin Mackenzie, first earl of Seaforth, who, according to Baxter, had marched with him and lain out of doors with him on the mountains, or as Cowley puts it 'did all his labours and his cares divide,' he had two sons—Charles Lindsay, second earl, and Colin Lindsay [q. v.], third earl, of Balcarres—and three daughters: Anne, who became a nun; Sophia, married to the Hon. Charles Campbell, third son of the ninth Earl of Argyll; and Harriet, married to Sir

Duncan Campbell, baronet of Auchinbreck. In 1671 the Dowager-countess of Balcarres married Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of Argyll [q. v.] who was beheaded in 1685.

[Sir James Balfour's Annals; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Spalding's Memorialls (Spalding Club); Nicolls's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Lamont's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Guthry's Memoirs; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 168; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Jervise's Lands of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, sixth Earl of Balcarres (1752–1825), eldest son of James, fifth earl of Balcarres, by Anne Dalrymple, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castletown, was born on 18 Jan. 1752. His father, the son of Colin Lindsay, third earl [q. v.], commanded a troop of gentlemen on the side of the Pretender at Sheriffmuir, but receiving pardon from the government on the ground of his youth, obtained a commission in the army. Although he specially distinguished himself at the battle of Dettingen on 10 June 1743, George II refused him promotion, on the ground that he had previously 'drawn his sword in the Stuart cause.' He thereupon quitted the army, and in his retirement, besides devoting much attention to the science of agriculture, compiled a family history, which was largely made use of by Douglas for his 'Scottish Peerage,' and by Lord Lindsay for his 'Lives of the Lindsays.' The son, at the age of fifteen, entered the army as ensign in the fifteenth foot then stationed at Gibraltar. After succeeding to the peerage on the death of his father on 20 Feb. 1768, he went to Germany, where he studied for two years at the university of Göttingen. In 1771 he was appointed by purchase captain in the 42nd highlanders, and in 1775 major of the 53rd foot, then under orders to sail for Canada on the outbreak of the American war. In the following year he obtained the command of a battalion of light infantry. At the battle of Ticonderoga on 7 July 1777, though thirteen bullets passed through his clothing, he had the good fortune to receive only a slight wound in the left thigh. At the head of his battalion he stormed the heights of Huberton. On 7 Oct. following, while the position of the army was most critical and dangerous, he, by the death of General Frazer, became brigadier-general. He had strongly fortified his own battalion, in view of possible eventualities, and receiving within his entrenchments the other routed battalions, he was able to frustrate the attack of the American army under General Arnold. On account, however, of the convention made by Burgoyne at Saratoga on 13 Oct., he was compelled to surrender, and did not obtain his liberty till 1779.

While a prisoner in America he had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 24th regiment, and in February 1782 he was raised to the rank of colonel, and made lieutenant-colonel, commanding the second battalion of the 71st foot. In 1784 he was chosen representative peer for Scotland, and the same year made a forcible speech in supporting the bill for the restoration of forfeited estates, which passed on 18 Aug. He was chosen a representative peer at succeeding elections up till his death. On 27 Aug. 1789 he was made colonel of the 63rd foot, retaining the command till his death, and in 1793 he was gazetted major-general. On the outbreak of the war in the latter year he was appointed to the command of the forces in Jersey, and in the following year became governor of Jamaica. There he manifested great energy as well as tact in the suppression in 1795 of a rebellion of the Maroons, and the House of Assembly acknowledged his exceptional services by subscribing seven hundred guineas to present him with a sword. He remained in Jamaica through a period of great difficulty till 1801. In 1798 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1803 was raised to the full rank of general. After his return to England he resided chiefly at Haigh Hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, the inheritance of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick. On being introduced by George III to the American general Arnold, he is said to have exclaimed 'What, the traitor Arnold?' A duel resulted. After Arnold fired Balcarres walked away. 'Why don't you fire, my lord?' exclaimed Arnold. 'Sir,' replied Balcarres over his shoulder, 'I leave you to the executioner.' He died at Haigh Hall on 27 May 1825. On the death of George, twenty-second earl of Crawford, in 1808, he became *de jure* twenty-third Earl of Crawford, but did not claim the title, which by decision of the House of Lords was adjudicated to his son, the seventh Earl of Balcarres, on 11 Aug. 1848.

He had four sons—James, twenty-fourth earl of Crawford; Charles Robert, collector of taxes at Agra, India; and Richard and Edwin who died young—and two daughters: Elizabeth Keith, married to R. E. Heathcote, esq., of Longton Hall, Staffordshire; and Anne, to Robert W. Ramsey of Balgarvie, Fifeshire.

The sixth earl completed the 'Memoirs of the Lindsays' begun by his father, Earl

James. He also left in manuscript 'Anecdotes of a Soldier's Life.' A selection from his correspondence during the Maroon war is published in the appendix to Lord Lindsay's 'Lives of the Lindsays.'

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 174–175; Burke's Peerage; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, SIR ALEXANDER (1785–1872), general, colonel-commandant royal (late Bengal) artillery, son of James Lindsay, was born in 1785, and at the age of nine received an ensigncy in the old 104th (royal Manchester volunteers) regiment of foot, in which he became lieutenant in 1795. The regiment was disbanded in the same year, and Lindsay remained on half-pay as a reduced officer to the end of his long life. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and passed out in 1803, as a cadet for the Bengal artillery, and received his first Indian commission as first lieutenant (on augmentation) 14 Aug. 1804. He became captain on 26 March 1813, major on 30 June 1820, lieutenant-colonel on 1 May 1824, colonel and colonel-commandant on 2 July 1835. He served with the Bengal foot artillery at the siege of Gohud in 1806; at the sieges of Komanur and Gunnowrie and other affairs in Bundelkund in 1807–8. While with the Dinapore division of Ochterlony's army in the Nepâl campaigns of 1814–16, he was very severely wounded at the siege of Harriarpore in 1816, a musket-ball shattering the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, and entering the right hip-joint. He took part, however, in the siege of Hattras in March 1817, and in the operations against the Pindarrees in 1817–18. He was subsequently superintendent of telegraphs between Calcutta and Chunar, and agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Allahabad, until disqualified by promotion. He commanded the artillery of General Morrison's division engaged in Arracan during the first Burmese war. He became a major-general in 1838, lieutenant-general in 1851, general in 1859, was transferred to the royal army as a colonel-commandant with the Bengal artillery in 1860, and was made K.C.B. in 1862. He had the East Indian Company's war medal, with clasps, for Nepâl and Ava. Lindsay married in 1820 the daughter of Captain Donald Mackenzie of Hartfield, Applecross, Rossshire; she died in 1863. Lindsay died at Earlybank, Perth, on 22 Jan. 1872, aged 87.

[Dod's Knightage, 1871; English and Indian Army Lists; Stubbs's Hist. Bengal Artillery (London, 1877), vols. i. ii. chaps. ix. x. xi. xii.; information supplied by the India Office.] H. M. C.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, twenty-fifth EARL OF CRAWFORD and eighth EARL OF BALCARRES (1812–1880), was born at Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, on 16 Oct. 1812. He was eldest son of James Crawford, earl of Crawford and Balcarres, by Maria Margaret Francis Pennington, daughter of John, first baron Muncaster. He was educated at Eton, where he began his career as a book collector, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1833. He spent his life in studious pursuits, in the collection of a magnificent library, and in travel. He became learned in genealogy and history, and when his father laid claim in 1845 to the earldom of Crawford, which was decided in his favour in 1848, Lord Lindsay assisted in preparing the case. In 1850 he assisted in prosecuting the family claim to the dukedom of Montrose, which was, however, not admitted. On 15 Sept. 1869 he succeeded to the earldoms of Crawford and Balcarres. Through life he was sincerely religious, and he devoted his last years to the study of religious history; his sympathy with its artistic side resulted in his best work, 'Sketches of the History of Christian Art.' Crawford's health was not good, and in November 1879 he visited Egypt. The following April he removed to Florence, where he died 13 Dec. 1880. His body was buried in the family vault at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire. On 2 Dec. 1881 it was found that the tomb had been broken open and the corpse stolen. The affair created considerable excitement, and in March 1882 a party of spiritualists unsuccessfully attempted to solve the mystery. On 18 July 1882 the body was found near the rifled tomb by the confession of Charles Suter or Soutar, who was arrested and sentenced to five years' penal servitude as an accessory. It was conveyed to Haigh Hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, and reinterred there. The earl married, 23 July 1846, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general James Lindsay of Balcarres (1793–1855), who was grandson of James, fifth earl of Balcarres. By her he had James Ludovic, the present earl, and five daughters.

The Crawford library, which the earl took many years in bringing together, was housed at Haigh Hall, but at the time of his death he was constructing for it a new building at Dunecht. He endeavoured to make it representative of the literatures of all nations. He always tried to procure the first and the best editions of a book. Much of the cataloguing he did himself. Where he was unable to understand the language, he often had abstracts prepared for his use

by competent scholars. Part of this magnificent collection was sold by Messrs. Sotheby during ten days, beginning 13 June 1887, and included, among other valuable editions of the bible, early romances, &c., the celebrated Mazarin bible, which realised 2,650*l.*, and the 'Biblia Latina,' printed in 1402, which brought 1,025*l.*

Crawford's chief works were: 1. 'Lives of the Lindsays,' privately printed in 1835, published 1840; 2nd ed. 1849, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. 'Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land,' 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th ed. 1852; a popular book of travel advancing theories of religion which he elaborated in later works. 3. 'Letter . . . on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity,' 1841. 4. 'Ballads translated from the German,' privately printed, Wigan, 1841. 5. 'Progression by Antagonism,' 1846. 6. 'Sketches of the History of Christian Art,' 1847, 3 vols.; 2nd ed. 1882. 7. 'Reports of the Montrose Claim,' 1856, 4to. 8. 'Scepticism a Retrogressive Movement in Theology and Philosophy,' 1861. 9. 'The Theory of the English Hexameters,' 1862. 10. 'Memoir of Anna Mackenzie, Countess of Balcarres' (wife of Alexander, first earl of Balcarres), 1868. 11. 'Conservatism: its Principle, Policy, and Practice,' 1868, 8vo. 12. 'Etruscan Inscriptions Analysed . . .,' 1872. 13. 'Argo: the Golden Fleece, a Metrical Tale,' 1876. 14. 'The Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and Shade during Five Hundred Years,' Edinburgh, 1882.

[Times, 15 and 25 Dec. 1880; Athenæum, 25 Dec. 1880; Sutton's Lancashire Authors; Annals of our Time; Works.] W. A. J. A.

LINDSAY, Lady ANNE (1750–1825), authoress of 'Auld Robin Gray.' [See BARNARD.]

LINDSAY, COLIN, third **Earl of Balcarres** (1654?–1722), was the second son of Alexander Lindsay, first earl of Balcarres [q. v.], by his wife, Lady Anna Mackenzie, daughter and coheiress of Colin, first earl of Seaforth. He succeeded to the earldom, while still a child, on the death, at the age of twelve, of his brother Charles, second earl, 15 Oct. 1662. In 1670 at the age of sixteen, he was presented at court by his cousin the Duke of Lauderdale, when Charles II, partly because he conceived a liking for him personally, and partly in recognition of his father's services, gave him command of a select cavalry troop manned by gentlemen in reduced circumstances. Not long afterwards he was married to Mademoiselle Mauritia de Nassau, sister of Lady Arlington and the Countess of Nassau, and daughter of Louis de Nassau, count of Beverwaert and Auverquerque in Holland; but at the ceremony he, by mistake, placed a mourning instead of a wedding ring on the finger of the bride, who took the evil omen so much to heart that she died within a year. After her death he went to sea with the Duke of York, under whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Solebay, 28 May 1672. In 1673 he married Lady Jean Carnegie, eldest daughter of David, earl of Northesk, and thereby incurring the king's displeasure, was forbidden to appear at court. Retiring to the country he occupied his leisure in study. On the death of his wife, six years afterwards, he was permitted to return to court, and on 3 June 1680 was made a privy-councillor and in 1682 sheriff of Fife. Along with Claverhouse he took active measures against the covenanters in Fife, and in January 1685 obtained a commission to hold with him a justiciary court for their trial (Fountainhall, *Hist. Notices*, p. 602).

After the accession of James II Balcarres was, on 3 Sept. 1686, appointed a commissioner of the treasury, and in 1688 was made lord-lieutenant of Fife. So much was he trusted by the king, that when the scheme for the descent of the Prince of Orange became known, the chancellor, Lord Perth, was ordered to rely on his advice and that of the Earl of Cromarty in the measures to be adopted for the defence of Scotland. Lord Melfort, secretary of state, however, who was jealous of Balcarres's influence, rejected his suggested plan of defence as too expensive, and it was determined instead to send the forces then available in Scotland southwards. Balcarres, meanwhile, was sent by the Scottish privy council to England to receive further instructions, and succeeded in reaching London. After the king's return from Faversham. Balcarres, along with Dundee, waited on him on the morning of 17 Nov. in his bedroom at Whitehall. At the request of the king they accompanied him on a walk in the Mall, when, having expressed his final determination to leave the country, he stated that on his arrival in France he would send Balcarres a commission to manage his civil affairs, and Dundee one to command the troops in Scotland. After the flight of the king Balcarres waited on the Prince of Orange, to whom he was previously known through his first wife, the prince's cousin. While expressing his respect for the prince, Balcarres declined to act against the king, whereupon the prince warned him of the danger he ran if he transgressed the law. Along with Dundee, Balcarres was permitted to return to Scotland, and they arrived in Edinburgh about the end of February 1689. The Duke of Gordon was already negotiating

the surrender of the castle, when Balcarres and Dundee waited on him, and persuaded him to hold out till he saw what the convention of estates intended to do (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 24). On the capture of a messenger from Ireland with letters to Balcarres from the king, Balcarres was seized and confined in his own lodging (Letter of Balcarres 27 June 1689 in *Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 92). His request for permission to live in England (*ib.*) was refused, and on account of further compromising letters sent to him by Melfort, he was confined for four months in the common gaol of Edinburgh (*Memoirs*, pp. 37–8). Soon after his release he became connected with the Montgomery plot for James's restoration, and on its discovery in 1690 he left the country. He landed at Hamburg, and while journeying to Holland, through Flanders, was seized by a party of banditti, who, however, agreed to free him on payment of a hundred pistoles, which he succeeded in obtaining from the jesuits at the catholic college of Douay. He proceeded to St. Germains, where he was well received by James, to whom he presented his 'Memoirs touching the Revolution.' On account of the misrepresentations of Melfort and others, he, however, found it necessary, after six months at St. Germains, to leave the court, and went to the south of France. Thence he sent an expostulatory letter to James. Ultimately the exiled king invited him to return; but he deemed acceptance of the invitation injudicious while the old favourites were in power, and after a year's sojourn in France finally settled with his family at Utrecht. Here he made the acquaintance of Bayle, Leclerc, and other learned men.

Ultimately, through the interposition of Carstares and the Duke of Queensberry, who wrote of him pityingly, as an 'instance of the folly of Jacobitism' (*Carstares State Papers*, p. 620), he was permitted towards the close of 1700 to return to Scotland. He was now in greatly impoverished circumstances, and although the Duke of Marlborough, an old friend and companion, obtained for him a rent-charge of 500*l.* a year for ten years upon the crown lands of Orkney, he was compelled by his necessities, before the ten years expired, to sell his rights there. In his extremity he wrote to Queen Anne, asking for the restoration of his pension of 1,000*l.* a year, of which he had been deprived at the revolution, and in all probability some allowance was made him. He was appointed a privy councillor in April 1705, and supported the union with England in 1707. But in 1715 he was unable to resist the invitation to join the Jacobite prince's standard, and he was one of the most zealous of his supporters. On the collapse of the rebellion, it was arranged, owing to the friendly interposition of Argyll and Marlborough, that on his surrendering he should be sent to his own house at Balcarres. He remained a prisoner there under the charge of one dragoon till the indemnity. He spent in retirement there the remainder of his life, finding a solace for his misfortunes in his love of art and letters. He had latterly so recovered his pecuniary position as to be able to purchase several good pictures by the Dutch masters and others, to add considerably to his library, and also to found the village which he named after himself Colinsburgh (Sibbald, *History of Fife*). He died at Balcarres in 1722, and was buried there in the private chapel of the family.

Macky describes him in 1700 as 'a gentleman of very good natural parts,' with 'abundance of application, handsome in his person, very fair, and towards fifty years old' (*Memoirs*, p. 245). Circumstances were adverse to the useful employment of his undoubted abilities, but had the folly and infatuation of James II been less, he might have been successful with Dundee in retrieving the Jacobite cause. His 'Memoirs touching the Revolution in Scotland,' published originally in 1714, reprinted 1754, and again, more correctly by the Bannatyne Club, in 1841, are invaluable as a narrative of the proceedings and negotiations of the supporters of the king in 1688–90.

By his second wife, Lady Jean Carnegie, Balcarres had a daughter Anne, married to Alexander, first earl of Kellie, and afterwards to James, third viscount Kingston. By his third wife, Lady Jean Ker, only daughter of William, earl of Roxburgh, he had a son Colin, lord Cumberland, master of Balcarres, who died unmarried in 1708, and a daughter Margaret, who married John, earl of Wigton. By his fourth wife, Lady Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of James, second earl of Loudoun, he had seven children, of whom four survived him—two sons, Alexander (*d.* 1736), fourth earl of Balcarres, and James, fifth earl, who fought with the Jacobites at Sheriffmuir, and afterwards under George II at Dettingen, and died 20 Feb. 1768, and two daughters, Eleanor, married to the Hon. James Fraser of Lonmay, Aberdeenshire, third son of William, eleventh lord Salton, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

[Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Preface by Lord Lindsay to Balcarres's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Carstares State Papers; Leven and Melville Papers (Bannatyne Club);

Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notices; Napier's Memorials of Viscount Dundee; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 169–71.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, Sir DAVID, first Earl of Crawford (1365?–1407), born between 1360 and 1365, was son of Sir Alexander Lindsay, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Stirling of Glenesk. He succeeded his father in the barony of Glenesk in 1382. He married about 1384 a daughter of Robert II, called in the earliest genealogies Catherine, but by subsequent writers Elizabeth and also Jean. With her he obtained the barony of Strathnairn, Inverness-shire. He is chiefly celebrated for his successful tournament with Lord Welles at London Bridge on 6 May 1390, described in great detail in Wyntoun's 'Cronykil.' When he had Lord Welles at his mercy, instead of slaying him he helped him to rise and presented him to the queen. Afterwards, at the request of Richard II, he remained for three months in England, enjoying the splendid hospitality of the nobles, and engaging with ardour in their sports. Wyntoun also describes a combat some years afterwards between Lindsay and a cateran of the Clan Donichie, who were encountered by the Lindsays and Ogilvies while ravaging Glenisla.

On the death of his cousin-german, Sir James Lindsay, ninth lord of Crawford [q. v.], in 1397, he succeeded to the barony of Crawford, and on 21 April 1398 he was, at a parliament held at Perth, invested with the earldom of Crawford. He is said to have erected after his return from England the chapel of St. Nicholas on a rock at the mouth of the harbour of Dundee (*Genealogy of* 1623 quoted in Lord Lindsay's *Lives*). It was he also who formed the town residence or 'lodging' of the Earls of Crawford in the Nethergate, the south front of which, standing till comparatively recent times, bore the legend 'David, Lord Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.' Crawford had a safe-conduct for a meeting with English commissioners, dated 22 Sept. 1398 (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, ii. 142). It was on this occasion that he made his famous repartee (narrated by Wyntoun) to Sir Harry Percy, who had explained his appearance in armour by saying that it was not for fear of the Scots but of the English horsemen. 'Ah! Sir Harry,' he said, 'you have been more sorely bestead by Scotsmen (alluding to Otterburn) than you have ever been by English horsemen.' On 1 Jan. 1401–1402 Crawford gave a letter of service to Louis, duke of Orleans, and for about three years afterwards seems to have been engaged in enterprises on behalf of France. In February 1405 he addressed a letter to Henry IV of England in reference to the capture of some merchantmen of St. Andrews by the English in violation of a truce. On 5 March 1405–6 he was appointed deputy chamberlain north of the Forth (*Exchequer Rolls*, iii. 613). He died in February 1407 at his castle of Finhaven, which he is said to have founded, and was buried in Greyfriars Church, Dundee.

Crawford erected the church of Lethnot into a prebend of the cathedral of Brechin in 1384 (*Reg. Episc. Brechin.* i. 21), and endowed a chaplainry in its chapel of St. Beternan (Lord Lindsay, *Lives of the Lindsays*). He had four sons: Alexander, his successor, David of Newdosk, Gerard, and possibly Ingelram, bishop of Aberdeen; and two daughters, Marjory, married to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, and Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Keith [q. v.] Marshal of Scotland.

[Wyntoun's Chronicle; Brewer's Scotichronicon; Holinshed's Chronicle; Rotuli Scotiæ; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Jervis's Lands of the Lindsays; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (Wood), i. 375–6; Pedigree of the Lindsays, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, DAVID, fifth Earl of Crawford and first Duke of Montrose (1440?–1495), born about 1440, was eldest son of Alexander Lindsay, fourth earl [q. v.], by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Dunbar. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1454. For some time he was held in captivity by James, earl of Douglas, and on 24 Feb. 1458–9 he gave a grant of certain lands to Herbert Johnstone of Dalibank for abducting him from the earl. During his minority he was placed under the care of his paternal uncle Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, but in February 1459 he became the ward of James, first lord Hamilton (*d.* 1479) [q. v.], on being married to his daughter Elizabeth. Some time before his minority expired he was in 1461 permitted to enter into possession of the barony of Crawford-Lindsay, Lanarkshire. Crawford was one of a commission appointed on 28 Nov. 1465 to meet with the English ambassadors on 4 Dec. following (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iv. entry 1362). On 11 March following he obtained a safe-conduct to pass through the English king's dominions of England or elsewhere for three years (*ib.* 1366), and on 21 Feb. 1466–7 he obtained a safe-conduct for two years to pass between Scotland and England (*ib.* 1368). On 28 Nov.

1468 he obtained a warrant to pass to France, Brittany, Picardy, &c. (*ib.* 1382).

Crawford was one of the jury who sat at the trial of the Boyds in 1469, and after their fall he rose rapidly in wealth and influence. He had on 19 Oct. 1466 obtained a charter of the sheriffdom of Forfar, and on 9 March 1472–3 he received a grant of the third of the lordships of Brechin and Novar for life. In July 1473 he was appointed keeper of Berwick for three years. He was frequently employed on important embassies to England, and on 26 Oct. 1474 acted as proxy for James III at his betrothal to the Princess Cecilia of England. On 6 Dec. of this year he made a new entail of the family estates, settling them on his heirs male for ever. On the rebellion of MacDonald of the Isles in 1476 he was appointed lord high admiral, but MacDonald gave in his submission before it was necessary to proceed against him. In 1480 he was appointed master of the household. He took part in the raid of Lauder in 1482, when the king's favourite Cochrane [see COCHRANE, ROBERT, EARL OF MAR] was hanged over the bridge there. Crawford was not, however, concerned in the further proceedings against the king. In 1483 he was appointed lord chamberlain. To aid in withstanding the designs of Angus and the other malcontent nobles, he was on 11 Jan. 1487–8 appointed joint high justiciary with Huntly of the north of Scotland. After the pacification of Blackness he was, on 18 May 1488, created Duke of Montrose, the first instance of the dignity of duke being conferred on a Scotsman not a member of the royal family. In the battle of Sauchieburn on the 11th of the following June, Montrose was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He received his liberty on a ransom, but was deprived of all his offices. Having obtained the offer of a free pardon from James IV on condition of resigning the hereditary sheriffdom of Angus to Andrew, lord Gray, he finally, while protesting against the transference as illegal, agreed on 6 Nov. 1488 to resign it. He thus escaped the consequences of the act passed on 18 Oct. annulling all grants made by the late king during the eight preceding months. On 19 Sept. 1489 he received a new charter of the dukedom of Montrose for life, and in February 1489–90 was chosen a member of the privy council. He died at Finhaven about Christmas 1495, and was buried in the Greyfriars Church, Dundee. A petition was presented in 1848 to the queen by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, claiming the dukedom of Montrose on the ground that the first patent still held good, inasmuch as it was not specially mentioned as abolished; but the House of Lords on 5 Aug. 1853 decided against the claim. After Crawford's death the lordship of Crawford was, on 21 Jan. 1495–6, bestowed on the Earl of Angus, it being declared forfeited by the Duke of Montrose, on account of his having sold it or part of it without the king's consent (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1424–1513, entry 2298).

By his wife, eldest daughter of James, first lord Hamilton, he had two sons—Alexander, lord Lindsay, and John, master of Crawford, who became sixth earl. The two brothers in 1489 quarrelled and fought, when the elder was mortally wounded. The Duke of Montrose married as his second wife Margaret Carmichael.

[Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, vol. i.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. vol. i.; Histories of Buchanan, Leslie, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Riddell's Abstract of the Crawford Case, 1851; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 376.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY or **LYNDSAY**, SIR DAVID (1490–1555), Scottish poet and Lyon king of arms, was the son of David Lyndsay of the Mount in the parish of Monimail, Fife, and of Garmylton, two miles north of Haddington. At which of his father's seats he was born is uncertain, and so is the place of his school education, which, if in Fife, was probably Cupar; if in Lothian, Haddington. The tenor of his character in after-life perhaps turns the balance in favour of Haddington, the school of John Major, Gavin Douglas, and John Knox, possibly also of William Dunbar and George Buchanan. In 1508–9 the name 'Da Lindesay' occurs next to the name 'Da Betone,' the future cardinal, among the students incorporated as graduates of the college of St. Salvator, which, assuming, as is almost certain, the entry refers to the poet, would give the period between 1505 and 1508 as that of his university studies. In the 'Exchequer Rolls' of 1508, in the list of servants of Queen Margaret, there appears 'Unus vocatus Lyndesay *in averia* [the stable] quondam domini principis,' who received by the king's command 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for his fee and his horses' keep (xiii. 127). If this refers to David Lyndsay, as is probable, it proves that he entered the royal service as equerry to the elder Prince James, one of the sons of James IV, who died in infancy. He was certainly attached to the court before the birth of James V, as the 'Treasurer's Accounts' show he received a quarterly payment of 10*l.* from 1 Nov. 1511 to 2 Aug. 1512. On 12 Oct.

1511 he took part as an actor before James and Margaret Tudor at Holyrood, and 3*l.* 4*s.* was paid for his 'play coat of blue and yellow taffeties.' James V was born on 12 April 1512, and Lyndsay himself relates that he became an usher (hostiarius) to the young prince, an office he continued to hold till June 1522, with a yearly salary of 40*l.* In some of the entries in the treasurer's books he is styled 'Keeper of the kingis gracis person.' When the weird apparition of an old man appeared in St. Michael's Church, Linlithgow, and warned the king against the campaign which ended at Flodden, Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie [q. v.] refers to Lyndsay and John Inglis (the king's marshal), then young men, and special servants to the king, as 'being present beside the king, who thought they might have speired [asked] further tidings of the man.' The historian must have known Lyndsay, but he does not name him as his authority. Buchanan goes further, and says: 'Amongst those who stood next the king was David Lyndsay of the Mount, a man of unsuspected probity and veracity, attached to literature, and during life invariably opposed to falsehood; from whom, unless I had received the story as narrated, vouched of truth, I had omitted to notice it as one of the commonly reported 'fables.' Few ghost stories have had better vouchers. The duties of Lyndsay as attendant on the infant king are described in more than one poem. He carried the prince in his arms, sang and played to him, and amused him by disguising himself as 'the greislie gaist of Gye,' or told fairy tales of 'Red Etin' and 'Gyre Carlyng,' the romances of Tyre, Thebes, and Troy, the deeds of Arthur, and 'the stories of leal lovers.' At a later date, in the 'Complaint of the Papyngo,' he describes the ideal of the instruction of a prince, which he attempted to realise as James grew from boy to manhood. But Gavin Dunbar, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, and not Lyndsay, is described as the king's master, or chief tutor, with John Bellenden, archdeacon of Moray, as his assistant. Lyndsay was only his playfellow.

In 1522 Lyndsay married Janet Douglas, already like himself in the royal service, and described in the records after her marriage as the king's seamstress, receiving 10*l.* a year. Neither Lyndsay's position nor that of his wife indicates that they belonged to the highest rank of the landed gentry. Lyndsay's sympathies were from the first with the people, and his writings show that, while taking part in the life of the court, he did not hesitate to rebuke its vices. He was a personal favourite of the young king, but protested against his immorality and the flattery of his false friends. In June 1526 a revolution placed Angus at the head of the government, nominally carried on in the name of the young king, who was treated as a cipher by the contending parties [see under James V of Scotland]. The royal tutors, Dunbar and Bellenden, as well as Lyndsay, were dismissed. Lyndsay alludes in 'The Complaint' to the 'new rewlaris,' taking

> that young Prince frome the scuilis,
> Quhare he, under obedience,
> Was lernand vertew and science.

When in July 1528 James escaped from the domination of Angus, he promoted the guides of his boyhood, and not later than 1529 Lyndsay was appointed Lyon king of arms, with an annual grant out of the lands of Luthrie in Fife, as his fee, and the honour of knighthood. Henceforth he discharged the double office of head of the College of Heralds and poet laureate of the Scottish court. In the former capacity he took part in several embassies of the reign, while in the latter he expressed with the greatest freedom his views on the reformation of church and state, and became the poet of the Scottish Reformation, as Dunbar had been of the Scottish Renaissance.

The literary production of Lyndsay, like that of Knox, began late. He was already a man of thirty-seven when he wrote, according to Chalmers towards the end of 1528, his first poem 'The Dreme,' but as this was not printed till after his death, by Samuel Jascuy, in Paris, in 1558, the date of composition depends on internal evidence. It cannot have been circulated before the overthrow of Angus in 1528. The reference to the king seems to imply that his boyhood was already past, while the poet says of himself that his youth was now 'nere over blawin.' Laing suggests an emendation to 'lang ower blawin,' which would harmonise better with Lyndsay's own age, but is against the rules of textual criticism. 'The Dreme,' a common form of mediæval poetry, is introduced by an epistle to King James, and a prologue, which represents the poet overcome by Morpheus on a wintry and stormy night, when 'Dame Remembrance' conducts him, like Dante, through earth to the lowest hell, from hell to purgatory, thence to earth, and finally to heaven. His request that he might remain in heaven is refused, and the vision takes a rapid survey of the kingdoms of the earth, closing with a description of Scotland. A reply to the poet's question whence the poverty of Scotland arises is given by 'John the Commounweill,' who attributes it to the robbery and oppres-

sion rife on the borders, in the highlands, and the isles, and the want of justice and policy, which will not be supplied till Scotland is 'gydit'

Be wysedome of ane gude auld prudent kyng.

For the proverb is 'full trew:'

Wo to the realme that hes ower young ane king.

In this poem Lyndsay still expresses his belief in purgatory, and adores the Virgin, while he trusts to the king when he comes of age for the needed reforms in church and state. Next year, 1529, in 'The Complaynt to the King,' he rejoices that he has lived to see the day when the new regent, Angus, and his party have 'trotted over Tweed,' and 'thou [i.e. James V] to no man art subjected.'

In 1530, under cover of 'The Testament and Complaynt of our Soverane Lordis Papyngo,' he denounces with greater boldness the abuses of the court, prelates, and nobles. The 'envoi' indicates that this piece, like his other early poems, was privately circulated, probably in manuscript. In a shorter poem he answers the king's 'Flyting,' in which, under a thin disguise of imitating the coarseness of the royal verses, he rebukes the licentiousness of his master, and exhorts him to a virtuous marriage with 'ane buckler furth of France.' The confession of his own immorality in early life, and regret for its consequences, may have been a rhetorical artifice to enable him to deal the more plainly with the king. In 'The Complaynt of Bagsche, the Kingis auld Hound, to Bawtie, the Kingis best belovit Dog, and his Companions,' composed a few years later, his satire is turned against the courtiers, who during their term of royal favour indulged in violence. Probably under the name of 'Lanceman Lyndsay's Dog,' he praises himself as a loyal and peaceable subject.

In June 1531 Lyndsay went on his first embassy as Lyon king, with Sir John Campbell of Lundy, and David Panter, the king's secretary, to the court of the Emperor Charles V. The embassy, which was appointed by the parliament in the preceding April, obtained a renewal of the alliance between Scotland and the Netherlands for a second term of 100 years. According to the only extant letter of Lyndsay (written from Antwerp on 23 Aug., when he was returning home), the emperor and his sister Margaret, queen of Hungary, then governess of the Netherlands, admitted the envoys to an audience at Brussels on the 6th. He remained in Brussels over seven weeks, to negotiate matters relating to the Scottish merchants, and was able to deny rumours of James V's death which came from England. He drew up a memoir for the king, unfortunately lost, of 'the gret tournament' given in honour of the queen of Hungary's confirmation as regent. During his absence a writ passed the seals in favour of his wife in certain lands on the Mill Hill of Cupar, and as she was confirmed in the conjunct fee of both his estates of Garmylton and the Mount in the same year, and again in 1538 and 1542, the conjecture that their marriage was not happy appears ill founded. Lyndsay was doubtless engaged on embassies in connection with the early projects for the king's marriage. It is certain that in the spring of 1536, when the choice had fallen on Marie de Bourbon, Lyndsay accompanied the Duke of Albany and other envoys, although his name does not appear among the signatories of the treaty of marriage concluded at Cremieux in Dauphiné on 6 March 1536. Probably he remained in France till the arrival of James in person, and took part in the amusements with which his marriage to Madeline, the daughter of the French king, was celebrated in Notre-Dame on 1 Jan. 1537. The lively account of them by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie was perhaps dictated by his clansman, the Lyon king.

When the fragile Madeline died, within forty days of her landing in Scotland, Lyndsay wrote 'The Deploration of the Death of Queen Magdalene,' in which he describes the pageants he had prepared for her reception in Edinburgh. Lyndsay took an active share in the festivities that celebrated, in May 1538, the marriage of James to his second wife, Mary of Guise. When James met her at St. Andrews, at the east end of the gate of the new abbey, there was made for her a high 'triumphand arch be Sir David Lyndsay quha causit ane greyt cloud to cum out of the hevins down aboue the zeit [gate], out of the quhilk cloude cam downe ane fair lady most lyk ane angell, having the keyis of Scotland in hir hand, and delyverit thayme to the queenis grace in signe and taikin that all the harts of Scotlande were opin for receiving of the queen's grace.' He also composed verses for the occasion, 'desyring hir to feir God and to serve him, and to reverence and obey hir husband.' These verses are not preserved, but his 'Justing betwixt James Watson and John Barbour,' two physicians in the king's service, which he composed about the same time, has survived, though it is the poorest of his poems. To the same period probably belongs one of the cleverest of his short satires, 'Ane Supplication directit to the Kingis Grace in contemptioun of Syde Taillis.' Lyndsay, like Knox, was moved to

indignation by the long trains which all ranks of women began to wear, in imitation probably of Mary of Guise.

On the feast of the Epiphany, 6 Jan. 1540, Lyndsay produced, according to Mr. David Laing, the principal of his poems, 'Ane Satyre of the Three Estaits.' It was divided into interludes, an early form of the drama in Scotland, as in England, and was intended for dramatic representation. At least three performances of it are recorded, at Cupar, Linlithgow, and Greenside, then a suburb of Old, now part of New Edinburgh, on the low ground below the west slope of the Calton Hill, where the spectators probably sat. Mr. Chalmers thought the first representation was at Cupar in 1535, but reference is made in it to the battle of Pinky Cleuch, which was fought on 10 Sept. 1547, and Whit-Tuesday is mentioned as falling on 7 June, from which it follows that the Easter when it was played was on 17 April. The true date of the Cupar representation thus seems to belong to 1552. The first representation was probably at Linlithgow on the feast of the Epiphany, 6th Jan. 1540. Sir William Eure, on 26 Jan. of that year, sent to Cromwell notes of the interlude or play which he had received from a spectator, 'a Scotsman of our sort,' i.e. of the English party. The third known representation, that at Greenside, took place in 1554, before the queen regent, when Henry Charteris, the bookseller, who was present, states that it lasted from 'nyne houris afore none till six houris at evin.' In this piece Lyndsay denounced abuses in church and state with great frankness. Sir William Eure in his letter states that after the representation at Linlithgow 'the king did call upon the Bishop of Glasgow, the Chancellor Dunbar, and the other bishops, exhorting them to reform their fashions and manner of living, saying that unless they did so he would send six of the proudest of them to his uncle of England, and as those were ordered, so he would order all the rest that would not amend. The chancellor answered that one word of his Grace's mouth would suffice them to be at his commandment, and the king hastily and angrily answered that he would gladly bestow any words of his mouth that could amend them.' James V, before his French marriage and before Archbishop Beaton had acquired commanding influence over him, was undoubtedly favourable to reform in the church, and he probably encouraged Lyndsay in his attack on the bishops. But it is startling to find that Lyndsay was allowed to exhibit his piece so late as 1540, only two years before the death of the king, and still more to repeat it during the regency of Mary of Guise. Were not Eure's letters conclusive evidence of the date of the representation at Linlithgow, we should be tempted with Chalmers to ascribe the 'Satire' to an earlier date, and to conjecture that it may have been modified in subsequent representations. The complete work, according to the Bannatyne MS., the only extant manuscript version, consisted of eight interludes. The first, 'The Auld Man and his Wyfe,' from its local references, must have been specially written for the representation at Cupar as an advertisement to the play. The second, 'The Temptation of King Humanity by Dame Sensuality,' probably opened the representations at Linlithgow and Greensyde. Two interludes, which do not concern the main plot and may have been sometimes omitted, followed: (3) 'The Puir Man and the Pardoner,' in which the crying evil of the sale of indulgences which had penetrated to Scotland is exposed; (4) 'The Sermon of Folly,' in which there are again allusions to Fife as

> I hard never, in all my lyfe,
> Ane Bischop cam to preich in Fyfe,

proving that it must have been written for a Fife audience. The plot is then resumed in (5) 'The three Vices, i.e. Flattery' ('now come out of France'), 'Deceit, and Falsehood,' which mislead the king; (6) 'Truth and Chastity,' in which those virtues are overcome by the Vices; (7) 'The Parliament of Correction,' from which the 'Satire' took its name of 'The Three Estates,' and where the poet offers his proposals for reform; and finally (8) where 'The Three Vices' are given over to punishment. The first editor was Robert Charteris in 1594; and all recent editors, Chalmers, Pinkerton, Sibbald, and Laing, have allowed themselves great latitude in the arrangement of the poem, as probably Lyndsay himself did in its representations. The number of separate characters represented and the variety of topics treated make the general effect a medley, in which there is much that is commonplace, little that we should now deem poetry, but many pieces of powerful invective, exhorting the king to virtuous government and the people to reformation of the evils in the administration of church and state. A sub-plot is carried through the poem by Common Theft, a borderer, who comes to Fife and steals the Earl of Rothes' hackney and Lord Lyndsay's 'brown jonet,' for which he is executed.

The next composition by Lyndsay was in a different field. 'The Register of Arms of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry' was completed, under his direction as Lyon king, in 1542, but remained unpublished until 1821,

when it was printed from the Advocates' Library MS., acquired with the other collections of Sir James Balfour, and was reprinted in 1878. It was submitted by Balfour on 9 Dec. 1630 to the privy council, was recognised as an authentic register, and is the best source for early Scottish heraldry. The manuscript contains a few additions by later Lyon kings, but their blazonry is very inferior to Lyndsay's.

James V died on 16 Dec. 1542, and two years later Lyndsay was sent to the court of Henry VIII to restore, as was customary, the insignia of the Garter. A letter of Henry VIII, dated Hampton Court, 24 May 1544, acknowledges to the Earl of Arran the receipt of the statutes of the order, along with the collar and garter, brought to him by the Lyon king. On 29 May 1546 Beaton was killed at his castle of St. Andrews, and Lyndsay, whose sympathies were with Norman Leslie [q. v.] and the other perpetrators of the deed, composed a poem, 'The Tragedy of the Cardinal,' shortly after January 1547, in which year it was printed in London, though without date, by John Daye. The tragedy is supposed to be spoken by the cardinal himself, who appears in a vision to the poet. He recounts his life, lamenting his fate, and exhorts both temporal princes and his brethren, the bishops, to be warned by it. The often-quoted lines,

> Although the loon was weill away,
> the deid was foully done,

commonly attributed to Lyndsay, do not occur in this or any of his known poems. The statement that Lyndsay was one of the protestant party who, like Knox, took refuge in the castle of St. Andrews after the murder, is disproved by the record of parliament, which shows that he sat as commissioner for Cupar on 4 Aug. 1546, and on 14 Aug. he was sent to summon the party in the castle for treason, which he did on 17 Dec.; but receiving no answer he departed and told 'the governor he could have no speaking of us' (*State Papers*, Henry VIII, v. 581). In the following spring he took part in the conference in the great kirk of St. Andrews with Henry Balnaves and John Rough, which ended in the call to Knox to preach in public. This is the act in his life which most clearly demonstrated his sympathy with the protestant party; and, taken along with the tendency of his poems, especially those of later date, it renders the elaborate essay of Lord Lindsay (*Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 252–62), to prove he retained a considerable part of the old Roman doctrine, a hopeless attempt. In 1548 he was sent on an embassy to Christian III of Denmark, to ask for ships to protect the coasts of Scotland against the English, and to secure free trade with Denmark for Scottish merchants. He succeeded in the latter, but not in the former object. When at Copenhagen, Lyndsay met John Macalpine, called Machabeus, formerly prior of the Dominicans of Perth, but who embraced the reformed doctrines and became professor of theology in the Danish university. It is a singular fact that Lyndsay's next work, 'Ane Dialog betuix Experience and ane Courteour,' the first edition or form of 'The Monarchy,' claims to have been printed 'at the command and expensis of Doctor Machabeus, in Copenhaven in 1552.' Laing and other bibliographers suppose this to be a fictitious name and place for its publication, and assign it to a well-known printer, John Scot of St. Andrews. It is not, however, impossible that Machabeus may have been at the expense of printing the 'Dialogue,' whose title-page does not state that it was printed, but only that Machabeus lived, at Copenhagen. The remaining works of Lyndsay are 'The Historie and Testament of Squyer Meldrum' (1550?)—the laird of a small estate, Cleish in Fife, who after various adventures in love and war, in the reigns of James IV and James V, became a tainer of Lord Lindsay, and lived in his house at Struthers till his death, when he entrusted the order of his funeral procession to his friend, Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount—and 'The Monarchy' (1554), dedicated to 'James, earl of Arran, our prince and protector,' and his brother, John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews. This work also claims to have been printed at the expense of Dr. Machabeus. It is a long poem, of 6,333 lines, with a secondary title, 'A Dialogue of the Miserabill Estait of this World,' and contains a narrative of the four empires, Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome, which last was succeeded by the papacy. It recalls Knox's sermon on the same subject. The basis of both was a prophetical exposition of Daniel, by Melanchthon, published in German in 1532 under the name of 'John Carion's Chronicle,' which was translated into Latin, and into English in 1550, and became a popular manual of universal history. The papal power was represented as Antichrist, and the temporal power as distracted by war. So that both sun and moon, the pope and the emperor, according to a common similitude of the middle ages, were 'denude of light.' In this work, though tedious from its length, some of Lyndsay's most far-sighted views appear. He advocates the use of the vulgar tongue, not merely for poetry, but for religious services and legal procedure (l. 650 et seq.) He attacks the worship of images (l. 2279 et

seq.), the superstition of pilgrimages (l. 2360 et seq.), the corruption of the court of Rome (l. 4740 et seq.), the rack-rents of the lords and barons (l. 5700–1), the injustice and delays both of the civil (l. 5752) and the ecclesiastical courts (l. 5765), and the extravagant dress of the women (l. 5829 et seq.)

Two shorter pieces, 'Kittie's Confessioun,' a frank satire on the confessional, and 'Ane description of Peder Coffer, having na regard to honestie in these Vocatiouns,' an exposure of pedlars' tricks, are attributed to him by the Bannatyne MS. As that manuscript was written about 1568, the ascription is probably correct, although the poems preserved in it are not always correctly assigned. These poems, however, are quite in Lyndsay's style and exhibit him as an all-round reformer, one of those minds which delight in detecting and denouncing every form of corruption. He last appears as a herald on 16 Jan. 1554, when he held a chapter of heralds for the trial of William Carruthers, a messenger. He died before 18 April 1555, as is proved by a gift of that date, of the casualty of marriage, due by his brother Alexander, which mentions his death. He left no children. His office of Lyon king, after being held by Sir Robert Forman of Luthrie (1555–67) and Sir William Stewart, who was deposed and executed in 1568, was conferred on his youngest brother, Sir David Lyndsay of Rathillet (1568–91), and subsequently on a second Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, son of his brother, Alexander, who resigned in favour of his son-in-law, Sir Jerome Lyndsay of Annatland, in June 1621.

The character of Lyndsay is stamped on his face as it appears in all his works, and on the rude woodcuts prefixed to the quarto edition of his poems published at Paris in 1558, and the Edinburgh edition by Hart in 1634. Unfortunately, no original portrait exists. The description of him by Scott in 'Marmion' is well known.

Lyndsay was a satirist, powerful in invective, fluent in style, and abounding in proverbial philosophy. But his poems were of local, and to a large extent of temporary interest. Yet these very limitations gave them an immediate fame and more extensive currency than the works of any other early Scottish poet, and render them invaluable to students of the time of James V. It passed into a proverb for what was not worth knowing, 'You will not find that in David Lyndsay,' and his writings were at one time in the library of every castle and the shelves of many cottages of Scotland. The Reformation, in achieving which he bore so prominent a part, gave the first shock to this popularity when it passed from the stage of Knox, whose prose frequently reminds us of Lyndsay's verse—invective in its coarseness as well as its power—to the second stages represented by Andrew Melville. To the Calvinist and puritan his plain speech was abhorrent, his drama irreligious, and his satire hardly intelligible. The decay of the use of the Scottish dialect contributed to the decline of his reputation. In the century which followed the union of the kingdoms his poems were less frequently published. In the present century their philological and historical value has secured a renewal of interest in them. Lyndsay occupies an important place in the history of the Scottish dialect and in the history of the British drama. The satire of 'The Three Estates' affords one of the best illustrations of the transition from the mediæval religious miracle play, through the secular masque, the fools' play, and the interludes, to the Elizabethan tragedy and comedy. But in Scotland the Reformation killed the drama, and Lyndsay's satire of the 'Three Estates' remains almost unique, although we know the names of a few other early dramas. Lyndsay's historical position as one of the representative Scottish reformers is secure. It has been doubted whether he personally made the formal change from the Roman to the reformed creed. But this was only because that creed had not been formulated, and was during his life in course of formation. The protest against the papacy, as it then existed, was not uttered more boldly by Luther or by Knox than by Lyndsay. If some traces remain of the faith in which he had been brought up, they are not distinctively Roman. He was as pronounced a reformer of the state as of the church, and gave no quarter to the oppression of the nobles, the abuses of the law, or the vices of the court. He was a reformer before the Reformation, and an advocate for the 'Common Weil' before the word 'Commonwealth' had a place in English speech.

A full bibliography of his works, with facsimiles of the title-pages of the chief editions, is given in Laing's complete edition, Edinburgh, 1879, iii. 222–98. A French printer, Samuel Jascuy, in 1558, reprinted, imperfectly, in Paris, 'The Dialogue,' 'The Complaint of the Papyngo,' 'The Dream,' and 'The Tragedy of the Cardinal,' taking the 'Dialogue' word for word from the later edition of 'The Monarchy' in 1554. This and other early editions which appeared in Paris and London prove the interest at that time taken in Scottish poetry in France and England, and suggest that he had an influence on the cause of reformation in those countries as well as his own. A translation of the 'Dialogue,' through

Latin into Danish, 1591 (Laing's edit. p. 249), indicates that he had a share also in furthering the Scandinavian reformation. Repeated popular editions were published between 1558 and 1776; and later, Pinkerton 1792, Sibbald 1803, Chalmers 1806, and Laing 1870, undertook their republication. The Early English Text Society commenced in 1867, but have not yet completed, an issue of his poems in a revised text.

[Chalmers's and Laing's editions, with Lives of Lyndsay prefixed; Tytler's Life of Lyndsay; Pitscottie's, Buchanan's, and Knox's Histories; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Tytler's Life in his Scots Worthies, and Laing's in his edition of the Poems are the best biographies.]

Æ. M.

LINDSAY, DAVID, eleventh Earl of Crawford (1547?–1607), eldest son of David Lindsay, tenth Earl of Crawford, by Margaret, daughter of Cardinal Beaton, was born about 1547. His grandfather, Alexander, son of David, eighth earl, was known as the 'wicked master of Crawford,' and his father had, by the forfeiture of the master and his issue for the murder of a servant of Lord Glammis, lost his right to the title, which passed to David Lindsay of Edzell, who succeeded as ninth earl. The latter had, however, no issue by his first wife, and adopted the son of the 'wicked master,' who in 1546 was put in fee of the earldom as master of Crawford, and succeeded to the full title on the death of the ninth earl in September 1558. Like his father, the tenth earl acquired an unenviable reputation for lawlessness and violence. In 1559 he obtained a charter annulling the clause in the conveyance of 1546 by which, on failure of his own heirs male, the succession was to pass to the house of Edzell, and assigning it to his heirs female, but on 22 March 1564–5 the charter of 1546 was restored. The tenth earl adhered to the catholic party, and was a consistent supporter of Queen Mary. At her marriage to Darnley he acted as cupbearer, and he took part in the roundabout raid against the Earl of Moray. He was one of the nobles who met at Dumbarton on 29 June 1567 to effect her rescue from Lochleven, and after her escape on 2 May of the following year, joined the association for her defence; but like Huntly and other northern lords he did not arrive in time for the battle of Langside, at which her cause was lost. On 23 July he was denounced by the lords of the congregation as a rebel (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 633), but having on 6 May 1569 signed a bond of allegiance to the young king and the Regent Moray, obtained pardon of all crimes 'since his defection from the king's obedience' (*ib.* p. 662). He died before 1 Nov. 1574, and was buried at Dundee. He had five sons: David, eleventh earl; Sir Henry of Kinfauns, thirteenth earl; Sir John of Ballinscho; Alexander, first lord Spynie [q. v.]; and James, mentioned 12 Oct. 1589 as James, brother-german of the Earl of Crawford (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580–93, entry 1702). This was probably the Sir James Lindsay who acted as intermediary between the pope and King James in 1603–4 (see Gardiner, *History of England*, i. 97, 124, and the authorities there quoted; also *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. x. 81, 351, 413). The tenth earl had also a daughter, Helen, married to Sir David Lindsay, lord Edzell [q. v.]

The eleventh earl, according to the family genealogist, was 'a princely man,' but luxurious and extravagant. He is described as 'in affection French, in religion unsettled' (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, i. 58). On 17 March 1577–8 he became involved in a fray which resulted in the death of his hereditary enemy, the Lord-chancellor Glammis. The two lords being in attendance on the king at Stirling happened with their followers to meet in the school house wynd, opposite the 'Earl of Mar's lodging.' They made way for each other, and ordered their followers to do the same, but the hindmost were, it appears, unable to resist the providential opportunity of coming to blows. In the fray the chancellor was shot dead, and the blame of the murder was assigned by many to Crawford. His skill 'in shooting with a piece' was pointed to as presumptive evidence against him, especially when coupled with the bitterness of the hereditary feud and the well-known lawlessness of his disposition. He was sent a prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but on 14 June was permitted to pass to his house at Cairnie in Fifeshire on giving sureties again to enter into ward on fifteen days' notice (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 705). For his failure to act on this arrangement on 5 March 1579, his sureties, David Lindsay of Edzell and Patrick, lord Lindsay of the Byres were fined (Pitcairn, *Crim. Trials*, pt. i. p. 85), and on 1 Sept. they gave caution in 20,000*l.* for his appearance at the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on 3 Nov. (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 212). According to Sir James Balfour, he was found innocent (*Annals*, i. 364), and on 5 Nov. he signed a band, under pain of 10,000*l.*, not to molest Thomas Lyon of Balduckie, tutor or guardian of the young heir (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 233). Not long afterwards the earl went over to France in company with the Earl of Huntly (Balfour, i. 364), having on 7 Dec. obtained a license to go abroad for three years (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 245). He returned to Scotland

before the last day of February 1581, when he subscribed at the Canongate, Edinburgh, a renewal of the band in reference to the non-molestation of the tutor of Glammis (*ib.* p. 457). On 26 July 1582 he obtained a commission of justiciary (*ib.* p. 501).

Crawford was one of those who, in 1582, assembled at St. Andrews in support of the king after his escape from Ruthven. Shortly afterwards he was chosen master stabler to the king, and, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of Dundee, was made provost of that town (Bowes, *Correspondence*, Surtees Society, p. 585; Calderwood, iii. 731). On Arran's return to power in August of this year he became one of his principal supporters, and at the parliament held on the 22nd, he carried the sword (*ib.* iv. 197). He was one of those who, on 14 Nov., convoyed the young Duke of Lennox from Leith—where he had landed from France—to the king at Kinneil (*ib.* viii. 255). He took part in the trial of the Earl of Gowrie in May 1584, and after the earl's forfeiture, received from the king the barony and regality of Scone and the church lands of Abernethy. With the king and Arran he was seized in the castle of Stirling by the banished lords on 1 Nov., and for a short time was committed to the charge of Lord Hamilton at Kinneil (*Hamilton Papers*, p. 65). He was at the reconciliation banquet at Holyrood House in May 1587, and in the procession on the following day walked arm in arm with his hereditary enemy, the Master of Glammis (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 63; Calderwood, iv. 614), but these ceremonies were without practical effect either on the private feuds or political intrigues of the nobles who took part in them. Having been converted to the catholic faith by the jesuit William Crichton [q. v.] (Letter of Robert Birrel to the Duke of Parma, 25 Jan. 1589, in Calderwood, v 25), he was concerned along with Lord Claud Hamilton [q. v.] and the Earls of Huntly and Errol in a correspondence with Spain in reference to a Spanish invasion of England, and he was also closely associated with other schemes of the catholic nobles. In the spring of 1589 he and Huntly appeared in arms at Perth, and shortly afterwards waylaid the treasurer Glammis, whom for some time they kept in captivity in the north. From Perth they proceeded northwards to the bridge of Dee (*ib.* v. 55), but on the appearance of the king with a greatly inferior force, they disbanded their troops. Crawford delivered himself up at Edinburgh on 20 May, asserting that Huntly had beguiled him into the belief that he had a commission from the king for gathering his forces (*ib.*) He was on the 21st convicted of treason (*ib.* p. 57; Moysie, p. 77), and sentenced to be confined in the castle of St. Andrews during the king's pleasure, but received his release in the following September. Afterwards, according to Douglas (*Peerage of Scotland*), he received a safe-conduct to pass through England into France; and Lord Lindsay (*Lives of the Lindsays*) supposes him to have been absent from Scotland till 1601, but if he ever went to France, he had returned to Scotland by 3 Feb. 1590–1, when he was present at a meeting of the privy council (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 572). His attendance at the council continued during subsequent years, and notices of his feuds with Lord Glammis frequently appear in the 'Register.' He died before 15 Oct. 1607—his son in a council minute of that date is referred to as now Earl of Crawford—at Cupar, Fifeshire, and was buried at Dundee.

He was married first to Lilias, one of 'seven bonnie sisters,' daughters of David, lord Drummond, and secondly to Griselda, daughter of John, fourth earl of Atholl. A manuscript genealogy states that he had by his first wife a son who died young, and according to the old ballad of 'Earl Crawford,' he separated from her on account of a light jest of hers in reference to the paternity of the child. The ballad goes on to recount that she died of grief at the separation, and that the earl died the same night from grief at her loss, but the earl's second marriage disposes of the latter statement. By his second wife he had three children: David, James, and Claude.

In David Lindsay, twelfth Earl of Crawford (*d.* 1621), the prodigality and lawlessness, which had more or less characterised the descendants of the 'wicked master,' reached their climax. On 25 Oct. 1605 he slew, 'under trust,' his kinsman, Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavie [q. v.] On this account he was 'placed at the horn' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vii. 143), but succeeded in eluding capture, owing, it would appear, to the remissness of the privy council, who were on 10 Oct. rebuked by the king (*ib.* p. 541). In revenge of the murder Crawford was, on 5 July 1607, while accompanied by Lord Spynie, attacked by the relatives of Sir Walter, lord Spynie [see Lindsay, Alexander, first Lord Spynie], being slain in the brawl and Crawford wounded. On 10 May 1607–8, Crawford appeared before the council and took the oath of allegiance (*ib.* viii. 59), but was subsequently, on many occasions, proceeded against for his lawless proceedings. Ultimately his relatives, to prevent further alienations of the estates, placed him under surveillance in the castle of Edinburgh, where he died in February 1621. He had by his wife, Lady Jane Ker, a daughter Jean,

who eloped with a public herald—a 'jockey with the horn'—and latterly became a beggar. The earldom passed to his uncle, Sir Henry Lindsay of Kinfauns.

[Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Papers of the Master of Gray (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Register of the Privy Council of Scotland; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 378; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, Sir DAVID, of Edzell, Lord Edzell (1551?–1610), eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, ninth earl of Crawford, by his second wife, Catherine Campbell, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Lorn, was born about 1551. On the death of his father in 1558 he succeeded only to the barony and other estates of Edzell, the earldom of Crawford passing to David Lindsay, son of the 'wicked master' [see under Lindsay, David, eleventh Earl of Crawford]. With his brother, John Lindsay, lord Menmuir [q. v.], he was educated on the continent under the care of John Lawson [q.v.], afterwards colleague of Knox, and in his tastes and accomplishments resembled his brother. 'The sword, the pen, and pruning-hook,' says Lord Lindsay in his 'Lives of the Lindsays,' 'were equally familiar to him; he even anticipated the geologist's hammer, and had at least a taste for architecture and design.' He devoted much attention to the utilisation of the minerals on his estate, and to agricultural improvements.

Edzell was one of those who on 3 May 1578 signed a band in favour of the Earl of Mar as guardian of the young king, James VI (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 691). On 14 June of the same year he appeared as procurator for the sureties of David, eleventh earl of Crawford (*ib.* p. 705; see under Lindsay, David, eleventh Earl). He was knighted at the creation of Esme Stuart as Duke of Lennox in October 1581. On 27 Aug. 1583 a remission was granted to him and others under the great seal for the murder of Campbell of Lundie. On 2 May 1593 he was, under the title of Lord Edzell, admitted a lord of session. His name first appears as a member of the privy council on 16 Nov. 1598 (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 495). For conniving at a fray between his son and the young laird of Pitarrow in the High Street of Edinburgh, 17 June 1605, he was for a short time warded in Dumbarton Castle. In 1607, while seeking to revenge the murder of his relative, Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavie [q.v.], he had the misfortune, at least indirectly, to occasion the death of Lord Spynie [see Lindsay, Alexander, first Lord Spynie]. On 10 Aug. 1609 the privy council fixed 19 Sept. for the trial of him and his son Alexander for the murder, but his prosecutor, David Lindsay, twelfth earl of Crawford [q.v.], having failed to appear, no trial took place (Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, iii. 61). Edzell died on 18 Dec. 1610. By his first wife, Lady Helen Lindsay, daughter of David, tenth earl of Crawford, whom he married without 'tocher or fortune,' he had three sons—Sir David of Edzell, John, and Alexander of Canterland—and a daughter, Margaret, married to David, first earl of Southesk. By his second wife, Isobel Forbes, he left no issue.

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. ii–viii.; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 165–6; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, DAVID (1531?–1613), bishop of Ross, was the son of Robert Lindsay of Kirkton, brother of David ninth Earl of Crawford. During travels in France and Switzerland he imbibed reformation principles, and he was one of the twelve original ministers nominated in July 1560 to the 'chief places in Scotland,' the town assigned him being Leith. He was present in December following at the first meeting of the general assembly of the kirk, and thenceforth was one of its recognised leaders. He was moderator of the assembly which met in February 1568, and subsequently held the same office on five different occasions. He visited Knox on his deathbed in 1572, and at Knox's request, though 'he thought the message hard,' went to the castle of Edinburgh to warn Kirkcaldy of Grange that unless he gave it up he 'should be brought down over the walls of it with shame and hang against the sun' (Calderwood, iii. 234; Knox, *Works*, vi. 657). Lindsay visited Kirkcaldy after his condemnation, and was sent by him to Morton to intercede for his life, being empowered to offer Kirkcaldy's whole estate as a ransom. The intercession having failed, Lindsay, at Kirkcaldy's special request, attended him on the scaffold, and thus, according to Calderwood, became witness of the literal fulfilment of the doom pronounced by Knox (iii. 284). Always inclined to moderate counsels, Lindsay in 1579 took part in the successful mediation between Morton and the dissentient lords. On the arrival shortly afterwards of Esme Stuart, the secret catholic emissary from France, Lindsay, at the king's request was, on account of his know-

ledge of French, appointed by the kirk to attend on him with a view to his conversion to protestantism. By his nominal success, he became the unconscious tool of Stuart in his designs against Morton. After the banishment of those concerned in the Ruthven raid, Lindsay endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of Bowes, the English ambassador, to bring about a reconciliation between the two factions, but his endeavours were unsuccessful. He had gradually won considerable influence with the king, and acquired the reputation of being 'the minister whom the court liked best.' On this account he was in May 1584 selected by the ministers in and around Edinburgh to induce the king to delay his assent, until a meeting of the assembly, to certain acts circumscribing the authority of the kirk; but as he entered the palace gate he was apprehended and lodged in Blackness Castle (CALDERWOOD, iv. 63; *Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 205). Here he had a remarkable dream, recorded at length by Calderwood (iv. 167–8). On the fall of Arran shortly afterwards, he was set at liberty. Lindsay was the only one of the ministers of the kirk—with the exception of the 'king's own minister'—who complied with the request of the king to pray for Queen Mary before her execution.

As chaplain of the king he accompanied him in October 1589 when he set sail for Norway to bring home his bride, Anne of Denmark, and on 23 Nov. he married them at Upsala (Letter from Lindsay in CALDERWOOD, v. 69). He and Robert Bruce crowned them in the abbey kirk, Edinburgh, on 12 May 1590. On the occasion of the baptism of the young prince Henry at Stirling, 23 Aug. 1594, Lindsay delivered a learned speech to the ambassadors in French. He came to Edinburgh from Falkland Palace in 1600 in order to assure the clergy of the truth of the official version of the Gowrie House conspiracy of 5 Aug. 1600. When the clergy declined to order a general service of thanksgiving for the king's deliverance, a service was conducted by Lindsay at the market cross (*ib.* vi. 46), and on the arrival of the king at Leith, 16 Aug., Lindsay also preached a thanksgiving sermon in his own church (*ib.* p. 50). Soon afterwards he received a special mark of royal favour by his promotion on 5 Nov. 1600, in accordance with the act for the establishment of a modified episcopacy, to the new bishopric of Ross. On the 30th he was also admitted a member of the privy council (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vi. 187).

As bishop of Ross Lindsay sat and voted in parliament, but in the assembly of the kirk the new bishoprics were not recognised till November 1602. At that date commissions were appointed for general visitation; Lindsay and the other bishops were sent as commissioners to the districts of which they were bishops, and thus, laments James Melville, 'thair was thrie bishops put in possession of thair bishoprics.' Lindsay was one of those who accompanied James to England, when he set out to take possession of the English throne. On 1 April 1604 he obtained a pension of 200*l.* per annum for life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, p. 93). At the parliament held at Perth in July of this year he was appointed a commissioner for the union with England. He died towards the end of 1613, 'having,' according to his son-in-law, Archbishop Spotiswood, 'attained to fourscore and two or three years.' 'He was,' says the same authority, 'of a placable nature, and greatly favoured of the king, to whom he performed diverse good services, especially in the troubles he had with the church: a man universally beloved and well-esteemed of by all wise men.' His corpse was interred at Leith by his own direction, as desiring to rest along with that people on whom he had taken great pains in his life (*Hist.*, Spotiswood Soc. ed., iii. 220).

By his wife, a daughter of Ramsay of Clattie, he had two sons—Jerome, who was knighted as Sir Jerome Lindsay of Annatland, and appointed Lyon king-at-arms, and who is now represented by a family in Virginia, and David Lindsay (*d.* 1627) [q. v.]—and a daughter, Rachel, who married John Spotiswood, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews.

[Histories of Calderwood, Spotiswood, and Row; Knox's Works; Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); James Melville's Diary; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vol. vi.; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Keith's Scottish Bishops; Scott's Fasti, i. 97–9.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, DAVID (1566?–1627), presbyterian divine, born about 1566, was possibly the son of David Lindsay [q. v.], bishop of Ross. He was educated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, and graduated M.A. in 1586. He was admitted to the charge of Forfar in 1590, to the second charge of St. Andrews on 17 Aug. 1597, to Forgan on 20 May 1606, to South Leith, second charge, on 30 July 1609, and to the first charge in 1613. According to Calderwood, the appointment to Leith was made at the instance of the bishops, and 'notwithstanding the protestation of the parochiners made in the con-

trare' (*History*, vii. 20). He died in January 1627, aged about 61. By his wife, Margaret Hepburn, he had two daughters, Elspeth and Barbara.

Lindsay was the author of 'The Heavenly Chariot laid open,' St. Andrews, 1622; and 'The Godly Man's Journey to Heaven,' London, 1625.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ, i. 99, 104, ii. 394, 429, iii. 761; Calderwood's Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, DAVID (*d.* 1641?), bishop of Edinburgh, was a son of Colonel John Lindsay, laird of Edzell in Forfarshire, and graduated at St. Andrews in 1593. He became master first of Montrose academy, and then in 1597 of Dundee grammar school, holding also from 1599 the ministry of Guthrie parish, and from 1605 of Dundee. Next year, however, he resigned his mastership, while petitioning the town council to 'take consideration of his estate, and that he may have ane sufficient moyan quhairupon he may lieve as ane honest man,' but it was not till 1620 that he obtained a full payment of the augmentation then voted to his stipend. Meanwhile, in 1616 he became a member of the high commission; in 1617 defended at St. Andrews, before James VI, some theses 'upon the power of kings and princes,' and in 1618 supported the 'king's articles' at Perth assembly. He advanced similar arguments in his 'Reasons of a Pastor's Resolution touching the reverend receiving of the Holy Communion,' London, 1619, 12mo, and 'A true Narration of the Proceedings at Perth,' London, 1621, 4to. Nevertheless, according to Wodrow, he acknowledged that there was 'neither reason, scripture, nor antiquity for kneeling, but to avert the king's wrath thought it best to yield.' He was rewarded with the bishopric of Brechin, being consecrated at St. Andrews on 23 Nov. 1619. In 1633 he crowned Charles I at Holyrood. He lived on at Dundee until 1634, when he was translated to Edinburgh, and made one of the lords of exchequer. On 23 July 1637, the Sunday appointed for the introduction of the new service book, he was present at both the services in the Great Kirk of St. Giles. Both times he was pelted as he left the church, and in the afternoon there arose a great clamour in the streets, and the cry was 'Kill the traitour!' The Earl of Roxburghe took him up in his coach, but stones were cast at it, and some of them hit Lindsay so that with great difficulty he reached his lodgings at Holyrood. The anonymous author of 'A breefe and true Relation of the Broyle,' &c., first printed as an appendix to Rothes' 'Relation' (Bannatyne Club, 1830), is the sole authority for crediting Lindsay with displaying the most shameful pusillanimity on this occasion. Deposed and excommunicated by the Glasgow general assembly in 1638, 'he retired,' says Mr. Lippe, 'to England, and died there in 1641.' Such is not, however, Wodrow's statement, and Jervise places his death between 1638 and 1640, as in the latter year his son John, by his wife Katherine Ramsay of Bamff, Perthshire, was served heir to him in the estate of Dunkeny.

[Wodrow's Biographical Collections, ed. by the Rev. Robert Lippe (New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1890); A. Maxwell's Hist. of Old Dundee (Edinb. 1884); Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. vol. iii. pt. ii.; Lives of the Lindsays; A. Jervise's Land of the Lindsays; Keith's Scottish Bishops, p. 167.] F. H. G.

LINDSAY, GEORGE, third Lord Spynie (*d.* 1671), was the second son of Alexander, second lord Spynie [q. v.], by his second wife, Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of George, first earl of Kinnoul. He succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1646. Like his father he was a staunch supporter of Charles I. He opposed the surrender of the king to the English (Guthry, *Memoirs*, p. 238), and as colonel of the Stirling and Clackmannan horse took part in the 'engagement' for the rescue of the king from the English in 1648. On 20 Dec. 1650 he was appointed one of the colonels of horse for Forfarshire (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 211). Being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, he was on 16 Sept. committed to the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651, p. 432). He was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace in 1654, and on 5 May forfaulted at the Market Cross of Edinburgh (Nicoll, *Diary*, p. 125), but was reinstated in his possessions at the Restoration, and on the death of Ludovic Lindsay, sixteenth earl of Crawford [q. v.], in 1666, was served his heir, and became the chief representative of the Lindsays. He died without issue before December 1671, when the title, being limited to heirs male, became dormant.

[Sir James Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Guthry's Memoirs; Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser., Cromwellian Period; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 518.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, Sir JAMES, ninth Lord of Crawford, Lanarkshire (*d.* 1396), was the only son of Sir James Lindsay, eighth lord of Crawford, by his cousin Egidia, daughter of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and

sister of Robert II. The first known proprietor of Crawford was William Lindsay of Ercildoun (*d. circa* 1200), justiciary of Lothian 1189–98, and a party to the treaty of 1174. By his wife Marjory, daughter of Henry, prince of Scotland, and sister of William the Lion, he had three sons, Sir David of Crawford (*d.* 1214), justiciary of Lothian, Sir Walter of Lamberton, and William of Luffness. Sir David married Aleonora de Limesay, coheiress of the barons of Wolverley. His son, also named Sir David, and also in 1235 justiciary of Lothian, was on his death in 1241 succeeded by his brother Sir Gerard, on whose death in 1249 the estates passed to his sister Alice de Lindsay, wife of Sir Henry Prinkeney of Northamptonshire. In 1297 the Scottish estates, including Crawford, were bestowed by the Scottish nation on Sir Alexander de Lindsay of Luffness (*fl.* 1283–1309), great-grandson of William de Lindsay of Luffness; grandson of Sir David Lindsay, lord of Brenwevil and the Byres, justiciary of Lothian 1242–9, and a party to the treaty of 1244; and son of Sir David, who was chamberlain of Scotland in 1255, and is supposed to have died in the crusades in 1268. Sir Alexander was also high chamberlain of Scotland under Alexander III. He was one of the barons who in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I, but soon afterwards joined Wallace. On 9 July 1297 he, however, swore fealty to Edward (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. entry 909), and at the same time became surety for Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick (*ib.* entry 910). On 31 Aug. 1298 he received the lands of James, late steward of Scotland (*Documents illustrative of the Hist. of Scotland*, ed. Stevenson, ii. 161). Subsequently he, however, again joined the patriotic party, and he was one of those excepted by Edward in 1304–5 from the general pardon then proclaimed. He was one of the barons who in the convention of 1309 acknowledged Robert Bruce as sovereign. His son Sir David, described by Wyntoun as 'true and of steadfast fay,' was prisoner in the castle of Devizes from April 1308 (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iii. 188) to November 1314 (*ib.* p. 402), when he was exchanged. Sir David was one of the nobles who in 1320 signed the letter to the pope asserting the independence of Scotland. In 1346 he was appointed keeper of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1349 and again in 1351 he was sent as commissioner to England to treat for the ransom of David I. By his wife Mary, coheiress of the Abernethies, he had four sons: David, killed at the battle of Durham in 1346; Sir James, eighth lord of Crawford; Sir William of Byres; and Sir Alexander, father of Sir David, first earl of Crawford [q. v.]

Sir James, ninth lord of Crawford, probably succeeded his father in 1357. He was present at the coronation of Robert II at Stirling, 26 March 1371. By this king he was made sheriff of Lanark and also justiciary north of the Forth. In 1371 and also in 1381 he was a commissioner to treat with England. On 4 Nov. 1381 (*Exchequer Rolls*, iii. 657), not 1382 or 1383, as stated by different chroniclers, he, from jealousy of his influence with the king, slew Sir John Lyon of Glammis—a deed which originated an enduring feud between the Lyons and the Lindsays. Lindsay fled into exile, during which he made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, but ultimately, through the intervention of the Earls of Douglas and March, he was in 1383 recalled and pardoned. In the same year he accompanied the Earls of Moray and Douglas in an expedition into England.

With other Lindsays Sir James fought under the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Otterburn, 19 Aug. 1388, and, as recorded by Froissart, was one of those who discovered Douglas when he lay dying of his wounds. Lindsay is probably the 'lorde of Bowghan in armure bryght' of the old ballad on the battle of Otterburn, and is mentioned in the 'Scotichronicon' as 'Lord of Crawford and Buchan.' His adventures after the battle are recorded at length by Froissart. He had a personal encounter with Sir Matthew Redman, governor of Berwick, who after his sword had been struck out of his hand yielded himself prisoner to Lindsay, and giving his word to return to Edinburgh by St. Michael's day was allowed to proceed to Newcastle. During the same night Sir James and his squire lost their way on the heath, and on the following morning rode unawares into the midst of an English force under the Bishop of Durham, in the belief that they were friends, and were taken prisoners. Subsequently it was agreed that he should be exchanged for Sir Matthew Redman, and although intimation was sent by the king from Cambridge not to release him until further authority was given (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iv. entry 384), he was finally set at liberty.

During his absence Robert de Keith had quarrelled with Lindsay's wife, who was his aunt, and had besieged her in her castle of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. Accordingly in 1395 Lindsay attacked and defeated Keith. Not long after Lindsay was sent with the Earl of Moray to settle the differences between the Clans Chattan and Kay, when it was

finally arranged, as recorded by Wyntoun, and described in Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth,' that the dispute should be decided by a combat of thirty picked men from each clan before the king on the North Inch of Perth. Lindsay died some time before 22 April 1396 (*Exchequer Rolls*, iii. 386). Lindsay in 1392 founded a convent of Trinity Friars, Dundee, which subsequently became a hospital for decayed burgesses.

By his wife, Margaret Keith, daughter of Sir William Keith [q. v.], great marischal of Scotland, he left two daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Colville, and Euphemia, to Sir John Herries of Terregles. As he had no male issue, the barony of Crawford passed to his cousin-german, Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, first earl of Crawford [q. v.]

[Chronicles of Fordun, Wyntoun, and Froissart; Rymer's Fœdera; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vols. ii. and iii.; Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Crawfurd's Officers of State, p. 301; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 373–4; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, JOHN (*d.* 1335), bishop of Glasgow, belonged to the family of the Lindsays of Lambertoun in Berwickshire, and was descended from Sir Walter de Lindsay (*d.* 1222), second son of William Lindsay of Crawford, justiciary of Scotland under William the Lion. He was the son of Walter Lindsay of Lambertoun, and his name first appears as witness to one of the charters, dated about 1275, and preserved in the chartulary of Paisley. There is some doubt as to the exact date when he became bishop of Glasgow, and several writers have placed him, apparently in error, before Bishop John Wiseheart. The see was vacant at Christmas 1321, and most probably Lindsay was then appointed bishop. By a bull dated at Avignon 15 March 1323, Pope John XXII confirmed Lindsay in his office as bishop of Glasgow, reserving the post which Lindsay had formerly occupied as a prebendary in Glasgow Cathedral for one of the Italian favourites at the papal court. No sooner had the bishop been installed than Robert I directed him to bestow his vacant office upon the king's clerk, Walter de Twynam, and Lindsay acceded to this request, while protesting that his action should not prejudice the rights of the pope. There are numerous charters in existence to prove that Lindsay was bishop of Glasgow from 1325 till the death of Robert I in 1329, one of the most important, dated 4 March 1327–8, being the confirmation by the king to the burgh of Dundee of the burghal privileges enjoyed from the time of William the Lion. He at first supported the claim of his relative, Edward Balliol, to the throne, but ultimately returned to his allegiance to the house of Bruce.

The year and method of Lindsay's death have been disputed. It is stated that 'in 1335, returning from Flanders to Scotland with two ships, aboard which were 250 Scots, [he] was attacked at sea by a superior fleet of English, commanded by the Earls of Sarum and Huntingdon. The Scots vessels, being overpowered by numbers, were taken after an obstinate fight, in which many of both sides were killed, and the bishop, being mortally wounded in the head, immediately expired.' Another account of this incident gives the date as 1337, and states that the bishop died of grief caused by the loss of his countrymen, and was buried at Wytsande. But he undoubtedly died in 1335, for the see was vacant in that year, and the sheriff of Dumfries rendered an account of the lands belonging to the late bishop in that county in 1335–6.

[Lives of the Lindsays; Gordon's Scotichronicon, i. 491–3; Hailes's Annals; Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iii.; Registrum Mag. Sig.; Origines Paroch. Scot.] A. H. M.

LINDSAY, JOHN, fifth Lord Lindsay (*d.* 1563), of the Byres, Haddingtonshire, was the eldest son of John, master of Lindsay, styled Sir John Lindsay of Pitcruvie, Fifeshire, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Lundie or Lundin of Balgonie, Fifeshire. The Lindsays of the Byres were descended from William, son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford (*d.* 1355?) [cf. art. Lindsay, Sir James, ninth Lord Crawford (*d.* 1396)]. Sir John Lindsay of the Byres (*d.* 1479) was created a lord of parliament in 1445, and from 1457 to 1466 was justiciary of Scotland beyond the Forth. David, second lord Lindsay (*d.* 1492), fought on the side of James III at Sauchieburn, 9 June 1488, and it was on his 'grey courser' that the king is said to have escaped from the battle (Pitscottie, p. 219). He was succeeded in turn by his brothers John (*d.* 1497), and by Patrick (*d.* 1526), who fought at Flodden in 1513, and was one of the guardians of James V. The fifth lord succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the fourth Lord Lindsay, and in the same year was made sheriff of Fife (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 605). About this time his support of Lennox in an attempt to rescue the young king from Angus exposed him to the wrath of the Douglases, but by giving 'largely of his lands and gear,' to them, he, according to Pitscottie, escaped 'that envy for the present time' (*Chronicles*, p. 330). On 27 June 1532 he was named an extraordinary

lord of session, and in this capacity took part in the condemnation of Sir John Borthwick for heresy in 1540 and of Sir John Hamilton of Finnart for treason in the same year. He was present at the death of James V at Falkland in 1542 (*ib.* p. 622), and after the arrest of Cardinal Beaton was one of the four 'indifferent noblemen' to whom the custody of the infant princess Mary was on 15 March 1543 committed by parliament (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 415). Although ultimately his sympathies were with the reformed party, the fifth Lord Lindsay, unlike his son, was not a vehement partisan. It was chiefly owing to his mediations that a battle was avoided at Cupar Muir on 13 June 1559 between the forces of the queen-regent and those of the lords of the congregation (Pitscottie, pp. 537–45). On the adoption of a reformed confession of faith by parliament in August 1560, Randolph records that 'the old Lord of Lyndsay, as grave and godly a man as ever I sawe, sayd I have lived manie yeares: I am the oldeste in this companye of my sorte; now that yet hath pleased God to lett me see this daye . . . I will say with Simeon, *Nunc dimittis*' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1560–1, entry 434, quoted in full in Knox, *Works*, vi. 177). With other lords Lindsay subscribed the 'Book of Discipline,' 17 Jan. 1561.

Lindsay died about 17 Dec. 1563 (Letter of Randolph to Cecil, 21 Dec. 1563; *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1563, entry 1523, in which he states that Lindsay died within the last four days).

During the lifetime of the fifth lord the estates of the family were considerably increased by grants under the great seal (see *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* passim). By his wife Helen Stewart, said to be a daughter of the Earl of Atholl, he had three sons—Patrick, sixth lord [q. v.]; John, who died in France; and Norman, ancestor of the Lindsays of Kilquhiss—and six daughters: Isabel, married to Norman Leslie [q. v.]; Catherine, to Thomas Myreton of Cambo; Margaret, to David Beaton of Melgund, son of Cardinal Beaton; Janet, wife first of Henry, Master of Sinclair, and secondly of Sir George Douglas; Helen, wife of Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Kinnear of Kinnear.

[Knox's Works, ed. Laing; Lindsay of Pitscottie's Chronicles; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser. reign of Elizabeth; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 385; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 32–4; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Pedigree of the Lindsays, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, JOHN, Lord Menmuir (1552–1598), secretary of state in Scotland, born in 1552, was second son of David, ninth earl of Crawford, by his wife Catherine Campbell, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Lorn. Along with his brother David Lindsay, lord Edzell [q. v.], he was sent under the care of James Lawson [q. v.], afterwards colleague of Knox, to complete his education on the continent. Scarcely, however, had they removed to Paris when the conflicts between catholics and Huguenots compelled them to flee to Dieppe, everything being left behind but the clothes on their backs (for particulars see Lord Lindsay, *Lives of the Lindsays*). From Dieppe they shortly afterwards crossed over to England and passed to the university of Cambridge. From a paper in the Haigh muniment room it would appear John Lindsay subsequently returned to prosecute his studies in Paris. While yet a child, the livings of Menmuir, Lethnot, and Lochlee, which were in the gift of the Edzell family, were settled upon him, and though he never took orders he was usually designated 'Parson of Menmuir.' Under a writ of the privy seal, 11 July 1576, various teinds or tithes were also settled upon him, as well as a pension of 200*l.* out of the bishopric of St. Andrews, and he moreover received the small estate of Drumcairn, Forfarshire. Having adopted the profession of law, he was on 5 July 1581 appointed a lord of session under the title Lord Menmuir. In 1586 he purchased the lands of Balcarres, Balniell, Pitcorthie, and others in the county of Fife, which on 10 June 1592 were united into a free barony in his favour. In 1595 he erected the mansion of Balcarres, which he made his principal residence.

Menmuir in 1587 was employed in framing several important acts relating to the constitution of parliament, including acts regarding the form and order of parliament and the voting of the barons. In April 1588, and again in April 1589, he was appointed one of a commission to inquire into disorders in the university of St. Andrews (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 266, 371). In November of the latter year he began to sit as a member of the privy council (*ib.* p. 436). From this time he rapidly acquired, chiefly on account of his financial ability, a position of great political influence. On 14 Oct. 1591 he was appointed one of the queen's four master stabularies, or managers of her revenues, and in the following June the king, on account of his great skill in the discovery of precious metals, made him master of minerals for life (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iii. 558). The special purpose of the appointment was to aid him in the exploration of the gold mines on Craw-

ford Muir, but the result of the exploration was disappointing. In July 1593 he was named one of a special council for the management of the queen's revenues (*ib.* iv. 26), and in January 1595 he was chosen one of the eight commissioners of the exchequer, known as octavians. He was reputed the ablest financier of the eight; and to enable him better to discharge his duties, he was in March appointed lord keeper of the privy seal, and on 28 May secretary of state for life.

Besides conducting important negotiations with foreign powers, Menmuir was one of the chief advisers of the king in his policy for establishing episcopacy. In 1596 he drew up 'a platt' or scheme for the planting of kirks throughout Scotland with perpetual local stipends. The scheme (printed in James Melville's *Diary*, pp. 223–9, and in Calderwood's *History*, v. 420–33) also provided for the representation of each presbytery in parliament by a commissioner. According to Calderwood, the 'platt' was thought the 'best and most exact that ever was devised or set down,' and would have been gladly received by the kirk but for an attempt to modify it by an act of the estates passed in August. On account of this interference, he adds, Menmuir 'gave it over as a thing not like to be done in his day' (*ib.* p. 433). Shortly afterwards his lenient attitude towards the catholic nobles brought him into collision with the kirk. He was with the king when besieged in the Tolbooth on 17 Dec. 1596, and in a pasquil delivered at Holyrood House on 10 Jan., he was attacked as a 'plain mocker of religion.' The intolerant attitude of the kirk only confirmed the king in his purpose to set up episcopacy, and it was to Menmuir that he had chiefly recourse in the contrivance of methods to effect his purpose. Menmuir drew up the fifty-five 'questions' to be submitted to the general assembly which met at Perth on 28 Feb. 1596–7 (printed in Calderwood, v. 584–97), the ultimate result, according to Calderwood, being to bring in unawares 'the Trojan horse of the episcopacy covered with caveats that the danger might not be seen.' On 4 March 1596–7 Menmuir was appointed ambassador to France for obtaining discharge of certain customs and imports (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 369). It was his intention during the visit to Paris to undergo an operation for the stone, but the increase of the malady prevented him from making the journey, and on account of rapidly failing health he, in February 1597–8, resigned the office of secretary of state. He died at Balcarres, Fifeshire, 3 Sept. 1598, and in accordance with his will he was buried in the parish kirk of Kilconquhar under 'his awen seat.'

By his first wife, Marion, daughter of Alexander Guthrie, town clerk of Edinburgh, and widow of David Borthwick [q. v.] of Lokhill, lord advocate, he had two sons—John, lord Menmuir, who died unmarried in January 1601, and David, first lord Balcarres—and three daughters: Catherine, married first to Sir John Lindsay of Woodhead, and secondly to John Brown of Fordel; Margaret, to Sir John Strachan of Thornton; and Janet, to Sir David Auchmutie of Auchmutie. By his second wife, Jane, relict of Sir James Forrester of Corstorphine, and John Campbell of Calder, he had no issue.

Menmuir, no less by his character than his abilities, won the esteem both of political allies and opponents. Few, if any, of his contemporaries possessed such multifarious accomplishments. Besides Latin, he had a good knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish. His style is marked by incisiveness and vigour; and according to Scot of Scotstarvet and Sir William Alexander, earl of Stirling, he was a master of the art of epigrams. He preeminently excelled as a financier, but his legal acquirements were more than mediocre, while his abilities as a legislator were strikingly exhibited in connection especially with the enactments relating to the kirk. A reference by the Master of Gray (*Gray Papers*, Bannatyne Club, p. 84) to a manuscript by him, 'De Jure Anglicano,' indicates also that he was a learned as well as a practical lawyer. His scientific acquirements were evidenced both by his knowledge of mineralogy and the ingenuity of his mechanical appliances in connection with mining. The library which he collected is a further proof of the width of his culture; while his historical and antiquarian tastes also led him to make an extensive collection of state papers and other documents. These relate chiefly to the reign of Mary of Lorraine. The collection was in 1712 presented to the Advocates' Library by Colin, third earl of Balcarres [q. v.] (see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. p. 126). Several of the more important of these have been printed among other documents in various historical collections. A number of Menmuir's own letters are included in Maidment's 'Letters and State Papers during the Reign of King James VI' (Abbotsford Club).

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. iv–v.; Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; James Melville's Diary; Sibbald's Hist. of Fife; Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 176–9; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 173; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Pedigree of the Lindsays, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, JOHN, tenth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, first Earl of Lindsay, and afterwards known as John Crawford-Lindsay, seventeenth Earl of Crawford (1596–1678), son of Robert, ninth lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Lady Christian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, earl of Melrose, and afterwards first earl of Haddington [q. v.], was born in 1596. He received 'a noble education both at home and in foreign parts' (Crawford, manuscript *Hist. of the Lindsays*, quoted in Lord Lindsay's *Lives of the Lindsays*). On 1 Oct. 1616 he was served heir to his father, and 8 May 1633 was created Earl of Lindsay and Lord Parbroath, but, on account of his opposition to the measures of the court, the patent was delayed till 1641. He was one of the leaders of the covenanting party, but his influence was due rather to his rank than his abilities, either political or military. Burnet describes him 'as a sincere but weak man, passionate and indiscreet' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 71); and if this estimate of his talents be too low, it probably is more accurate than the one which attributes his political course chiefly to a somewhat unscrupulous ambition. From the first he took a firm stand against the ecclesiastical policy of Charles in Scotland. He was prominent in his opposition to the introduction of the Service Book in 1637, and was one of the four members of the committee of nobles appointed to take measures against it (Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 44). Along with the Earl of Hume he publicly protested at Stirling against the king's proclamation in 1638 (*ib.* i. 50; Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 250; Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 32; Spalding, *Memorialls*, i. 85). On 3 Oct. of the same year he also presented to the Marquis of Hamilton a complaint of the presbyterian nobles against the attempts to compel the people to subscribe the king's covenant (Balfour, ii. 295–6; Gordon, i. 122). Lindsay was one of the covenanting nobles whom the king on his visit to Scotland in 1641 deemed it advisable to reconcile; and he now obtained the grant of his earldom, with precedence from the date of the warrant, and was also made an extraordinary lord of session and one of the commissioners of the treasury. He accompanied General Leslie into England in 1643 (Spalding, ii. 220), and distinguished himself at Marston Moor, 2 July 1644 (*ib.* p. 383). After the battle he sent a letter to the estates suggesting a general thanksgiving for the victory (Balfour, iii. 214). On the expiry of the commission of the treasury he was, on 23 July of this year, appointed lord high treasurer till the next parliament (*ib.* p. 231). Sentence of forfeiture having been passed against Ludovic, earl of Crawford, the title and dignities of Earl of Crawford were on the 25th of the same month ratified to Lindsay (*ib.* p. 237), in accordance with Crawford's patent of 15 Jan. 1651–2 [see Lindsay, Ludovic, sixteenth Earl of Crawford]. On 26 Jan. 1644–5 he succeeded Lauderdale as president of the parliament (*ib.* p. 256; Spalding, ii. 442).

Crawford was one of the committee chosen to direct General Baillie in his movements against Montrose, and he also held command of a number of reserve forces which were stationed at Newtyle to protect Perth and the lowlands. Montrose, on marching south to attack him, found his forces too strongly fortified to compel an engagement, and returned to the highlands (*ib.* ii. 479). Soon afterwards Crawford rejoined Baillie, and, having exchanged a thousand of his raw recruits for a like number of Baillie's veterans, returned to Angus, and entering Atholl burnt and ravaged the country. Baillie after his defeat by Montrose at Alford, on 2 July 1645, united the remnant of his defeated troops with Crawford's forces. The latter, with the other members of committee, counselled Baillie, against Baillie's own judgment, to abandon his advantageous position at Kilsyth and risk the battle on 2 July 1645, which resulted in his utter rout. Crawford made his escape to Berwick.

After the surrender of Charles to the Scots at Newark in 1646, Crawford was sent, with other deputies, to Newcastle to induce him to accept the Westminster propositions. Although as president of the parliament he signed the warrant for the surrender of Charles to the English, he at the same time, in his private capacity, entered his protest against it (statement presented by Crawford to the Restoration parliament in *Acta Parl. Scot.* vii. 11). After the king's imprisonment at Carisbrooke, Crawford, along with the Duke of Hamilton, headed the 'engagers' who initiated measures for the king's rescue. Matters between Crawford and Argyll became so strained that a duel was arranged between them on the links of Stonyhill, near Musselburgh, 25 March 1648, but owing to the dilatoriness and supposed timidity of Argyll, it did not take place (Guthry, p. 261; Balfour, iii. 395). Both were summoned by the commission of the kirk to make their repentance. Argyll consented, acknowledging that he had made a 'scriptural desertion,' but Crawford declined to admit himself in fault. The defeat of the Scottish army under the Duke of Hamilton at Preston led to the return to power of

Argyll and the extreme party and the consequent fall of Crawford who, by the 'Act of Classes,' was deprived of all his offices. In December 1649 he refused to subscribe a band acknowledging the lawfulness of the acts of the previous session of parliament, and was consequently apprehended at Elie, Fifeshire, when about to embark for Holland. He was sent to his own house, but no further steps were taken against him (*ib.* iii. 434). In January 1650 he 'subscribed the band for the peace of the country' (*ib.* iv. 1), and joined the coalition for the restoration of Charles II.

The defeat of the extreme covenanters by Cromwell at Dunbar again led to the ascendency of Crawford's moderate party. At the coronation of the king at Scone on 1 Jan. 1651–2 he carried the sceptre. From the 15th to the 17th of the following February he entertained the king at his house of the Struthers (*ib.* iv. 247). When the king marched into England, Crawford was appointed lieutenant-general under the Earl of Leven (*ib.* p. 314); but while attending a committee of the estates at Alyth on 28 Aug. he was surprised by a division of Monck's cavalry and taken prisoner to London (Nicoll, *Diary*, p. 68). At first he was confined in the Tower and then in Sandown Castle, but on 27 Nov. 1656 he was removed to Windsor Castle (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1656–7, p. 169), where he remained till the end of his captivity. He was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace, and was forfaulted at the cross of Edinburgh, 5 May 1654 (Nicoll, *Diary*, p. 125); but lands of his of the clear annual value of 400*l.* sterling were settled upon his wife and children. The annual value of his forfeited estate was 1,284*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and the claims against it were 28,449*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1655–6, p. 362).

At the Restoration he received his liberty (3 March 1660), and when in the December following he entered Edinburgh on his return to Scotland, he was welcomed with enthusiasm (Nicoll, p. 308). He was reinstated in all his offices, and received the lord high treasurership by patent of 19 Jan. 1660–1 for life. Notwithstanding his royalist leanings, he, however, 'continued yet a zealous presbyterian' (Burnet, *Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 71). He opposed the rescissory act (*ib.* p. 80), strongly opposed the establishment of episcopacy, and refused to take the 'declaration' abjuring the covenant. He therefore found it necessary in 1663 to resign all his offices (see particulars in Row, *Continuation of Blair's Autobiography*, p. 440) and to retire from public life. He took up his residence at his estate of Struthers, to 'enjoy the peace of a good conscience far from court.' He died there in 1678.

By his wife, Lady Mary Hamilton, second daughter of James, second marquis of Hamilton [q. v.], he had two sons—William, eighteenth earl of Crawford [q. v.], and Patrick, ancestor of the Viscounts Garnock—and three daughters: Anne, married to John, duke of Rothes; Christian, to John, fourth earl of Haddington; Helen, to Sir Robert Sinclair, bart., of Stevenson, Haddingtonshire; and Elizabeth, to David, third earl of Northesk.

[Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Gordon's Scots Affairs; Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Row's Continuation of Robert Blair's Autobiography; Burnet's Own Time; Bishop Guthry's Memoirs; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. Reign of Charles I and the Commonwealth period; Crawford's Officers of State; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 386–7.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, JOHN, twentieth Earl of Crawford (1702–1749), military commander, born 4 Oct. 1702, was son of John, nineteenth earl, by Emilia, daughter of Lord Doune, and widow of Thomas Fraser of Strichen. His mother having died during his infancy, he was on the death of his father in 1713 placed under the care of his grandaunt, the Dowager-duchess of Argyll. He received his early education from a private tutor, and, after attending the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, was sent in 1721 to the military academy of Vaudeuil, Paris. In 1726 he was appointed to a company in one of the additional troops of the Scots Greys. He early acquired a reputation for resolution and daring, and, while not neglecting intellectual accomplishments, attained exceptional proficiency in athletic exercises, especially in shooting, fencing, riding, and dancing. On the disbandment of the additional troops of Scots Greys in 1730, he took up his residence with the Dowager-duchess of Argyll at Campbelltown, devoting his more serious attention to military studies, and his leisure to boating and hunting. On 3 Jan. 1732 he obtained command of a troop of the seventh or Queen's Own regiment of dragoons. The same year he was chosen a representative peer of Scotland, and in June 1733 appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. In February 1734 he obtained a captain-lieutenancy in the first regiment of foot guards, and in October a captaincy in the third regiment of foot guards; but, being desirous of acquiring practical acquaintance with the

art of war, he got permission in 1735 to join the imperial army under Prince Eugène. He specially distinguished himself at the battle of Claussen on 17 Oct. following. Peace being shortly afterwards concluded he returned home.

In April 1738 he sailed from Gravesend to St. Petersburg, and having received from the Czarina Anne Iwanowa the command of a regiment of horse with the rank of general, he after a perilous journey of one thousand miles joined the army of Marshal Munich, then engaged in a war against the Turks. He soon acquired great proficiency in the mode of warfare practised by the Russians, and excited special admiration by his horsemanship and his prowess with the sword. After the retreat of Munich to Kiow, Crawford left him and joined the imperialists near Belgrade. When the army went into winter quarters, he accompanied Prince Eugène's regiment to Comorra, and thence proceeded to Vienna, still occupying his leisure chiefly in military studies. In April he rejoined the imperialists at Peterwaradin under Marshal Wallis. At the battle of Krotzka, 22 July 1739, he was so severely wounded by a musket ball in the left thigh, that for some time his life was despaired of, and his health was permanently injured. Although for some time in very weak health, he was so much benefited by the baths of Baden, that while there he succeeded in winning two of the principal prizes at the meeting of the burgher marksmen. He left Baden in August 1741, and shortly afterwards returned to England.

Meanwhile he had been made in July 1739 colonel of horse and adjutant-general, in October of the same year colonel of the 42nd highlanders, and in December 1740 colonel of the grenadier guards. After spending the summer of 1742 at the baths of Barèges in France, and the winter in a tour in Italy, he in May 1743 joined the army under the Earl of Stair, at Hochstet, when he was made colonel of the Scotch troop of horse guards, and appointed adjutant-general. At the battle of Dettingen on 16 June, he commanded the brigade of life guards, and led them into action with great gallantry, the band playing 'Britons strike home.' With the rank of brigadier-general he joined the allied army near Brussels in the following May, and at the battle of Fontenoy, 30 April 1745, he succeeded by the exercise of remarkable skill and coolness in so covering the retreat that it was effected in perfect order. On 30 May following he was made a major-general. On the outbreak of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, he was appointed by the government to the command of six thousand Hessian troops, with whom he secured the towns of Perth and Stirling and the passes into the lowlands, while the Duke of Cumberland in command of the main body proceeded northwards. After the suppression of the rebellion he rejoined the army in the Netherlands. On the day of the battle of Roucoux, 5 Oct. 1746, he was surprised, while reconnoitring, by a party of the enemy but coolly assuming the character of a French general he exhorted them to keep a good look-out while he proceeded further to reconnoitre, and was permitted to pass them unmolested. At the battle which followed, the second line of cavalry, which was under his command, distinguished itself by a brilliant and successful charge against the French infantry. In December of the same year on the disbandment of the Scottish troop of horse guards, he was appointed to the command of the 25th foot. On the death of the Earl of Stair, 20 May 1747, he was appointed to the command of the Scots Greys, and on 20 Sept. following he was made lieutenant-general. On 3 March 1747 he had married Lady Jane Murray, eldest daughter of the Duke of Atholl, and after the conclusion of the year's campaign he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where his wife was seized with fever and died on 10 Oct. 1747. Although his wound had broken out afresh so as seriously to affect his health, Crawford again joined the Duke of Cumberland in the campaign of 1748, and remained in active service till the conclusion of peace in that year. After commanding the last embarkation of British troops at Williamstadt, 16 Feb. 1749, he returned to London, where his wound again troubled him, and after some months of great suffering he died on 20 Sept. His body was brought to Scotland, and buried by the side of that of his wife in the family vault at Ceres, Fifeshire. As he left no issue the earldoms of Crawford and Lindsay devolved on his cousin George, fourth viscount Garnock, only surviving son of Patrick, the second viscount.

[Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, by Richard Holt, 1753, reprinted in 1769, under the title, Memoirs of the Life of the late Right Hon. John, Earl of Crawford, describing many of the highest Military Achievements of the late Wars; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; General Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders of Scotland; Gent. Mag. 1749, p. 572.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, JOHN (1686–1768), nonjuror, probably a kinsman of Robert Lindsey, father of Theophilus Lindsey [q. v.] of Middlewich in Cheshire, was born in 1686, and although he is described in his epitaph as 'aulæ Mariæ apud Oxonienses olim alum-

nus,' his name does not appear in the books of the hall or in the university register. After acting as attorney-at-law 'in Cheshire,' he is said to have been admitted into holy orders among the nonjurors (Wood, ii. 307), and appears to have acted as chaplain to 'good old Lady Fanshawe' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 373). At a later date (1742) he was living in Pear Tree Street, near St. Luke's, Old Street, where he wrote, 'I spend my time chiefly among books or in my garden.' According to Nichols, he officiated for many years and until his death as minister of the nonjuring society in Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate Street, being reputed their last minister, and among the latest of the nonjurors. He is also said to have acted as corrector of the press for Bowles, the learned printer (*ib.* i. 373). He died on 21 June 1768, and was buried in Islington churchyard. A Latin epitaph extant in 1808 vaguely asserted 'beneficiis ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, opulentis licet, interiore stimulo recusatis.' Lindsay was married, and his wife was commemorated in the same epitaph.

The following works are assigned to Lindsay: 1. 'A Short History and Vindication of the Revolution,' London, 1716. 2. 'A Short History of the Regal Succession, with Remarks on Whiston's "Scripture Politics,"' London, 1717, 1720, 1731. 3. 'A Paraphrase on the twenty-eighth Chapter of Deuteronomy,' Chester, 1723 (an anonymous poem of 312 lines published by subscription). 4. 'A Vindication of the Church of England and of the lawful Ministry thereof . . . of the Succession, Election, Confirmation, and Consecration of Bishops, &c., by John Lindsay, a Priest of the Church of England,' London, 1728; a translation of Mason's 'Vindicatio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' with an introduction by Lindsay containing a laborious account of the succession of bishops in the English bishoprics, and a sermon by Mason, which was republished by Lindsay in 1747, along with a second sermon by Mason, preached in 1620. 5. 'The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ carefully and diligently compared with the original Greek, and the several Translations of it, and illustrated with . . . Notes,' London, 1736 (as far as Luke x.); mainly the work of John Court, gentleman, and probably finished by the 'Rev. Mr. Lindsay' on the decease of the former. It was republished in the following year as 'A Critical and Practical Commentary on the New Testament carefully and diligently compared,' &c., London, 1737; 2nd edit. 1740. 6. 'A brief History of England both in Church and State,' 1748 (2nd edit. 1763), cited as 'Lindsay's English History,' written in catechism form. (Lindsay contemplated this work as early as 1738) (*ib.* i. 373). 7. 'The Happy Interview: an Account how Common Sense having withdrawn himself from public was found out by Plain Honesty,' London, 1756, anonymous. 8. 'The Grand and Important Question about the Church and Parochial Communion fairly and friendly debated in a Dialogue between a worthy Country Gentleman and his Neighbour,' London, 1756, anon., and 'The Grand and Important Debate about the Church and Parochial Communion further debated,' London, 1759, anon. (Both dialogues support the nonjuring position.) 9. 'A Melius Inquirendum into the Character of the Royal Martyr, King Charles I,' London, 1758, anon. (In answer to the aspersions cast on Charles's memory by the 'Monthly Review' for February 1758.) 10. 'A Seasonable Antidote against Apostasy' [to the Church of Rome], London, 1758, anon.

A manuscript note on the fly-leaf of No. 8 of the above works in the British Museum also attributes to Lindsay: 'An Exposition of St. Paul's Injunction to pray for Kings;' 'A Letter from a Gentleman to his Godson;' 'A Letter to Dr. Bennet.'

Another John Lindsay, chaplain of the Fougueux with Keppel at the Goree expedition, published 'A Voyage to the Coast of Africa in 1758, containing a succinct account of . . . taking of . . . Goree,' London, 1759, 4to, with copperplates. A 'Voyage to Senegal' and 'Sir John Tostle, a Poem,' are ascribed to the same writer. His brother William, brigade-major in Lord Ancrum's troop of dragoons, fell in the seven years' war (*Lives of the Lindsays*, ii. 173–4).

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd.; Lathbury's Nonjurors; Lindsay's Works; Bodleian Cat.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 307; information kindly sent by the Rev. T. Vere Bayne of Christ Church.] W. A. S.

LINDSAY, Sir JOHN (1737–1788), rear-admiral, born in 1737, was younger son of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick in Perthshire, by Emilia, daughter of David Murray, fifth viscount Stormont, sister of William Murray, first earl of Mansfield [q.v.] He was promoted at the age of nineteen to command the Pluto fireship, which in 1757 was attached to the fleet under Sir Edward Hawke in the Rochefort expedition. On 29 Sept. 1757 he was posted to the Trent frigate, in which he served during the war, on the home or West Indian station. In 1762 the Trent was part of the fleet under Sir George Pocock [q. v.] in the expedition against Havana; and on the death of Captain Goostrey of the Cambridge in action with the

Moro fort on 1 July, Lindsay was sent to fill his place, in which he 'gave many strong proofs of his valour' (Beatson, ii. 550). It is said that Pocock afterwards offered him the command of the Cambridge or one of the other ships of the line; if so, he declined it, for he was still in the Trent in December 1763. On returning to England he was knighted in reward for his gallantry. In 1764 he went out to the West Indies in the Tartar, returning in 1765. From August 1769 to March 1772 he was commodore and commander-in-chief in the East Indies, with his broad pennant in the Stag frigate. During his absence in 1771 he was nominated a knight of the Bath. In March 1778 he was appointed to the Victory, but on Admiral Keppel selecting her for his flagship he was moved to the Prince George of 90 guns, which he commanded in the engagement off Ushant 27 July. His evidence before the subsequent courts-martial was adverse to Sir Hugh Palliser [q. v.]; and on Keppel's resignation of the command [see Keppel, Augustus, Viscount] Lindsay also resigned, and refused all employment under Lord Sandwich. In 1783, after the peace, he was commodore and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. With his broad pennant in the Trusty he was at Naples in June 1784; and on the 24th had the honour of entertaining the king and queen on board. Not long afterwards his health broke down, and he was obliged to return to England. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 24 Sept. 1787, and died at Marlborough, on his way from Bath, on 4 June 1788, in the fifty-first year of his age. The body was brought to London and buried in Westminster Abbey.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 256; Gent. Mag. (1788), pt. i. p. 564; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs.] J. K. L.

LINDSAY, LUDOVIC, sixteenth Earl of Crawford (1600–1652?), born in 1600, was the third surviving son of Sir Henry Lindsay of Kinfauns, thirteenth earl of Crawford, by his wife, Beatrix, daughter and heiress of George Charteris of Kinfauns. He entered the service of Spain, where he attained the rank of colonel. In 1640 he raised for the Spanish service a force of three thousand infantry (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1640–1, p. 377). He succeeded to the earldom on the death, in 1639, of his brother Alexander, fifteenth earl. A sympathiser with Montrose in opposition to Argyll, he came prominently into notice in 1641 in connection with the mysterious plot for Argyll's overthrow known as the 'Incident.' For his supposed share in it he was, on 12 Oct., committed by special order of parliament to custody in a private house (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 98); but after he had declared that he had revealed all he knew, he was set at liberty on the 26th (*ib.* p. 119). Subsequently he underwent re-examination, and it was not till 13 Nov. that he was liberated without caution (*ib.* p. 159; Spalding, *Memorialls*, ii. 86; see his depositions in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep., App. p. 165; also 'Secret Account of the pretended Plot in Edinburgh against the Marquis of Hamilton and the Earl of Argyll' in *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1641–3, p. 137). There seems no adequate foundation for the belief that the Earl of Lindsay exerted himself to obtain his liberty on condition that Crawfurd resigned his earldom to Lindsay. On 15 Jan. 1641–2 Crawford resigned the earldom into the king's hands at Windsor, but received a re-grant of it with a new destination to himself and heirs male of his body in the first instance; failing whom to John, earl Lindsay, and heirs male of his body; failing whom to his own heirs male collateral for ever (Balfour, iii. 231).

Crawford was one of those who joined the standard of Charles at Nottingham on 25 Aug. 1642, and he was created a commander of the volunteers (Spalding, ii. 179). At the battle of Edgehill on 23 Oct. his regiment was one of the last to leave the field (*ib.* p. 200). Subsequently he had several important encounters with Sir William Waller. A large portion of his regiment, which he had left to hold Chichester, surrendered to Waller after eight days' siege (see *True Relation, &c., concerning the Manner of the besieging and taking of Chichester*, 1643), but he had a principal share in the rout of Waller on 10 July at Lansdowne. He was at the battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643. On the 25th he made an attempt to capture the town of Poole through the treachery of Captain Sydenham, one of the garrison, for whose aid he promised great reward and preferment; but Sydenham's purpose was to lead him into a snare, and Crawford in the unfortunate enterprise lost more than half his forces (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 75; Rushworth, *Hist. Collections*, v. 286). Not long afterwards, along with Sir Ralph Hopton, he took Arundel Castle (Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, ii. 118); but being surprised by Waller at Alton, near Farnham, Crawford escaped with only a few followers, the rest being all taken, to 'the number of nine hundred soldiers and twelve hundred arms' (*ib.*) After Montrose's appointment by Charles as his lieutenant in Scotland, Crawford and other Scottish loyalists accompanied him in April 1644 in his march north-

wards. They were, however, deserted by the English near Annan, and after capturing Dumfries retreated southwards to Carlisle (Spalding, ii. 350). For this Lindsay was, with Montrose, excommunicated on 26 April by the general assembly (Guthry, *Memoirs*, p. 154). On 22 July he was found guilty of high treason (Balfour, iii. 230), and on the 25th sentence of forfaultry was passed against him (*ib.* p. 235), the title and dignity of Earl of Crawford being, according to the patent of 15 Jan. 1641–2, ratified to John, first earl of Lindsay [q. v.], at that time a zealous covenanter.

Crawford rejoined the royalists in England, and as lieutenant-general under Prince Rupert fought at Marston Moor 2 July 1644. After this disaster to the royal cause Crawford and other Scotch officers threw themselves into Newcastle, but on 12 Oct. the town was captured by General Leslie. Crawford was taken prisoner, was sent to Edinburgh, and was compelled to enter the town bareheaded as a traitor (Spalding, ii. 429). Chiefly through the influence of John, first earl of Lindsay and seventeenth earl of Crawford [q. v.], according to Wishart (*Life of Montrose*), he was condemned to death, and a deputation was sent by the general assembly to parliament to press for his immediate execution (Guthry, p. 180); but delay was deemed prudent, and he and the other prisoners who were in the Tolbooth were set at liberty by Montrose after his triumph at Kilsyth, 15 Aug. 1645. Crawford was present at the rout of Montrose at Philiphaugh by Leslie on 13 Sept., and making his escape rejoined Montrose at a ford beyond the Clyde, near Peebles, where they again separated, Montrose retreating with the foot to the highlands, and Crawford with the horse to the Mearns. Crawford afterwards rejoined Montrose in the highlands and distinguished himself in various indecisive attacks and skirmishes. In the spring of 1646 he made a raid into Buchan and burned the town of Fraserburgh, but a division of Middleton's army compelled him soon afterwards to retreat. On 3 June he wrote a letter to the king, in which he expressed his determination 'to run the same hazard and course with the Marquis of Montrose' (manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. pt. vi. p. 110). After the king delivered himself up to the Scots at Newark, Montrose disbanded his followers (31 July). Both Crawford and Montrose were specially excepted from the articles of Westminster of 11 July, but by a special arrangement between Middleton and Montrose they were permitted to retire beyond seas. Crawford accompanied the Irish auxiliaries to Ireland, where he succeeded in obtaining a promise of three thousand men to aid in the king's rescue. On the 15th he wrote to the king from Cantyre informing him that he was on his way to Paris, and expressing his willingness to serve him (*ib.* p. 113). Arriving at Paris on 13 Oct., he laid his proposals before Queen Henrietta Maria; but finding that his offers were coldly received, he went to Spain, to 'crave arrears due to him by that king' (Guthry, p. 223). Here he obtained command of an Irish regiment; but he left Spain about 1651 in great want, and sailing from St. Malo in command of some ships he 'took a prize or two' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651-2, p. 3). In the same year he was in Paris, and during the tumults of the Fronde guarded the Cardinal de Retz in the citadel of Notre-Dame with fifty Scottish officers who had served under Montrose. He is supposed to have died in France in 1652: it is certain that he was dead in 1663. He was married to Margaret Graham, second daughter of William, earl of Strathearn, Monteith, and Airth, and widow of Alexander, lord Garlies, but left no issue, and with his death the issue male of the 'wicked master' became extinct.

[Sir James Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles (Spalding Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Guthry's Memoirs; Sir Thomas Hope's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Wishart's Life of Montrose; Napier's Life of Montrose; Riddell's Crawford Case; Godwin's Civil War in Hants, 1882; Warburton's Prince Rupert; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., reign of Charles I, and Cromwellian period; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. pt. vi.; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 381–2.]

T. F. H.

LINDSAY, PATRICK, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres (*d.* 1589), a prominent supporter of the reformers in Scotland, was the eldest son of John, fifth lord Lindsay [q. v.] of the Byres, by Helen Stewart, daughter of John, third earl of Atholl. He is said to have been the first of the Scottish nobility who openly joined the reformers. He was one of those who, in May 1559, took up arms to prevent Perth falling into the hands of the queen-regent (Knox, i. 339), and after the treaty at Cupar Muir had a principal share in the expulsion of the French garrison from the city (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1558–9, entry 908). On the evacuation of Edinburgh by the lords of the congregation in the following spring, he rendered

invaluable assistance to Kirkcaldy of Grange in holding the French in check in Fife, distinguishing himself by slaying in single combat La Bastie, a French captain of repute (Knox, ii. 11). In February 1559–60 he took part at Berwick in the negotiations for a treaty with England (*ib.* p. 45). On 27 April he subscribed the band to 'defend the liberty of the Evangell of Christ' (*ib.* p. 63), and he also subscribed the 'Book of Discipline' (*ib.* p. 129). He observed the obligations into which he thus entered with greater faithfulness than discretion. He was one of those deputed by the general assembly on 28 May 1561 to suppress 'Idolatrie and all monuments thereof' (*ib.* p. 163), and when Queen Mary, after her arrival from France in the following August, made known her intention of having mass said in her private chapel, he and his followers gathered in front of it, exclaiming that 'the idolater priest should die the death' (*ib.* ii. 270). Claude Nau [q. v.] asserts that he 'drove the chaplain from the chapel and overthrew all the memorials' (*Life of Queen Mary*, ed. Stevenson, p. 326), but Knox states that 'Lord James' (afterwards Earl of Moray) kept the door and prevented Lindsay entering the chapel (*Works*, ii. 270). To Lord James, who was his brother-in-law, Lindsay was specially devoted, and through his mediation Lindsay and the queen became reconciled shortly afterwards. Rough as he was in manners, Lindsay may also not have been altogether proof against the queen's personal charm. 'It would well have contented your honour,' writes Randolph to Cecil from St. Andrews, 25 April 1562, 'to have seen the queen and the Master of Lindsay shoot at the butts against the Earl of Marr [afterwards Earl of Moray] and one of the ladies.' On the rebellion of Huntly during the queen's progress in the north of Scotland in the following September, Lindsay and Kirkcaldy of Grange were, with their followers, specially summoned to her assistance (Randolph to Cecil in *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1562, entry 718); and Lindsay seems to have had a considerable share in winning the battle of Corrichie (Buchanan, bk. xvi.; Knox, ii. 275; ancient ballad on the battle).

Shortly after succeeding to the title on the death of his father, in December 1563, Lindsay had a contention with the Earl of Rothes as to his right to the sheriffdom of Fife (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1563–4, entry 1523). Rothes obtained the sheriffdom, and although on 12 Jan. 1564–5 he agreed that Lindsay should be exempted from its jurisdiction (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 315), Lindsay was never reconciled to the loss of the office. Being related to Darnley, Lindsay, in opposition to Moray and the stricter reformers, favoured Darnley's marriage to the queen. In the 'roundabout raid' against Moray he 'accompanied the king in leading the battle' (*ib.* p. 379). The subsequent policy of the queen made him a zealous supporter of the plot for the murder of Rizzio, and on the night of the murder he accompanied Morton to the palace court with a band of armed followers. When Mary escaped to Dunbar Lindsay fled to England with the other contrivers of Rizzio's murder, but the queen pardoned him, Morton, and others shortly before the murder of Darnley (Bedford to Cecil, 30 Dec. 1566, in *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 872). There is no evidence that he was made aware of any scheme to 'get rid' of Darnley, and the presumption is that, like his kinsman Atholl, he deeply resented Darnley's murder. His resentment partly accounts for the prominent part assigned him by the queen's enemies in their proceedings against her. He signed at Stirling the bond against Bothwell, and was one of the principal actors in the strange proceedings at Carberry Hill on 15 June. He besought the lords as a special favour to permit him to accept Bothwell's challenge to single combat 'in regard of his nearness of blood to the defunct king,' and Morton presented him with the famous two-handed sword of Archibald Bell-the-Cat, but the queen's interference prevented the encounter (Hume of Godscroft, *House of Douglas*, p. 297; Knox, ii. 561; Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 184). Lindsay was largely responsible for the hard terms made with the queen. After her surrender, when she was given to understand that she was practically the prisoner of the confederate lords, she sent for Lindsay, and, giving him her hand, exclaimed, 'By the hand which is now in yours I'll have your head for this' (Drury to Cecil, 18 June 1567). Lindsay, along with Lord Ruthven, conveyed Mary to Lochleven, and they and the lord of the castle were jointly made her guardians. Lindsay was deputed to obtain her signature to the deed abdicating the crown. According to a catholic account, Lindsay told her 'that if she did not sign the document she would compel them to cut her throat, however unwilling they might be' ('Report upon the State of Scotland by the Jesuit Priests' in Stevenson's edition of Nau's *Queen Mary*, p. 60). Sir James Melville, however, states that she was informed that Lindsay was in a 'boasting humour' before his arrival, and that she subscribed the document without demur (*Memoirs*, p. 190). At the coronation of the infant prince Lindsay

and Ruthven testified that the resignation was voluntary; but Lindsay found it necessary to compel the keeper of the privy seal to attach it to the resignation (for the document see *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 531–4). Subsequently Lindsay was one of the staunchest supporters of the Regent Moray. In a forged 'Conference about the Regent Moray' he is represented as saying: 'My lord, ye know of ould that I was moir rude than wyse. I can nought gyve you a verie wyse counsell, but I love you weill *aneuche*' (*Bannatyne Miscellany*, i. 38; Calderwood, ii. 516).

After Mary's escape from Lochleven Lindsay appeared against her at Langside, and by reinforcing the right wing of the regent as it was about to give way turned the tide of battle against her (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 202; *Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 26; Calderwood, ii. 364). He was one of the four commissioners appointed to accompany the regent, in August 1568, to those conferences regarding the queen at York which were subsequently adjourned to Westminster. At Westminster on 1 Dec. Lord Herries asserted that the real contrivers of the murder were the regent and his colleagues, and Lindsay challenged him to maintain this statement by single combat; but Herries, in reply, specially excepted Lindsay from the accusation (see documents printed in Appendix to Keith's *Hist. of Scotland*). He assisted in carrying the corpse of the Regent Moray at his funeral (Randolph to Cecil, 22 Feb. 1569–70, printed in Knox's *Works*, vi. 571). Subsequently he contrived to support the king's party, rendering invaluable service during the period of internecine strife. On 16 June 1571 the forces under him and Morton slew Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, and took Lord Home and others prisoners (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 224; Calderwood, iii. 101). On the last day of the same month he also intercepted at Wemyss a quantity of gold sent by order of Queen Mary, for the defenders of the castle, from her dowry out of France (*ib.* iii. 105). Shortly afterwards he was taken prisoner, but on 12 July he purchased his liberty (*ib.* p. 113). A few months later a party of horsemen from Edinburgh went to his estate of the Byres and seized a large number of his cattle (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 241; Richard Bannatyne, *Memorials*, p. 179), but on the following day Lindsay, in a victorious skirmish with the enemy in the High Street of Edinburgh, took Lord Seton prisoner (*ib.* p. 180). During the absence of the regent at the parliament at Stirling Lindsay on 23 Aug. was chosen lieutenant in Leith. Here on the last day of August a powerful attack was made upon him, but he beat it off and drove the enemy 'in again at the ports' (*ib.* p. 138). The king's party in 1572 elected him provost of Edinburgh, while the siege of the castle was in progress. Knox, whom he visited on his deathbed, advised him to have no dealings with the damnable house of the castle (Calderwood, iii. 235). This advice Lindsay followed with strict faithfulness until the conclusion of the siege; but after its surrender he made strenuous efforts to induce Morton to spare the life of his old companion-in-arms, Kirkcaldy of Grange.

During the remainder of Morton's regency Lindsay played a less conspicuous part, partly because opportunities did not arise for utilising his talents as a man of action. But he probably was no keen supporter of Morton. At any rate, in March 1577–8, he combined with other noblemen to effect Morton's overthrow. It was to him and Ruthven that the castle of Edinburgh was surrendered on 1 April 1578, and he was chosen one of the council in whom the administration of affairs was vested till the meeting of parliament. When Morton, after regaining possession of the king and the castle of Stirling, summoned a convention to be held there, Lindsay and Montrose, as deputies of the discontented nobles, protested that a convention held in an armed fortress could not be regarded as a free parliament (*Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 167; Calderwood, iii. 413; Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 6). They were thereupon committed to ward in their lodgings in Stirling Castle (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 8), but either Lindsay departed without a license (Calderwood, iii. 417), or else his ward was extended to the 'bounds of Fife' (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 13). In any case, he and Montrose joined the dissentient lords, who, with about seven thousand followers, marched in arms towards Stirling. A compromise, by which Morton was permitted nominally to return to power, was effected, and Lindsay became a member of the new privy council. On 1 Dec. 1579 he was appointed a commissioner for the 'reformation of the university of St. Andrews' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 243). He loyally adhered to Morton till the latter's fall in 1580, when he retired to his own house much discontented. He was concerned in the Ruthven raid in 1582, and after the king's rescue at St. Andrews fled with other raiders to England. On his return he took part in the Gowrie conspiracy in 1584, and was committed to Tantallon Castle, but on the fall of Arran in November obtained his release. He died on 11 Dec. 1589.

By his wife Euphemia, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, and sister

uterine of the Regent Moray, he had a son, James, seventh lord Lindsay, and two daughters: Margaret, married to James, master of Rothes, and Maulslie, married to William Ballingall of Ballingall. James Lindsay, seventh Lord Lindsay (*d.* 1601), like his father, was a zealous supporter of protestantism. He was chiefly responsible for the protestant tumult in the Tolbooth, 17 Dec. 1596, and was fined in large sums of money. He died 5 Nov. 1601. By his wife Euphemia Leslie, eldest daughter of Andrew, fifth earl of Rothes, he had two sons—John, eighth lord, and Robert, ninth lord—and three daughters: Jean, married to Robert Lundin of Balgony; Catherine, married to John Lundin of Lundin; and Helen, married to John, second lord Cranston.

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i–iii.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., reign of Elizabeth; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Histories of Calderwood, Buchanan, Spotiswood, and Keith; Knox's Works, ed. Laing; Diurnal of Occurrents (Bannatyne Club); Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Melville's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Lord Herries's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Richard Bannatyne's Memorials (Bannatyne Club); Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 385–6; Pedigree of the Lindsays, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, PATRICK (1566–1644), archbishop of Glasgow, son of John Lindsay, and a cadet of the house of Lindsays of Edzell, Forfarshire, and Kincardineshire, was born in 1566, and studied at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, where he was laureated in 1587. In the following year he received the living of Guthrie in the presbytery of Arbroath (Angus synod). Thence he removed to St. Vigeans, Forfarshire, between 1591 and 1593. He was a member of the general assemblies of 1590, 1602, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1616, and 1618. In 1608 he was among those nominated for the moderatorship. In 1610 he was appointed one of the examiners of the Marquis of Huntly, to test the sincerity of his pretended conversion (cf. Bannatyne Club *Original Letters*, p. 212). He strongly supported the episcopalian schemes of James I, and was rewarded for his compliance by being appointed one of the new court of high commission for Scotland in 1610, and was continued in it on its reconstruction in 1615 and 1634 (Baillie, *Letters*, i. 424). In 1613 he was promoted to the bishopric of Ross, being consecrated 1 Dec., was granted the infeftment of the barony of Doway Petterlie 19 Dec. 1615, and in the same year was sworn a member of the privy council of Scotland (31 March 1615). Along with the other Scottish bishops, he sought to press on the assembly the royal 'articles' of 1617, and signed the proclamation of the privy council against the book called 'The Perth Assembly,' 15 July 1619. He was one of the two bishops appointed to go to court about church affairs in July 1627.

In 1633 he was installed archbishop of Glasgow. He signed the acts of the privy council authorising the New Service Book in October 1636 and June 1637, and according to Baillie (i. 20) was very diligent in charging all his presbyters 'to try and use the New Service Book.' He was accordingly included in the indictment of the bishops by the general assembly in 1638, the charge being first preferred against him in his own presbytery at Glasgow, and referred by them to the general assembly. The latter body deposed him, and ordered him to be excommunicated, 11 Dec. 1638. Owing to chronic illness, he was not able for some time to follow his fellow-bishops in flight to England, but in December 1640 he was in London 'in great poverty and misery.' He died at York, probably about the middle of 1644, and was buried at the expense of the governor of York (Baillie, *Letters*, ii. 213).

[Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. pp. 2, 258 *a*; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Charles I, s.d. 2 April 1635, 17 May 1639; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland; Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot.; Keith's Catalogue; Spotiswood's History; Burton's History; Baillie's Letters; Bannatyne Club Publications, vols. xix. xxv. xcii. lxxvi. xciii. lxxxi. xiii.; Balfour's Hist. Works; information kindly furnished by W. Duke, D.D., rector of St. Vigeans.] W. A. S.

LINDSAY, PATRICK (*d.* 1753), lord provost of Edinburgh, was descended from a younger branch of the Lindsays of Kirkforthar, Fifeshire, and was the only surviving son of Patrick Lindsay, rector of the grammar school of St. Andrews, by Janet, only daughter of John Lindsay of Newton. He served with Sir Robert Riche's regiment of foot in Spain until the peace of Utrecht in 1713. He was admitted to the freedom of the city of St. Andrews, 10 Sept. 1722. His grandfather was a joiner in St. Andrews, and he appears to have learned the same trade, for after leaving the army he settled as an upholsterer in Edinburgh. Prospering in his business he was chosen a magistrate of the city, and became successively dean of guild and lord provost, being elected to the latter dignity in 1729, and also in 1733. From 1734 to 1741 he represented Edinburgh in parliament. He was served heir to his father 10 May 1744. In 1728, while he was dean

of guild, his shop was entered by thieves, his apprentice murdered, and his cash-box stolen (*Private Letters chiefly to Robert Wodrow*, 1694–1732, pp. 64–5, 1829). During the Porteous riots in 1736 he succeeded in reaching the quarters of the Welsh fusiliers with a verbal message from the authorities asking their assistance against the mob, but the officer, on the ground that Lindsay manifested evident signs of conviviality, declined to act on it. On a bill being introduced into parliament to disfranchise Edinburgh on account of the riot, Lindsay delivered a convincing speech against the proposal. After retiring from the representation of the city he was appointed by the Duke of Atholl governor of the Isle of Man, but on account of indisposition resigned that office some time before his death, which took place at the Canongate, Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1753.

Lindsay was the author of 'The Interest of Scotland, considered with reference to its Police, Agriculture, Trade, Manufacture and Fishery,' Edinburgh, 1733; 2nd edit. London, 1736.

By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of David Montier, merchant in Edinburgh, he had three sons—Patrick, appointed deputy-secretary at war in 1741; John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and James, captain of a ship at war belonging to the East India company—and two daughters: Mary unmarried, and Janet, married to James Anderson of Monthrieve, Fifeshire. He married as his second wife Janet, daughter of James Murray of Polton, and as his third wife Lady Catherine Lindsay, daughter of William, fifteenth earl of Crawford, but had no issue by his second or third marriage.

[Douglas's Baronage of Scotland; Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 148; Scots Mag. xv. 101; Forster's Members of the Scottish Parliament, p. 215; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, ROBERT (1500?–1565?), of Pitscottie, Scottish historian, was born at Pitscottie, in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire. He was a cadet of the principal family of Lindsays Earls of Crawford, and probably a descendant of Patrick, fourth lord Lindsay of the Byres (*d.* 1526), whose third son was William Lindsay of Piotstown, a place in the neighbourhood of Pitscottie, about the origin of whose name Lindsay tells a curious story (*History*, Freebairn's ed., p. 99). According to the 'Privy Seal Register,' Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie in 1552 received a grant of escheat, and a service in the Douglas charter-chest proves that he was alive in 1562. If the Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie whose son Christopher was served as his heir in 1592 be the historian, and not the historian's son, he lived till about 1592. But he is not responsible for any part of his 'History' after 1565, and that fact makes it more likely that he died about 1565. The dedicatory verses to Robert Stuart, bishop of Caithness and commendator of St. Andrews, who died in 1586, prefixed to the 'History,' supply a narrative of its contents, which ends with the Reformation. The 'History' discloses in its author a man of much humour and decided character. The preface states his intention of continuing what 'had been left unwritten by the last translators, Hector Boece [q. v.] and John Bellenden [q. v.], from the succession of James II unto this day and date hereafter following, and specially the Manner of the Reformation of Religion and what was done therein since the fifty and eighth year until the three score and fifteen.' The last date seems to be an error for threescore and five, as there are no entries relative to the Reformation after 1568, when the addition by another hand certainly begins, and takes the record as far as 1604. Lindsay expresses in his preface his obligations to the following persons, by whom he says he was 'lately inspired:' Patrick, sixth lord Lindsay of the Byres [q. v.]; Sir William Scot of Balwearie; Sir Andrew Wood of Largo; John Major [q. v.], doctor of theology, whose 'History,' reaching to the death of James III, was published in 1518; Sir David Lindsay [q. v.] of the Mount, Lyon king of arms; Andrew Fermie of that ilk; and Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, 'who has written very justly all the deeds since Floudoun Field,' a work unfortunately lost.

Pitscottie's 'History' was first published by Robert Freebairn the printer in 1728, folio, again in 1749 and 1778 in 12mo, and in 1814 in 2 vols. 8vo. by Graham Dalyell. Lord Crawford, in his 'Lives of the Lindsays,' states that none of these editions give the text of the best manuscript, which, he says, belongs to Captain Wemyss of Wemyss Castle. Lord Crawford proposed to print this manuscript as a new edition for the Bannatyne Club, but his intention was not carried out; and a comparison made by the present writer of the Wemyss MS. with the text of Freebairn's edition satisfied him that there was no material variation such as would make it worth while to publish that manuscript. The 'History' itself is a very singular and tantalising work. It covers a period of Scottish history, about the earlier part of which, from the death of James I to that of James III, very little is known. The quaint language and vivid narrative of certain passages led to its being largely

used by Sir Walter Scott (as in 'Marmion,' for the description of the vision which appeared to James IV in Linlithgow Church before he marched to Flodden), and more recently by Mrs. Oliphant in 'Royal Edinburgh, 1891,' as well as by all modern Scottish historians; but other parts of it are merely brief entries, more like a diary than a history. The inaccuracy and confusion of dates are exasperating, and exceed that of the worst mediæval chronicle. The language is neither Scottish nor English, though it contains many pithy Scottish words. The spirit in which it is written is strongly protestant, and the author, like Buchanan, uses the misfortunes of the Scottish kings as texts for moral sermons or reflections. It can scarcely be deemed a trustworthy history as to particular facts not vouched for by other sources; but its representation of Scottish character, with the many stories by which it is enlivened, renders it an indispensable book to the student of Scottish history.

[Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays, i. 208–209; the poetical and prose prefaces to Pitscottie's History, and the prefaces by Freebairn and Dalyell to their editions.] Æ. M.

LINDSAY, Sir WALTER (*d.* 1605), of Balgavie, Forfarshire, catholic intriguer, was the third son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, afterwards ninth earl of Crawford, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Lorn and Calder. He acquired the property of Balgavie 20 Feb. 1584. In 1580 he became a gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI, and also joined a voluntary band of young men who subscribed an obligation to serve the king in time of war at their own expense. Through the influence of Fathers Gordon and Crighton he, however, became soon afterwards a convert to catholicism, being, according to his own statement, the first whom they induced to recant and openly profess the old faith ('Account of the Present State of the Catholic Religion' in Forbes-Leith's *Narratives of Scottish Catholics under Mary Stuart and James VI*). From this time he kept an English jesuit in his house, and it became a rendezvous of the catholics. It was, he states, chiefly through his bold example that the Earls of Huntly, Erroll, and Angus were induced to make open confession of catholicism, and not improbably it was at his suggestion and in his castle that they entered into correspondence with Spain in reference to a descent on England. In 1589 he was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, but on 29 Nov. was conditionally released, Francis, earl of Bothwell, becoming caution in 1,000*l.* that he would on ten days' warning enter again into ward and remain there till his trial (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 447). On 19 May, for failing to appear, he was denounced as a rebel (*ib.* p. 619), and on 11 Jan. 1592–3 he was charged, on pain of rebellion (*ib.* v. 37), to appear before the king and council to answer for practising in matters against the estate of religion, his highness's person and authority. He failed to appear, and in 1593 the king, during a progress in the north, demolished his castle (Sir James Balfour, *Annals*, i. 393). On 30 Sept. 1594 he was again denounced as a rebel, the special charges against him being intercommuning with conspirators against the true religion, and open avowing of papistry (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 172). In May 1594, the general assembly having recommended that he and others should be apprehended, the king expressed his willingness to do so if possible (Calderwood, v. 314). On receipt of a letter from the king by the presbytery of Edinburgh narrating his proceeding against the catholics, Davidson declared that 'one deed, if it were but to execute Mr. Walter Lindsay for his idolatrie, would do more good than all his letters' (*ib.* p. 337). Lindsay escaped the vengeance of the kirk by going abroad, and probably visited Spain. There he printed an 'Account of the Present State of the Catholic Religion in the Realm of Scotland in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and ninety-four.' A copy in Blair's College, Aberdeen, has been reprinted in appendix to Forbes-Leith's 'Narratives.' An incomplete version in the Cottonian MSS., entitled 'Content of the Discourse made by Mr. Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, put in Spanish and in Print,' bears the erroneous date 1586; this was reprinted by Lord Lindsay in his 'Lives of the Lindsays' (vol. i. App.), and the mistake in date led Lord Lindsay to suppose that Sir Walter in 1586 undertook a mission to Spain.

Having returned to Scotland towards the close of 1598, Lindsay was again denounced (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 514). Whereupon he agreed to enter into a conference with the ministers of the kirk, and to remain within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin till he had satisfied the kirk regarding his religion (*ib.* p. 541). On 24 May 1599, Alexander, lord Spynie, became caution for him in five thousand merks to satisfy the kirk within forty days of his return to Scotland or else to depart again abroad (*ib.* p. 719), and as he continued to reside in Scotland, the presumption is that he made his peace with the kirk. From the numerous subsequent entries in the 'Register of the Privy Council,' he seems to have taken a prominent part in all the feuds of the

Lindsays, and to have led a rather turbulent life. On 25 Oct. 1605 he was barbarously murdered by his kinsman, David, twelfth earl of Crawford [q. v.], between Brechin and the Place of Edzell (for particulars see *ib.* vii. 143–4). By his wife Margaret Campbell, sister of David Campbell of Kethnott, he had a son, David, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Adam Menzies of Boltoquhan.

[Register P. C. Scotl. iv. 7; Forbes-Leith's Narratives of the Scottish Catholics under Mary Stuart and James VI; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Jervise's Lands of the Lindsays; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM, eighteenth EARL OF CRAWFORD and second EARL OF LINDSAY (*d.* 1698), was the eldest son of John, seventeenth earl of Crawford and first earl of Lindsay [q. v.], by Lady Margaret Hamilton, second daughter of James, second marquis of Hamilton [q. v.] He succeeded to the earldoms on the death of his father in 1678. A zealous and even fanatical presbyterian, he had resolved in 1695 for conscience sake to leave the country, but could not obtain the requisite permission. Through the extravagance of his father he also found himself in very straitened circumstances, but resisting worldly temptations to support the ruling faction, he escaped persecution by living in great retirement. On the accession of King William he was, on account of his influence with the presbyterians, received into special favour, and named president of the Convention parliament. On 15 April 1690 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury, and on 9 May one of the commissioners for settling the government of the church. Burnet describes him as 'passionate in his temper,' and 'out of measure zealous in his principles' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 541). He also states that he 'received and encouraged all complaints that were made of the episcopal ministers' (*ib.*) Crawford himself affirmed that 'no Episcopal since the late happy revolution, whether laic or of the clergy, hath suffered by the council upon account of his opinion in church matters, but allenarly [solely] for their disowning the civil authority and setting up for a cross interest' (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 376); but it cannot be doubted that his zeal against the episcopalians was excessive, and that the motives that actuated him were ecclesiastical rather than political. He died 6 March 1698.

By his first wife, Mary Johnstone, daughter of James, earl of Annandale, he had three sons—John, nineteenth earl of Crawford; James, who became colonel and was killed in 1707 at the battle of Almanza in Spain—and two daughters. By his second wife, Henrietta Seton, daughter of Charles, earl of Dunfermline, he had a son Thomas and six daughters.

[Burnet's Own Time; Leven and Melville Papers (Bannatyne Club); Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 382; Lindsay Pedigree, by W. A. Lindsay, in the College of Arms.] T. F. H.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM, D.D. (1802–1866), united presbyterian minister, a native of Irvine, Ayrshire, was born in 1802, and studied at Glasgow University. When the synod of the relief church founded at Paisley in 1824 a theological hall under Professor James Thomson, D.D., in connection with their own denomination, Lindsay was one of the first students enrolled. He was ordained minister of the relief church on 27 April 1830, his first charge being the newly formed congregation at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, called the East Church. On 22 Nov. 1832 he was translated to Dovehill Relief Church, Glasgow, a congregation formed in 1766, where he acted as colleague of John Barr. Upon Barr's death in 1839 Lindsay succeeded to the sole charge. In 1841 he was appointed professor of exegetical theology and biblical criticism by the relief synod. He removed with his congregation from Dovehill to a new church which they had erected in Cathedral Street, Glasgow, in 1844, and the congregation was thenceforward called Cathedral Street Relief Church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow in 1844. After the union of the relief and other secession churches, which resulted in the formation of the united presbyterian church in 1847, he was appointed professor of sacred languages and biblical criticism by the synod of the new denomination, and with John Brown, James Harper, Neil McMichael, and John Eadie formed the staff of the United Presbyterian Hall. On the death of Dr. Brown on 13 Oct. 1858, Lindsay, who as a professor was greatly beloved by all the students, was transferred to the chair of exegetical theology, and retained his professorship in conjunction with the charge of Cathedral Street United Presbyterian Church till his death, which took place very suddenly on Sunday, 3 June 1866. Earlier in the day he had twice preached in his own pulpit. Lindsay was from his youth of a studious temperament. He took the deepest interest in all public questions, and his platform speeches on the voluntary controversy, the temperance question, and papal

aggression were very effective. The most memorable of his speeches was that which he delivered in Tanfield Hall, Edinburgh, at the foundation of the united presbyterian denomination.

His principal works were: 1. 'Life of Rev. Thomas Gillespie of Carnock, one of the Founders of the Relief Church,' being the third volume of the series of 'United Presbyterian Fathers,' 1849. 2. 'The Miracles of Scripture defended from the Assaults of Modern Scepticism,' the lecture delivered at the opening of the United Presbyterian Hall in 1850. 3. 'The Law of Marriage,' 1855; 2nd edit. 1871. 4. 'Exposition of Epistle to the Hebrews,' 2 vols., edited in 1867 by George Brooks, who succeeded him in the Johnstone pastorate.

[McKelvie's Annals and Statistics of the United Presbyterian Church; Glasgow Herald, 6 June 1866; private information.] A. H. M.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM LAUDER (1829–1880), botanist, eldest son of James Lindsay of H.M. Sasine Office, Register House, Edinburgh, by his wife Helen, daughter of Captain Lauder, was born at Edinburgh on 19 Dec. 1829. He was educated at the royal high school, where he was medallist, or dux, of his class in 1844, and again in 1845. He afterwards entered the university of Edinburgh. Although he worked as a clerk in the Register House during the whole of his medical course, he obtained several university prizes, including the medal and first prizes in botany, and other distinctions, found means of collecting a valuable herbarium, and on graduating M.D. in 1852 obtained the highest honours (three stars) for his thesis on the 'Anatomy, Morphology, and Physiology of the Lichens.' In 1854, after serving for a year as resident physician of the City Cholera Hospital, Edinburgh, and subsequently as assistant physician in the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, he was appointed medical officer to Murray's Royal Institution for the Insane at Perth. There he combined geological with botanical researches, but made lichens his special study, and published in 1856 his valuable text-book on 'The History of British Lichens,' with numerous plates, constituting a first attempt to popularise the subject. For his work in this department of botany he received in 1859 the first Neill gold medal from the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1861–2 he visited New Zealand, and received from the New Zealand Exhibition of 1865 a silver medal in recognition of his botanical researches, the fruit of which appeared in 1868 in his 'Contributions to New Zealand Botany.' Similar visits to North Germany, Norway, and Iceland were followed in like manner by studies of the flora of those countries. In 1870 Lindsay published his important 'Memoirs on the Spermogenes and Pycnides of Lichens,' to which is appended a list of thirty-three contributions to lichenology by the author, which had appeared for the most part either in the 'Journal of Microscopical Science' or in the 'Transactions' of the Linnean and Royal (Edinburgh) Societies. All the drawings illustrating his works were made by himself. Besides these botanical papers Lindsay published a host of pamphlets on mental disease and other medical subjects, and also on education. His last work, on 'Mind in the Lower Animals in Health and Disease,' 1879, which aimed at showing the similarity of mental processes in man and the lower animals, was his best. Lindsay was a great and omnivorous reader, and a most energetic worker. He died at his residence, 3 Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh, on 24 Nov. 1880. Lindsay married, on 26 April 1859, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Paterson Reid, solicitor, of Demerara. One daughter, Marion Jane Robertson, married Dr. Francis Haultain of Edinburgh.

[Information kindly supplied by Dr. Murray Lindsay, medical superintendent of the Derby County Asylum; Lancet, 1880, ii. 916; Nature, xxiii. 131; Steven's Hist. of the High School, Edinburgh; Proceedings Linnean Soc. 1880–2; Lindsay's Works in Brit. Mus. Library.] T. S.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW (1816–1877), merchant and shipowner, was born at Ayr in 1816, and lost both his parents when only ten years of age. He was brought up by his uncle, a free kirk minister, who wished him to follow the same calling, but Lindsay inclined to a seafaring life, and leaving home in 1831 worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals on board a collier. He was subsequently engaged as a cabin-boy in the Isabella, West Indiaman. In 1834 he became second mate, but soon afterwards received severe injuries by shipwreck. On his recovery he was made in 1835 chief mate of the Olive Branch, a merchantman owned by Mr. Greenwell of Sunderland. In 1836 he was appointed captain of the vessel, and in 1839, when in the Persian Gulf, he had a brisk encounter with a pirate, in which he was wounded. He retired in 1840. In 1841 Mr. Greenwell obtained for him the post of fitter at Hartlepool to the Castle Eden Coal Company, and in that capacity he was mainly instrumental in getting Hartlepool made an independent port, and helped to create its docks and wharves. In 1845 he removed to London to represent his company.

With the coal-fitting business he combined that of shipbroking and an agency for his brother-in-law, a Glasgow iron merchant. He established the firm of W. S. Lindsay & Co., which soon became one of the largest shipowning concerns in the world, and he retained his connection with it until ill-health compelled him to retire in 1864.

Lindsay was an unsuccessful parliamentary candidate for Monmouth in April and for Dartmouth in July 1852, but was elected, after a severe contest, for Tynemouth and North Shields in March 1854. He continued to represent Tynemouth until the general election in April 1859, when his warm advocacy of a repeal of the navigation laws compelled him to withdraw before the polling. He was returned, however, for Sunderland. In 1865 he was forced by illness to retire from public life. While in the House of Commons he did all he could to protect maritime interests, both naval and commercial, and he took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association. After his retirement Lindsay occupied himself with literary work. He died at Shepperton Manor, Middlesex, on 28 Aug. 1877. In 1842 he married Miss Helen Stewart of Glasgow.

Lindsay strove by his pen to improve the shipping laws, not only in England, but in foreign countries, particularly in France and America, and he persistently advocated the removal of all restrictions on free trade in maritime affairs. His great work, entitled 'History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce. . . . With illustrations,' 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1874–6, will long remain the most comprehensive book on the subject. Among his other writings may be mentioned: 1. 'Letters on the Navigation Laws,' 8vo, London, 1849, reprinted from the 'Morning Herald.' 2. 'Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws, considered with a view to their general revision and consolidation; also, an Enquiry into the principal Maritime Institutions,' 8vo, London, 1852; 2nd edit., condensed, 1853. 3. 'Confirmation of Admiralty Mismanagement . . . with Reply to the Charges of Sir C. Wood . . . June 22 and July 10,' 8vo, London, 1855. 4. 'Remarks on the Law of Partnership and Limited Liability,' 8vo, London, 1856, being correspondence with his friend Richard Cobden, M.P. 5. 'Our Merchant Shipping: its present state considered,' 8vo, London, 1860. 6. 'Manning the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine . . . also Belligerent and Neutral Rights in the event of War: a Review of the past and present Methods,' 8vo, London, 1877. A collection of his speeches on navy expenditure was privately printed.

Lindsay related many of his sea experiences in the 'Log of my Leisure Hours,' 3 vols., and in 'Recollections of a Sailor;' the latter work he did not live to complete.

[Sunderland Times, 31 Aug. 1877; Sunderland Herald, 31 Aug. 1877; Morley's Life of Cobden, ii. 221–2.] G. G.

LINDSELL, AUGUSTINE (*d.* 1634), bishop of Hereford, was born at Bumstead-Steeple, Essex. On 4 April 1592 he was admitted pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (*Addit. MS.* 5875, f. 5), but was subsequently scholar and fellow of Clare Hall. He graduated B.A. in 1595–6, M.A. in 1599, and D.D. in 1621 (*University Register*). In March 1610 he became rector of Wickford, Essex, and prebendary of Lincoln in November 1612 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 145). On 9 July 1614 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 360). Neile, bishop of Durham, patronised him, appointed him his chaplain, and collated him to the tenth stall in Durham Cathedral on 5 March 1618–19 (Le Neve, iii. 318), which he resigned for the second stall in August 1620 (*ib.* iii. 310). He was an unsuccessful candidate for the regius professorship of Greek vacant by the resignation of Andrew Downes [q.v.] in 1627. He was installed dean of Lichfield on 15 Oct. 1628 (*ib.* i. 563). On 10 Feb. 1632–3 he was consecrated bishop of Peterborough (*ib.* ii. 534–5), and in March 1633–4 was translated to Hereford (*ib.* i. 471). He died unmarried on 6 Nov. 1634, and was buried in Hereford Cathedral. To Clare Hall Library he bequeathed all his Greek manuscripts and some Greek books; to Sir Robert Cotton he gave a manuscript history of Ely Cathedral in Latin (will registered in P. C. C. 111, Seager).

His admirable edition of Theophylact's 'Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles' was published by Dr. T. Baily, his coadjutor in the work (fol. London, 1636). It is dedicated to Archbishop Laud, of whose policy Lindsell had been a firm supporter.

[Prynne's Canterburies Doome, passim; Prynne's Antipathie, pp. 304–5; Heylyn's Life of Laud, pp. 55, 69, 214, 249; Parr's Life of Ussher, pp. 86, 330, 406, 426; Troubles of Laud, pp. 12, 366; Mullinger's Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ii. 420 *n.*; Gunton's Peterborough, p. 83; Peck's Desiderata, i. 52, ii. 52, 53; Fuller's Worthies, 1662, p. 326; Cole MS. vol. l. f. 34.] G. G.

LINDSEY, Earls of. [See Bertie, Robert, 1572–1642, first Earl; Bertie, Montague, 1608?–1666, second Earl.]

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS (1723–1808), unitarian, born at Middlewich, Cheshire, on 20 June 1723, was youngest son by his second

wife of Robert Lindsey. His father was engaged in the salt trade. His mother, whose maiden name was Spencer, had resided for many years with Frances, countess of Huntingdon, whose son, Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was the boy's godfather. Young Lindsey was educated at a school near Middlewich and at the free grammar school at Leeds. In 1741 he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and after graduating B.A. was in 1747 elected a fellow of his college. He took holy orders, and was presented to a chapel in Spital Square on the recommendation of Lady Ann Hastings, who, like her sister, Lady Betty Hastings, had from his earliest years shown him many kindnesses. Shortly afterwards he became domestic chaplain to Algernon Seymour, seventh duke of Somerset, and after the duke's death in 1750 undertook, at the request of the duchess, the charge of her grandson, Hugh Smithson, afterwards second duke of Northumberland. On relinquishing this post in 1753 he was presented by his pupil's father to the valuable rectory of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, but he resigned this living in 1756 for that of Piddletown, Dorset, which was in the gift of Lord Huntingdon. On 29 Sept. 1760 he married Hannah Elsworth, the stepdaughter of his friend Archdeacon Francis Blackburne [q. v.], and soon afterwards adopted Blackburne's latitudinarian views on subscription. He declined in 1762 the offer of the chaplaincy made by the Duke of Northumberland when appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1763 he left Piddletown for the rectory of Catterick in Yorkshire, which though of less value enabled him to see more of Archdeacon Blackburne and other friends. In the controversy that arose on the publication of Blackburne's 'Confessional' in 1766, Lindsey supported the latitudinarians. His own views had become unitarian, and he joined in the petition signed by two hundred persons in 1772 for giving practical effect to Blackburne's views on subscription. On the rejection of the petition he resigned his living, and on 28 Nov. 1773 he preached his farewell sermon at Catterick [see BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, 1705–1787]. Lindsey had lavishly bestowed his income on his poor parishioners, and he was obliged to sell his plate and part of his library to maintain himself after leaving his rectory. He and his wife arrived in London in the spring of 1774, and with the help of Dr. Priestley, Dr. Price, and other friends, a room was engaged in Essex House, Essex Street, which was fitted as a temporary chapel, and opened for public worship in April of that year. He published for the use of the congregation 'A Liturgy, altered from that of the Church of England, to suit Unitarian Doctrine,' which he amended in later editions. His friends soon built a chapel for him in Essex Street, and it was opened on 29 March 1778.

Meanwhile he had issued his 'Apology' (1774), giving his reasons for leaving the church of England, and a history of the doctrine of the Trinity and unitarianism. It evoked both hostile and friendly criticism, to which he replied in the preface to his next work, 'A Sequel to the Apology' (1776), which was the most elaborate, and in many respects the most valuable, of his contributions to dogmatic theology. In 1779 he wrote a pamphlet entitled 'Two Dissertations on the Introduction to St. John's Gospel, and the Lawfulness of Praying to Christ,' which was followed in 1781 by a small volume written in the form of a dialogue, entitled 'The Catechist,' and dealing with a similar subject.

Early in 1783 it was arranged that Dr. Disney, who had married Mrs. Lindsey's stepsister, should act as Lindsey's colleague at Essex Street Chapel. The leisure thus afforded him he devoted to literary work. In 1783 appeared his 'Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship from the Reformation to our own Time, with some Account of the Obstructions it has met with at different Periods.' At the same date he replied to one of the ablest critics of his 'Apology' in 'An Examination of Mr. [Robert] Robinson's "Plea for the Divinity of Christ."' Lindsey stood forward in defence of his friend Priestley, with a volume entitled 'Vindiciæ Priestleyanæ, addressed to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge, by a late Member of the University of Cambridge,' 1784, and a second part appeared in 1790. In 'Conversations on Christian Idolatry,' issued in the following year, he once more vindicated his theological views. In July 1793 he took final leave of his pulpit. After Dr. Priestley left England for America in 1794, Lindsey again defended his absent friend by reprinting Priestley's 'Reply to Paine's Age of Reason,' with a preface of his own. In 1802 he published 'Conversations on the Divine Government.' He died at his house in Essex Street on 3 Nov. 1808.

Besides the works mentioned above, Lindsey published many occasional sermons and pamphlets. A collection of his sermons was printed by Dr. Thomas Belsham in 2 vols. 1810.

[Belsham's Memoirs of Lindsey, 1812; Turner's Eminent Unitarians, vol. ii.; Records of Unitarian Worthies, p. 15; Brit. Mus. Cat.] A. N.

LINE, *alias* HALL, FRANCIS (1595–1675), jesuit and scientific writer, was born in 1595, most probably in London, though two catalogues of members of the Society of Jesus state that he was a native of Buckinghamshire. He entered that society in 1623, was ordained priest in 1628, and was professed of the four vows on 20 Aug. 1640. For many years he was professor of Hebrew and mathematics in the college of the jesuits at Liège. He was sent to the English mission about 1656, and for a short time he served in the Derby district. During 1659 and several succeeding years he was labouring in the London district; and in 1665 he was stationed in the Lancashire district. During the time that he was serving the English mission he constructed the curious dial which was set up in the king's private garden at Whitehall on 24 July 1669. In 1672 he was again at Liège, where he was spiritual father, and where he died on 25 Nov. (N.S.) 1675 (*Florus Anglo-Bavaricus*, p. 37).

His works are: 1. 'Refutation of the attempt to Square the Circle,' London, 1660, 8vo; written in consequence of the acrimonious obstinacy with which his friend Father Gregory à Vincentio had defended his book 'De quadraturâ Circuli' against the unanswerable reply of Huyghens. 2. 'Tractatus de Corporum Inseparabilitate,' London, 1661, 8vo. A reply by Gilbert Clerke was published under the title of 'Tractatus de Restitutione Corporum in quo experimenta Torricelliana et Boyliana explicantur, et Rarefactio Cartesiana defenditur,' London, 1662, 8vo. Another reply is entitled 'A Defence of the Doctrine touching the Spring and Weight of the Air, proposed by [the Hon.] Mr. Robert Boyle, in his new Physico-Mechanical Experiments; against the objections of F. Linus. By the Author of those Experiments,' London, 1662, 8vo. 3. 'An Explication of the Diall sett up in the Kings Garden at London, an. 1669. In which very many sorts of Dyalls are conteined; by which, besides the Houres of all kinds diversly expressed, many things also belonging to Geography, Astrology, and Astronomy are by the Sunnes shadow made visible to the eye. Amongst which, very many Dialls, especially the most curious, are new inventions, hitherto divulged be [*sic*] None,' Liège, 1673, 4to, pp. 60 and 18 copperplates. It was also printed in Latin, Liège, 1673, 4to, pp. 74. Pennant says the description of this remarkable dial surpassed his powers (*Description of London*, p. 110). It stood on a pedestal, and consisted of six parts, rising one above the other, with multitudes of planes cut on each, which were so many dials subservient to the purposes of geography, astrology, and astronomy. 4. 'A Letter [dated 6 Oct. 1674] animadverting on Newton's Theory of Light and Colors,' in 'Philosophical Transactions,' ix. 217 (see BREWSTER, *Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton*, 1855, i. 79). 5. 'Some Optical Assertions concerning the Rain-bow, transmitted from Liege, where they were publicly discussed in August last: Delivered here in the same Language [Latin], wherein they were communicated,' in 'Philosophical Transactions,' 26 Sept. 1675, x. 386. 6. 'A Treatise on the Barometer.' 7. 'Tractatus de Horologiis,' manuscript, pp. 82, with illustrations, preserved in the library of the university of Liège.

[Bodleian Cat.; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus; Florus Anglo-Bavaricus, p. 49; Foley's Records, vi. 417, vii. 461; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 135; Playfair's Works, 1822, ii. 379; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 234; Watt's Bibl. Brit. under 'Linus;' Wheatley's London, Past and Present, iii. 125; Whewell's Hist. of the Inductive Sciences, 1837, ii. 354, 355.] T. C.

LINES, SAMUEL (1778–1863), painter, designer, and art instructor, was born in 1778 at Allesley, near Coventry, where his mother was mistress of a boarding-school. On his mother's death in his boyhood he was placed in the charge of an uncle, a farmer, who employed him in agricultural work. Lines, however, managed to teach himself the rudiments of drawing and painting, and in 1794 he was apprenticed to Mr. Keeling, a clock-dial enameller and decorator of Birmingham, for whom he worked as designer. He was employed in a similar capacity by Mr. Clay, the papier-mâché maker, and also by the die engravers Wyon and Halliday. Among other objects he was frequently employed to design presentation shovels and swords of state, manufactured by Mr. Gunby of Birmingham, a great amateur of art, with a fine private collection, and Gunby's gallery was freely open to Lines, as well as to his contemporary David Cox the elder. In 1807 Lines commenced teaching drawing in Birmingham, using casts to draw from; he set up a school in Newhall Street, met with success, and was able to build himself a house in Temple Row, where he resided for the remainder of his life. In 1809 Lines, with Moses Haughton the elder [q. v.], Charles Barber [q. v.], John Vincent Barber [see under BARBER, JOSEPH], and other artists established a life academy in Peck Lane, New Street, which was in 1814 removed to larger premises in Union Passage. It was in this room that the first exhibition of the works of Birming-

ham artists was held in 1814. Lines took a large share in the foundation of the Birmingham School of Art in 1821, and on the subsequent foundation of the Birmingham Society of Artists he was elected treasurer and curator, holding those offices till he reached the age of eighty, when he resigned, and was elected an honorary member. Nearly all the artists of the neighbourhood and many from other parts of the country received instruction in drawing at Lines's academy. A good landscape-painter himself, he possessed a great faculty of teaching others, and many of his pupils attained to much excellence. He died at his house in Temple Row on 22 Nov. 1863. A portrait of him by W. T. Roden, and a drawing of 'Llyn Idwal,' the property of the Midland Institute, are in the Museum and Art Gallery at Birmingham. He very rarely exhibited out of Birmingham.

Lines, Samuel Restell (1804–1833), painter, third son of the above, was born at Birmingham on 15 Jan. 1804, and was taught drawing and painting by his father. He showed some skill in sketching trees, and was employed to make lithographed drawings for drawing-books. He was an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and showed much promise. He died at his father's house in Birmingham on 9 Nov. 1833, aged 29.

[Birmingham Daily Post, 22 Nov. 1863; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Cat. of the City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.] L. C.

LINFORD, THOMAS (1650–1724), divine. [See Lynford.]

LINGARD, FREDERICK (1811–1847), musician, fifth and youngest son of Thomas Lingard, agent to the Mersey and Irwell, or 'Old Quay,' Company, was born in Manchester in 1811. He was intended for the bar, but preferred to enter the musical profession, and studied church music with Harris, a Manchester organist. Lingard was for two years organist and choirmaster at St. George's Church, Hulme, Lancashire, when his brother, Joshua Lingard, was the incumbent. About 1835 Lingard became lay-vicar of Durham Cathedral. He was also a teacher of music and composer. He died at Durham on 4 July 1847, aged 36, and was buried in St. Giles's churchyard, Durham.

Lingard published 'Antiphonal Chants for the Psalter,' 1843; a 'Series of Anthems,' a compilation from various sources; many anthems and chants issued singly and frequently used at Durham Cathedral, and many separately published songs and duets.

[Gent. Mag. 1847, ii. 215; Manchester School Register, iii. 195.] L. M. M.

LINGARD, JOHN, D.D. (1771–1851), Roman catholic historian of England, was descended from a family, which, though in humble circumstances, had been established from time immemorial at Claxby, Lincolnshire. His father, John Lingard, was a carpenter, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of a farmer named Rennell, who was prosecuted on account of his attachment to the Roman catholic religion, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and mulcted in a heavy fine. This, added to previous misfortunes, rendered it desirable for the young couple to remove to Winchester, and there their son John was born on 5 Feb. 1771. At an early period he was recommended to the notice of Bishop Challoner, and Bishop James Talbot, Challoner's successor, sent him to the English College at Douay, which he entered as a student on 30 Sept. 1782. After a brilliant course of humanities, he entered the school of theology in October 1792. He adopted the strongly Gallican views entertained by his teachers. At the commencement of the revolutionary troubles he had a narrow escape from the fury of the populace, and left the college on 21 Feb. 1793, in company with William (afterwards Lord) Stourton, and two brothers named Oliveira. On arriving in England he was invited to the residence of Charles Philip, lord Stourton, who appointed him tutor to his son and heir. In 1794 he removed to Tudhoe, Durham, to join some of the Douay students, who had escaped from the citadel of Dourlens. In that year he migrated with his companions to Pontop Hall, the missionary residence of the Rev. Thomas Eyre, and afterwards to Crookhall, near Durham, where they resumed their collegiate exercises [see Eyre, Thomas, 1748–1810]. Lingard, who had rapidly completed his course of theology, received the appointment of vice-president in the new college of Crookhall. On 18 April 1795 he was ordained priest by Bishop Gibson at York; about the same time he became prefect of studies; and for many years he filled the chair of natural and moral philosophy. He made his first appearance as an author in 1805, when he contributed to the 'Newcastle Courant' a series of letters which were afterwards collected under the title of 'Catholic Loyalty Vindicated.' These were followed in 1806 by the first edition of 'The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church.' In 1808 Lingard removed with the Crookhall community to their final destination at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and remained there till September 1811. On the 21st of the following month he was appointed to the professorship of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew

in the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, but the former holder of the office, Matthias Crowley, had gone over to the established church, and Lingard refused to accept a chair which had been 'infected by the leprosy of hypocrisy' (Fitz-Patrick, *Irish Wits*, pp. 90, 91). At a later period he declined an offer from Bishop Poynter of the presidency of the seminary at Old Hall Green.

On retiring from Ushaw he withdrew to the secluded mission at Hornby, nine miles from Lancaster. In this quiet village he spent nearly all the remainder of his long life. His residence, near Hornby Castle, the seat of his devoted friend Pudsey Dawson, was a small, unpretentious building, connected with a little chapel, built by himself, where he regularly officiated. There he pursued his literary studies without interruption, and soon after his settlement at Hornby he began to work at his 'History of England,' which was originally intended to be a modest 'abridgment for the use of schools.' In April 1817 he left England with a party of friends on a tour to Rome and the southern states of Italy, having been commissioned by Dr. Poynter to negotiate some matters of importance with the holy see. He was graciously received by Consalvi, the cardinal secretary of state, who granted him facilities for obtaining transcripts of unpublished documents in the Vatican archives. When he left Rome he was able to inform Dr. Poynter that he had succeeded in his mission, and that, among other matters, the English College was again restored to the government of the secular clergy.

Before the close of 1817 his work was so far advanced that he made proposals for publication to Mr. Mawman, who purchased for a thousand guineas so much of the 'History' as should extend to the death of Henry VII, and early in 1819 the three volumes embracing that period made their appearance. The portion embracing the reigns from Edward III to Henry VII was written in seven months and under great pressure. 'It was a greater labour,' Lingard subsequently wrote, 'than I ever underwent in my life; nor would I have done it, had I not found that unless I fixed a time, I should never get through' (letter to Kirk quoted in Tierney's *Memoir*, p. 28). To the graces of style Lingard avowedly paid little attention (*ib.*) In 1820 the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI appeared in a fourth volume; those of Mary and Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and Charles II followed at various intervals, and in 1830 the eighth and concluding volume brought the 'History' down to the revolution of 1688.

The work met from the first with a good reception. Its reputation grew with the appearance of each succeeding volume. Its temperate tone, especially on religious topics, commended the work to the attention of protestant readers, who seemed surprised to find a Roman catholic ecclesiastic treating controverted questions in a spirit of candour and truthfulness. Many of the mistakes and misstatements of Hume and other historians were unostentatiously exposed and refuted in the notes, in order that—to use Lingard's own words—he might not repel protestant readers, while furnishing every necessary proof in favour of the catholic side. Indeed, his avowed object was to shock popular prejudices as little as possible, and to do good to the cause he had at heart by writing a book which protestants would read. 'I succeeded,' he says in one of his letters, 'in awakening the curiosity of some minds in the universities, in provoking doubts of the accuracy of their preconceived opinions, and in creating a conviction that such opinions were unfounded.' As early as 1825 this was fully understood at Rome. 'Your History,' wrote Dr. Gradwell, 'is much spoken of in Rome as one of the great causes which have wrought such a change in public sentiment, in England, on Catholic matters.' The work was nevertheless regarded with suspicion from the outset by the ultra-papal party, who disliked Lingard's Gallican tendencies, and who were offended at the timid, apologetic attitude which he often assumed. As early as 1819 Bishop Milner attacked the 'History' in the 'Orthodox Journal,' and in 1828 Father Ventura, in some anonymous 'Osservazioni sulla Storia d'Inghilterra,' bearing the imprint of Bastia, though really published at Rome, described Lingard as a dangerous enemy of the rights of the church.

From the protestant point of view the work was subjected to severe criticism in two articles in the 'Edinburgh Review' by Dr. John Allen (April 1825 and June 1826). The first article discussed Lingard's treatment of Anglo-Saxon history and the second his account of the St. Bartholomew's Massacre. Throughout the critic charged Lingard with suppression and perversion of the facts. Lingard replied to the second article in 'A Vindication of certain Passages in the fourth and fifth Volumes of the "History of England,"' London, 1826. In the fifth edition (1827) Lingard answered a reply by Allen and defended himself from Todd's strictures on his character of Cranmer and from an attack on his account of Anne Boleyn in the 'Quarterly Review' (vol. lxv.) Macaulay, while admitting that Lingard was 'a very

able and well-informed writer,' said that his 'fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on an historical question cannot possibly be correct.'

The 'History' passed through many editions, and Lingard spared himself no pains in revising his information in the light of recently published authorities. The original edition, 'A History of England, from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688,' London, 1819–30, 4to, appeared in 8 vols.; the 2nd edit. in 14 vols. London, 1823–31, 8vo; the 3rd edit. in 14 vols. London, 1825, 8vo; the 4th edit. in 13 vols. London, 1839; 5th edit. 10 vols. London, 1849–51 (the last edit. revised by the author); 6th edit. 10 vols. London, 1854–5. Several abridgments and American reprints have appeared, and the work has been translated into French, Italian, and German.

As regards the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods the 'History' has been superseded by more recent investigation, but his accounts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are still useful, and the work remains an authority for the period of the Reformation, as representing the views of an enlightened catholic priest concerning the events which led to the abolition of the papal jurisdiction in this country.

In recognition of the author's merits Pius VII on 24 Aug. 1821 caused a brief to be issued, conferring upon him the triple academical laurel, and creating him doctor of divinity and of the canon and civil law. Pope Leo XII was as much attached to him as his predecessor. When in 1825 Lingard paid his second visit to Rome, the pontiff saw him frequently and tried to persuade him to take up his residence there. Leo gave him the gold medal which etiquette then generally confined to cardinals and princes, and at the creation of cardinals in 1826 the pope informed the consistory that among those whom he had reserved *in petto* for the same dignity one was 'a man of great talents, an accomplished scholar, whose writings, drawn *ex authenticis fontibus*, had not only rendered great service to religion, but had delighted and astonished Europe.' In Rome, according to Canon Tierney, this was generally understood to refer to Lingard. Cardinal Wiseman, however, held the opinion that the person thus reserved was not Lingard, but the Abbé de Lamennais (*Recollections of the last four Popes*, 1858, p. 328); and an able writer in the 'Rambler' for November 1859 (ii. 75–83) came to the conclusion that Leo intended to raise both Lingard and Lamennais to the purple and that both received a verbal promise of the cardinal's hat. A summary of this controversy, by Mr. Joseph Gillow, appeared in the 'Catholic News' (Preston), 9 April 1892.

Lingard returned from Rome in October 1825. In 1839 Lord Melbourne, at the request of Lord and Lady Holland, granted him 300*l.* from the privy purse of the queen (*Athenæum*, 1 July 1871). He had previously received for the first two editions of his 'History' a gross sum of 4,133*l.*, and with this money and other proceeds of his pen he established several burses for the education of ecclesiastical students at Ushaw. In the preface to the last edition of his 'History' (1849) he informed the public that 'a long and painful malady, joined with the infirmities of age, had already admonished him to bid final adieu to those studies with which he had been so long familiar.' He survived, however, more than two years, suffering intensely from an accumulation of maladies, and died at Hornby on 17 July 1851 in his eighty-first year. His body was interred in the cloister of the college cemetery at Ushaw.

In his personal character and demeanour he was most gentle, kind, and obliging, and in the quiet village and neighbourhood to which he had retired he was a universal favourite. At assize time several leaders of the northern circuit, including Scarlett, Pollock, and Brougham, were in the habit of visiting Hornby on a Sunday or other vacant day, in order to have the pleasure of his society. Although he never aspired to ecclesiastical honours he had a great share in the direction of the affairs of the Roman church in England, and was frequently consulted by the bishops on matters of importance.

Besides his 'History' his works are: 1. 'Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' 2 vols. Newcastle, 1806, and again 1810, 8vo; Philadelphia, 1841, 12mo. A so-called third edition, bearing the title 'The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' 2 vols. London, 1845, is really a new work, although the substance of the old work is incorporated in it. Another edit. 2 vols. London, 1858, 8vo. 2. 'Remarks on a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham by Shute [Barrington], Bishop of Durham,' 1807; a reply to strictures on this pamphlet by Thomas Le Mesurier, G. S. Faber, and others, with 'some observations on the more fashionable methods of interpreting the Apocalypse,' was issued by Lingard in 1808. 3. 'Documents to ascertain the Sentiments of British Catholics in former ages respecting the Power of the Popes,' 1812, 8vo. 4. 'A Review of certain Anti-Catholic Publications, viz. A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the

Diocese of Gloucester, in 1810, by G. I. Huntinford . . . and a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, in 1812, by G. Tomline,' London, three editions, 1813, 8vo. 5. 'Examination of certain Opinions advanced by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, in two recent Publications, entitled Christ, and not Peter, the Rock, and Johannis Sulgeni versus hexametri in laudem Sulgeni patris' (anon.), Manchester, 1813, 8vo. 6. 'A Collection of Tracts on several Subjects connected with the Civil and Religious Principles of the Catholics,' 1813, and London, 1826, 8vo. 7. 'Strictures on Dr. Marsh's "Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome,"' London, 1815, 8vo. 8. 'A Reply to the Observations of the "Edinburgh Review" on the Anglo-Saxon Antiquities,' in the 'Pamphleteer,' vol. vii. London, 1816, 8vo. 9. 'Observations on the Laws and Ordinances which exist in Foreign States relative to the Religious Concerns of their Roman Catholic subjects,' London, 1817, 8vo. 10. 'Supplementum ad Breviarium Romanum adjectis officiis Sanctorum Angliæ,' London, 1823, 8vo. 11. 'A new Version of the Four Gospels, with Notes critical and explanatory, by a Catholic,' London, 1836, 8vo. This version was coldly received by the extreme papal party. In general Lingard translated from the Greek text, and gave reasons for preferring it to the Latin Vulgate. 12. 'Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church,' 2nd edit. London, 1840, 12mo; new edit. London. 1844, 12mo.

Lingard wrote prefaces to Ward's 'Errata of the Protestant Bible,' Dublin, 1810 and 1841, 8vo, and to 'The Faith and Doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, proved by the testimony of the most learned Protestants,' anon. [by the Hon. William Talbot], Dublin, 1813, 12mo. Replies to some of his controversial works were published by Bishop Barrington, Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, and N. J. Hollingsworth.

A fine portrait of Lingard by James Lonsdale hangs in the hall of Ushaw College, and an engraving by Henry Cousins was published in 1836. A miniature taken in 1849 by T. Skaife was engraved by M'Cabe for the fifth edition of the 'History.'

[Memoir by Canon Tierney in the Metropolitan and Provincial Catholic Almanac, 1854, reprinted with additions in the 6th edit. of the History of England, 1855; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, pp. 206, 440; Cotton's Rhemes and Doway, p. 407; Cunningham's Biog. and Critical Hist. of the Literature of the last Fifty Years, 1834, p. 195; Dibdin's Library Companion, 1825; Dublin Review, April 1856, p. 1; Gardiner and Mullinger's Introd. to the Study of English History, 2nd edit. pp. 241, 326, 353, 366; Gent. Mag. 1851, ii. 323; Gibson's Lydiate Hall, p. 169; Husenbeth's English Colleges and Convents, p. 6; Husenbeth's Life of Milner, pp. 16, 393, 396; International Mag. (New York), iv. 172, 285; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1365; Tablet, 26 July 1851, pp. 466, 474, and 2 Aug. 1851, p. 484; Times, 21 July 1851, p. 3, col. 3, and 28 July, p. 7, col. 5; Wiseman's Recollections of the last four Popes, 2nd ed. p. 207.]

T. C.

LINGARD or LYNGARD, RICHARD (1598?–1670), dean of Lismore, probably an Englishman, was educated at Cambridge. Proceeding to Ireland, he was ordained deacon on 22 Oct. 1621, priest on 22 Oct. 1622, and became vicar of Killaire in the county of Meath, a benefice which no longer exists. On 28 Sept. 1633 he was collated to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Athlone, with that of Kilclough and the curacy of Ballyloughloe, all in the diocese of Meath and the county of Westmeath. In March 1639 he was appointed archdeacon of Clonmacnoise. Charles I granted him the rectorial tithes of his benefice of Athlone as an augmentation, and added to them the tithes of Ratoath, near Dublin.

Lingard remained legally rector of Athlone until 1660, though his place was supplied by puritan preachers during the Commonwealth, and he himself was obliged to fly from his parish. At the Restoration he was appointed by royal mandate (dated 29 Dec. 1660) to a senior fellowship in the university of Dublin, and was made professor of divinity about the same time. On 31 May 1661, in conjunction with the vice-chancellor (Jeremy Taylor) and the provost (Thomas Seele), he was authorised by the university to arrange for the transfer of Archbishop Ussher's library from the castle to Trinity College, and to catalogue it. In 1662 he held the post of vice-provost of the university. He became D.D. of Dublin (*ad eund.* Cantabr.) in 1664, and dean of Lismore on 2 March 1666, in which year (6 April) he resigned his fellowship. On 15 July 1669 the university of Oxford directed that he should be admitted to the degree of D.D., 'but whether he was so it appears not,' says Wood. He died on or about 10 Nov. 1670, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. A monument erected to his memory in the vestibule of the chapel has disappeared. In 1671 'An Elegy and Funeral Oration,' spoken in memory of him in the college hall, in which 'may be seen a just character of his great learning and worth,' was published at Dublin.

He published: 1. 'A Sermon preached

before the King at Whitehall in Defence of the Liturgy,' London, 1668. 2. 'Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman [Lord Lanesborough] leaving the University,' London, 1670, 1671, 1673, Dublin, 1713.

Lingard's will, preserved in the Record Office, Dublin (see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. ii. 104–5), and proved in York, bears date 10 Nov. 1670. In it he referred to some literary notes, and gave instructions, which do not seem to have been carried out, for the printing of a few sermons.

[Ware's Writers (transl. Harris), p. 348; Taylor's Univ. of Dublin, pp. 40–1, 275, 409; Todd's Graduates of Dublin, p. 347; Dublin Univ. Cal. for 1872, pp. 381–2; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, i. 46 (new edit. p. 169), iii. 147, v. 25; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), ii. cols. 317–18; Stokes's Parish of Athlone in the Meath Diocesan Mag. March–June 1887, passim; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 104–5, 175; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books; information from the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D.]

B. P.

LINGEN, Sir HENRY (1612–1662), royalist, born on 23 Oct. 1612, was eldest son of Edward Lingen of Sutton Frene, Herefordshire, by Blanch, daughter of Sir Roger Bodenham, K.B., of Rotherwas in the same county (Robinson, *Mansions of Herefordshire*, p. 179). He inherited large estates in Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, and his force of character gave him much influence in these counties. In 1638–1639 and again in 1643 he was appointed high sheriff of Herefordshire. On 9 June of the latter year he received a commission from the king to raise a regiment of a thousand men (*Harl. MS.* 6852), and by September 1644 he was colonel of six troops of horse (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644, p. 511). His arbitrary mode of collecting contributions for the royal cause exposed him to the obloquy of the puritans. In July 1644 he joined Sir William Vavasour in the siege of Brampton Bryan Castle, and was entrusted with the sole command on Vavasour being summoned to Gloucester. The news of the defeat of the royalists at Gloucester compelled him to raise the siege on 6 Sept. following. He retired to Goodrich Castle, which he strongly garrisoned, and watched the south of the county. In July 1645 he was knighted by Charles 'at Mr. Prichard's house, near Grosmont,' Abergavenny (Symonds, *Diary*, Camd. Soc., p. 205). Lingen was in Hereford when the city was surprised by Colonel Birch on the morning of 18 Dec. 1645. He escaped across the frozen river, and shut himself up in Goodrich Castle. Thence he sent out parties to collect assessments and contributions, and to levy requisitions for the maintenance of his soldiers throughout the neighbourhood. Birch found that no one was safe between Gloucester and Hereford. With Colonel Kyrle he therefore made an effort to storm Goodrich Castle on the night of 9 March 1645–6, but succeeded only in burning down the stables and outhouses, and establishing a close blockade. During the temporary absence of Birch, Lingen, with a mere handful of comrades, attempted the recovery of Hereford, and was repulsed evidently only because none seconded him from within the city. After a desperate resistance of two months Goodrich Castle surrendered to Birch on 31 July 1646. The garrison is traditionally known to have marched out to a lively tune called after their leader 'Sir Harry Lingen's Fancy' or 'Delight.'

Lingen spent two months in prison at Hereford, but petitioned on 1 Oct. 1646 to compound for his estate, and seems to have been speedily liberated. It was necessary for the support of his numerous family that he should recover some portion of his estates by composition with the victors, but as a preliminary he was obliged to take the covenant, which he must have abhorred, on 23 Nov., and the negative oath on 2 Dec., restraining him from any future attempt against the parliament. He was, however, cheered by a special commission from the Prince of Wales. On 22 Aug. 1648 he issued a manifesto by which he hoped to foment a rising in Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire. Hereford and Dawley Castles and other strongholds were to have been seized, but the plot was detected by Captain Yarrington or Yarranton, governor of Hartlebury, one of the endangered places, and measures were taken to suppress it. Notwithstanding this disappointment Lingen drew together his body of horse, came down upon Harley's county troop near Leominster in September, and took eighty prisoners. Two or three days later he was overthrown 'between Radnor and Montgomeryshire' by Harley and Horton's forces, when all the captives were recovered. Lingen himself, seriously wounded, was made prisoner, and was confined in Redd Castle, Montgomeryshire (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 440). The House of Commons ordered him to be banished on 10 Nov., but the sentence was revoked on 13 Dec. following (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 73, 96). He was ultimately obliged to sell a portion of his estates. The fine levied by parliament upon his property amounted to 6,342*l.*, and it had been heavily taxed by the maintenance of a regiment of horse. Sir Robert Harley was authorised to recompense himself for his losses out of Lingen's property, but through his son

Edward he generously returned the schedule, waiving all right or title to the estates which it had conferred upon him.

Lingen was elected M.P. for Hereford on 20 Nov. 1660, and again in April 1661. As a county magistrate he dealt severely with nonconformists. He died at Gloucester on his way home from London, and was buried at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, on 22 Jan. 1661–2. By his wife Alice (*d.* 1684), fifth daughter of Sir Walter Pye, bart., of the Mynde, Herefordshire, he had a large family. In consideration of his heavy losses his widow was authorised, by warrant dated in November 1663, to receive 10,000*l.* under certain conditions (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, pp. 348, 363). A portrait of Lingen is given in Webb's 'Civil War in Herefordshire,' ii. 258, from the original in the possession of Mrs. Kennedy.

[Duncumb's Herefordshire, ii. 184–5; Webb's Civil War in Herefordshire; Robinson's Castles of Herefordshire; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1645–1647, p. 394.] G. G.

LINLEY, ELIZABETH ANN, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan (1754–1792). [See Sheridan.]

LINLEY, FRANCIS (1774–1800), organist and composer, was born at Doncaster (Grove) in 1774. Though blind from his birth he received a good education, and studied music under Dr. Miller of Doncaster. About 1790 Linley held the post of organist at St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, London. In 1796 he bought the business of Bland, music-seller in Holborn, but his affairs, commercial and domestic—he had married a blind lady—did not prosper. He went to America and remained there several years, returning to England in 1799, and died, aged 26, at his mother's house at Doncaster on 15 Sept. 1800.

Linley's compositions and compilations include: 1. 'Three Sonatas for Pianoforte and Flute,' Op. 1 (Fétis). 2. 'Thirty Familiar Airs for two German Flutes,' with prefatory remarks, about 1790. 3. 'Three Solos for the German Flute, with Accompaniment for Violoncello.' 4. 'Through Groves and Flowery Fields,' 'When Angry Nations,' and other songs. 5. 'Practical Introduction to the Organ,' in five parts, Opus 6, of which the 12th edition appeared about 1810; it contains a description of the organ, fifteen preludes, eight voluntaries, eight full pieces, eight fugues, and psalms.

[Dict. of Musicians, 1827, ii. 71; Grove's Dict. ii. 143, iv. 701; Fétis's Biographie, v. 312; Gent. Mag. 1800, ii. 1006; Caulfield's Portraits, i. 25; Georgian Era, iv. 548.] L. M. M.

LINLEY, GEORGE (1798–1865), verse-writer and musical composer, the son of a tradesman, was born at Leeds in 1798, and partly educated at Eastbury's quaker school. Linley contributed verses to the local newspapers, and published some pamphlets before leaving Leeds in early life. After a residence in Doncaster (see *Modern Hudibras*, p. 66) and Edinburgh, he finally settled in London, where he made some reputation as the writer and composer of songs and ballads. Among his most fashionable and popular ballads, composed between 1830 and 1847, were, 'Thou art gone from my gaze,' 'Song of the roving gipsey,' 'Constance;' and later, between 1852 and 1862, with a stronger vein of melody, 'Minnie,' 'Old friends at home,' and Burns's 'Jolly Beggars.' Linley's flowing style of composition was little suited to the stage, and his musical pieces produced at London theatres had small measure of success. He was also the author of some farces, and of satirical poems. His 'Musical Cynics of London, a Satire; Sketch the First,' London, 1862, a savage onslaught upon Chorley the critic, proved more fatal to the reputation of the author than to that of the victim. It contained smart and clever passages, and, like the 'Modern Hudibras,' 1864, was widely read, and passed through two editions. 'The Showman,' a work upon which Linley was engaged towards the end of his life, was not published. He died, after a lingering illness, at Kensington, London, on 10 Sept. 1865. He left a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

Linley wrote and composed several hundred songs between 1830 and 1865. The musical play, 'Francesca Doria,' for which he wrote the songs and the music, was produced at the Princess's Theatre, London, on 3 March 1849, and published in the same year. 'The Toymakers,' operetta by Linley, was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre by the English Opera Company on 19 Nov. 1861. 'Law versus Love,' comedietta in one act, by him, was performed at the Princess's Theatre on 6 Dec. 1862.

George Linley, junior (*d.* 1869), son of the above, published: 1. 'The Goldseeker,' and other poems, London, 1860. 2. 'Old Saws newly set,' London, 1864. He died 28 April 1869.

[Leeds Mercury, 29 Sept. 1865; Gent. Mag. 1865, pt. ii. p. 655; Linley's Works.] L. M. M.

LINLEY, MARY, afterwards Mrs. Tickell (1756?–1787), vocalist, the second daughter of Thomas Linley the elder [q. v.] musician, was born in Bath about 1756. In 1771 she appeared at the Three Choirs Musical Festival at Hereford, and in 1772

at Gloucester, with her more celebrated sister Elizabeth Ann, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan [q. v.] On the retirement of Mrs. Sheridan, Mary Linley filled her place in oratorio and concert room. On 25 July 1780 she married Richard Tickell, pamphleteer and commissioner of stamps. She died at Clifton on 27 July 1787, leaving two sons and a daughter, and was buried in Wells Cathedral.

Mrs. Sheridan was passionately attached to this sister, and on her death in 1788 wrote some pathetic verses, which are quoted by Moore (*Life of R. B. Sheridan*, pp. 392–6). Moore also gives some letters written from Bath by Mary Linley upon the production there of the 'Rivals' in 1775.

Gainsborough painted Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell together, the original picture being at present in the Dulwich College Gallery. A miniature by Cosway, after a sketch of Mrs. Tickell taken shortly before her death, while asleep (see Moore, *Sheridan*, p. 390), by a Bristol artist, is in the possession of Lumsden Propert, esq., M.D.; another miniature, by Gainsborough, belongs to C. E. Lees, esq.

[Annals of the Three Choirs, pp. 48, 49; Brayley's Surrey, iii. 242; Gent. Mag. 1787, pt. ii. p. 741.] L. M. M.

LINLEY, THOMAS, the younger (1756–1778), violinist and composer, son of Thomas Linley the elder [q. v.], was born at Bath in May 1756. Under his father's instruction he showed at a very early age marked skill on the violin, and at the age of seven was taken as pupil for five years by Dr. Boyce. When eight years old he performed in public, and at the end of his period of tuition with Dr. Boyce he wrote six violin solos, which are dated 1768. In 1770 he went to Florence, where he received lessons on the violin from Nardini, and made the acquaintance of Mozart, who became warmly attached to him. On his return to England in 1773 Linley became leader of the orchestra and solo player at his father's concerts at Bath, and subsequently at the Drury Lane Oratorios. Parke (*Musical Memoirs*, i. 204) considered him 'one of the finest violin-players in Europe.'

He was drowned, through the capsizing of a boat, on 5 Aug. 1778, while on a visit to the Duke of Ancaster at Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire, and was buried in the duke's vault. A portrait of him together with his sister Mary (by Gainsborough) is at Knole, in the possession of Lord Sackville.

Linley's compositions include: An anthem with orchestral accompaniment, 'Let God arise!' written for the Worcester festival of 1773; the overture, a duet, trio, and three or four airs for the 'Duenna,' 1775; a chorus and two songs for the 'Tempest,' and an 'Ode on the Witches and Fairies of Shakspere,' 1776; a short oratorio, 'The Song of Moses,' composed for Drury Lane; additional accompaniments for wind instruments to the music in 'Macbeth;' and a glee for five voices, 'Hark! the Bird's Melodious Strain,' written at the request of his sister, Mrs. Sheridan, who usually sang the upper part. Most of his musical works were comprised in the posthumous collection of his father's works and his own, published in 1800. There was published anonymously in London, 1778, 'A Monody (after the manner of Milton's 'Lycidas') on the Death of Mr. Linley, who was drowned August 5th, 1778.'

[Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 144; Fétis's Biog. Univ. des Musiciens, v. 311, 312; Parke's Musical Memoirs, i. 204; Fitzgerald's Lives of the Sheridans, i. 76; Harmonicon for 1825, p. 221; British Museum Catalogues; cf. Egerton MSS. 2492–3.] R. F. S.

LINLEY, THOMAS, the elder (1732–1795), musical composer, born at Wells in 1732, was the son of a carpenter. Being sent on one occasion to execute some carpentering work at Badminton, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, he derived such pleasure from listening to the playing and singing of Thomas Chilcot, the organist of Bath Abbey Church, that he determined to become a musician.

He studied first under Chilcot at Bath, and afterwards at Naples under Paradies. On his return to England he set up in Bath as a singing-master, in which capacity Parke (*Musical Memoirs*, i. 203) declares him to have been 'almost unrivalled in England.' For many years, assisted by his children, he carried on the concerts in the Bath Assembly Rooms with great success, devoting special attention to the production of Handel's works.

On the retirement in 1774 of John Christopher Smith, Linley took his place as joint-manager with Stanley of the Drury Lane Oratorios. He still, however, made his home in Bath, at No. 5 Pierrepont Street, in which house his daughter Elizabeth Ann (afterwards Mrs. Sheridan) was born. After Stanley's death in 1786, Linley continued to direct the Oratorios with the assistance of Dr. Arnold.

In 1775, together with his eldest son, Thomas, he composed and compiled the music to the comic opera 'The Duenna,' written by his son-in-law, Sheridan, who added one or two airs by Jackson of Exeter). The piece was produced at Drury Lane on 21 Nov. 1775, and enjoyed the then unparalleled run of seventy-five nights. While the piece was in

rehearsal Linley came to London at Sheridan's urgent request, and never afterwards returned to Bath. In 1776 he joined with Sheridan and Richard Ford in purchasing Garrick's share in Drury Lane, and directed the music there for about fifteen years. On 2 Nov. 1777 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society of Musicians.

He married (about 1753?) and had twelve children, of whom only three (Ozias, William, and Jane) survived him. During the later years of his life monetary difficulties (greatly complicated by those of Sheridan) and grief at the loss of his children undermined his health. The death of his son Thomas in 1778 induced an attack of brain fever, after which he never regained his strength. He died suddenly at his house in Southampton Street, Covent Garden, on 19 Nov. 1795, and was buried on 28 Nov. in Wells Cathedral, where a monument, erected to his memory by his son William, states that he died 'aged 63.' The monument (originally situated in the nave of the cathedral, but transferred during a restoration to the cloister) is also to the memory of Linley's daughters, Mary (afterwards Mrs. Tickell) [q. v.] and Elizabeth Ann (afterwards Mrs. Sheridan) [q. v.], and of Mary, the infant daughter of the latter.

Linley's music, which gained for him a high position among English composers, is distinguished by admirable taste and simplicity of design. Dr. Burney, who calls him 'a masterly performer on the harpsichord,' says that his style of composition 'seems to have been formed upon the melodies of our best old English masters.' His personal manner appears to have been grave and reserved, though in moments of relaxation he was full of anecdote. Busby, in his 'Concert-Room Anecdotes' (i. 171), relates an instance of the correctness of Linley's judgment in vocal matters.

His compositions include the music to the following dramatic pieces: 'The Duenna' (in collaboration with his son Thomas), 1775; 'Selima and Azor' (by Sir George Collier, chiefly adapted from Grétry's 'Zemire et Azor'), and some of the music for a production of 'The Tempest' at Drury Lane, 1776; 'The Camp' (a *jeu d'esprit* by Richard Tickell, his son-in-law, on a camp formed in the summer of 1778 at Coxheath), 1778; 'The Gentle Shepherd' (altered by Tickell from the original of Allan Ramsay), 'The Carnival of Venice' (by Tickell), and 'Robinson Crusoe,' 1781; 'The Triumph of Mirth,' 1782; 'The Spanish Maid,' 1783; 'The Spanish Rivals,' 1784; 'Tom Jones,' 1785; 'The Strangers at Home' (comic opera, libretto by James Cobb), 'Richard Cœur-de-Lion' (adapted from Grétry), and 'Love in the East,' 1788.

He also contributed the music for the song in the 'School for Scandal,' 1777, wrote new accompaniments to the airs in the 'Beggar's Opera' for a production on 8 Nov. 1777, and set the portions to be sung of Sheridan's 'Monody on the Death of Garrick,' 1777.

Other of his works are: 'Elegies for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for a Harpsichord and Violoncello,' written while he was at Bath, and published in London about 1770; 'Twelve Ballads,' London, 1780; an anthem, 'Bow down thine ear,' inserted in Page's 'Harmonica Sacra;' and various separate songs, glees, and canzonets.

A posthumous collection of works by himself and his son Thomas was published in two volumes by his widow, London, 1800. It comprises songs, cantatas, madrigals, and elegies, and includes an admirably graceful five-part madrigal, 'Let me, careless,' by the elder Linley. Some part-songs by Linley are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 31415.

Linley's sons Thomas and William and his daughters Mary Linley and Elizabeth Ann Sheridan are noticed separately.

His eldest son, Ozias Thurston Linley (1766–1831), musical amateur and organist, matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 19 March 1785, graduated B.A. 1789, and took holy orders. He became minor canon of Norwich 1790, vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, 1807, and of Trowse with Lakenham 1815 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) He subsequently resigned his benefice, and accepted on 5 May 1816 a junior fellowship, with the post of organist, at Dulwich College. He died there, aged 65, on 6 March 1831. His portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is at Dulwich. His anthems and services (see *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ii. 323) have not been published (*Gent. Mag.* 1831, i. 474).

A younger daughter, Maria (*d.* 1784), was a favourite singer at Bath concerts and in oratorio. She died at an early age of brain fever, at her father's house in Bath, on 15 Sept. 1784. After one of the severest paroxysms she rose up in bed and began to sing the air, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' in as full and clear a tone as when in perfect health (Kelly, *Reminiscences*, ii. 127). This circumstance gave rise to the false impression that Miss Linley died suddenly 'at the piano,' or 'on the concert platform.'

Another son, Samuel, who was a lieutenant in the navy, died from fever a few years after the death of his elder brother, Thomas. Another daughter, Jane, was married to Charles Ward, secretary to the management of Drury Lane Theatre.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 143, iv. 701; Brown's Biog. Dict. of Music, p. 388; Fétis's Biog. Univ. des Musiciens, v. 211; Parke's Musical Memoirs, i. 11, 203; Musical Biography, ii. 211; Harmonicon for 1825, pp. 215–20; Tinsley's Mag. xxxix. 134, 249; Gent. Mag. 1795, ii. 973, 1052; Fitzgerald's Lives of the Sheridans, i. 75, ii. 49; Peach's Historic Houses in Bath, 1st ser. p. 30; Miss Lefanu's Memoirs of Mrs. F. Sheridan, pp. 416–20; Burney's Hist. of Music, iv. 675; Records of the Royal Society of Musicians; Registers of Wells Cathedral; Brit. Mus. Catalogues.] R. F. S.

LINLEY, WILLIAM (1771–1835), author and musical composer, youngest son of Thomas Linley the elder [q. v.], was born at Bath in 1771. He was sent to St. Paul's School in February 1785 at the age of thirteen (GARDINER, *St. Paul's School Reg.* p. 185), and afterwards was removed to Harrow. Although not destined for the musical profession, he was taught singing by his father and counterpoint by Abel (Preface to *Eight Glees*). Linley entered the East India Company's service as a writer, and sailed for Madras in 1790. In 1791 he was appointed assistant under the collector of Madura and Dindigal, and in 1793 deputy secretary to the military board. He returned to England in 1796 to recruit his health, and entered into association with his brother-in-law, Sheridan, at that time manager of Drury Lane Theatre, where he brought out 'Harlequin Captive, or Magic Fire,' an entertainment, on 18 Jan. 1796; 'The Honeymoon,' comic opera, on 7 Jan. 1797; and 'The Pavilion,' entertainment, on 16 Nov. 1799 (afterwards altered to 'The Ring,' 1800). A manuscript score of 'The Pavilion,' dated 1796, is in Brit. Mus. Egerton MS. 2494. These pieces, of which Linley was both author and composer, met with a bad reception, although they contained much graceful music (see KELLY, *Reminiscences*, ii. 127). In 1800 Linley resumed his duties at Madras, becoming in 1801 paymaster at Nellore, and in 1805 sub-treasurer and mint-master to the presidency, Fort St. George. In 1806 he finally left India.

Linley settled in London, and devoted himself to musical composition, although he claimed for himself only the title of amateur. He joined the Catch and Glee Clubs, and was a member of the Madrigal Society from 1809 until his death, and of the Concentores Sodales. His 'At that dread hour' won the Glee Club prize in 1821; and his words for a requiem in memory of Samuel Webbe, 1816, were selected from among a number submitted as most suitable for musical setting by the committee. He occasionally visited Bath, and many of his anthems were performed at Bath Abbey Church and St. Margaret's Chapel, of which he was joint proprietor. His chief work was a collection in two volumes of Shakespeare's dramatic lyrics, 1816, the music by Purcell, Arne, and others, with many original numbers. Several of these, 'Honour, riches,' 'Now the hungry lion,' and 'Lawn as white as snow,' were popular enough to be republished in the 'Shakespeare Vocal Magazine' (1864, &c.), but generally Linley's music was too academic in style to please. He was an accomplished singer in his youth, and his rendering of a song by Purcell was the subject of Coleridge's sonnet, beginning 'While my young cheek retains its healthful hues.'

Linley survived his brothers and sisters, and died, after a few hours' illness, at his chambers, Furnival's Inn, on 6 May 1835, aged 64. He was buried, the last of his name, in the family vault at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. His property was bequeathed to Elizabeth, only daughter of his sister, Mrs. Tickell [see LINLEY, MARY]. A portrait of Linley by Lawrence is at Dulwich College; another, by Lonsdale, was engraved by W. P. Sherlock, and published as a frontispiece to 'Eight Glees.' He left to Dulwich College many family portraits by Lawrence, Reynolds, and others.

Linley published: 1. Some songs sung in 'Vortigern,' 1796. 2. 'Trip to the Nore,' 1797. 3. 'Flights of Fancy,' a set of six glees, 1799? 4. 'Six Canzonets, Duets,' 1800. 5. 'Eight Songs for Tenor or Soprano,' with a preface, 1809. 6. 'A Set of Canzonets,' 1812? 7. 'Shakespeare's Dramatic Lyrics,' 2 vols. 1816. 8. 'Requiem,' 1820. 9. 'Eight Glees,' with preface and portrait (four of the glees republished from 'Flights of Fancy'), 1830.

Linley left in manuscript forty glees, contained in two volumes, Additional MSS. 31715–16, British Museum. Some volumes of manuscript anthems and services, by William Linley and Ozias Thurston Linley, were in 1868 in the possession of B. St. J. B. Joule (see *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ii. 323).

Linley was author of the following novels, &c.: 1. 'Forbidden Apartments,' 2 vols. 1800. 2. 'Adventures of Ralph Roybridge,' 4 vols. 1809, 12mo. 3. 'Charles Leftley's Life and Writings, together with Poems by W. Linley,' 1814. His verses on the death of Mrs. Sheridan are quoted in Moore's 'Life of Sheridan,' p. 499, and he composed a rhymed epitaph for the monument in Wells Cathedral over the remains of his father and sisters (see PHELPS's *Hist. of Somersetshire*, ii. 83). A manuscript address for Drury Lane Theatre, 1812, is in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 27900, f. 23.

[Dict. of Musicians, 1827, ii. 69; Gent. Mag. 1835, p. 574; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 206; European Mag. 1796–9; Oliphant's Account of the Madrigal Society, pp. 15, 22; Russell's Life of Moore, ii. 174 et passim; Linley's letter to Sheridan, Addit. MS. 29764, f. 23; Bath Guardian, 16 May 1835.] L. M. M.

LINLITHGOW, Earls of. [See Livingstone, Alexander, *d.* 1622, first Earl; Livingstone, George, 1616–1690, third Earl; Livingstone, George, 1652?–1695, fourth Earl.]

LINNECAR, RICHARD (1722–1800), dramatist, born at Wakefield in 1722, was for some time postmaster there. In 1763 he was elected one of the coroners for the West Riding of Yorkshire. For many years he was a prominent freemason. He died while holding an inquest at Swillington on 14 March 1800, aged 78 (*Gent. Mag.* 1800, pt. i. p. 391).

Linnecar published by subscription in 1789 a volume of 'Miscellaneous Works' (8vo, Leeds), containing two comedies, 'The Lucky Escape,' described by Genest 'as insipid to the last degree,' and 'The Plotting Wives,' the latter of which was acted at York on 6 Feb. 1769; a tragedy, 'The Generous Moor;' some prose 'Strictures on Freemasonry,' and numerous songs and other trifles in verse.

His portrait was painted by Singleton and engraved by T. Barrow.

[Lupton's Wakefield's Worthies, pp. 254–5; Linnecar's Works; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. p. 1367; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 210.] G. G.

LINNELL, JOHN (1792–1882), portrait and landscape painter, the son of a wood-carver and picture dealer, was born in 1792 in a house at the corner of Plumtree Street, Bloomsbury. Shortly after his birth his father removed to 2 Streatham Street, Bloomsbury. Thomas Dodd was his earliest patron. At ten years old he drew portraits in pencil and chalk, and later he copied successfully several of Morland's pictures. From his boyhood he frequented Christie's auction rooms, and made sketches from the works on the walls. He was soon introduced to Benjamin West, and entered the schools of the Royal Academy in 1805. For about a year (1805–6) he studied under John Varley, and made the acquaintance of William Henry Hunt, a fellow-pupil at Varley's, with whom he went out sketching, and of William Mulready, who assisted Varley in teaching, and with whom Linnell afterwards shared rooms in Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road. In 1807 he was awarded a medal for drawing from the life, and exhibited a 'Study from Nature, View near Reading,' at the Academy. Between 1805 and 1809 he made sketches in oil-colours on the banks of the Thames, and about this time was one of the young artists who enjoyed the kind patronage of Dr. Thomas Monro [q. v.]

In 1808 he exhibited at both the British Institution and the Royal Academy. His contribution to the latter, called 'Fisherman,' was purchased by Ridley (afterwards Lord) Colborne for fifteen guineas. In 1809 he was at Hastings with Hunt, and won a fifty guinea prize at the British Institution with his landscape, 'Removing Timber.' In the following year, to prove his opinion that it was easier for a painter to model than for a sculptor to draw, he competed for the modelling medal at the Royal Academy and won it. In 1810 he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'Fishermen waiting for the Return of the Ferry-boat, Hastings,' and in 1811 'The Ducking: a Scene from Nature;' but his next contribution to the Academy's exhibitions was in 1821. To the years between 1811 and 1815 (both inclusive) belong a series of water-colour sketches in the London parks, Bayswater, Kilburn, St. John's Wood, and Windsor Forest, with a few in Wales and the Isle of Wight. He also about this time was employed as a draughtsman by the elder Pugin [see Pugin, Augustus]. But though he drew occasionally in water-colours then and in later life, his usual medium was oil, in which he early attained great proficiency. A picture of 'Quoit Players,' painted in 1810 (exhibited in 1811 at the British Institution, and sold to Sir Thomas Baring for seventy-five guineas), has since realised 1,000*l.* In 1812, when the Society of Painters in Water-colours was transformed (for a few years) into the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours, Linnell became a member, and contributed fifty-two works to their exhibitions from 1813 to 1820. He was their treasurer in 1817. In 1820 they again excluded oil-paintings, and Linnell withdrew from the society and recommenced exhibiting with the Royal Academy. During this time his principal sources of income were portrait-painting and teaching. He not only drew and painted portraits, but he engraved them himself. In 1818, through Mr. George Cumberland of Bristol, he obtained an introduction to William Blake, and then began that human and artistic fellowship between the two men which lasted till Blake's death [see Blake, William, 1757–1827]. Blake helped him in engraving, and he introduced Blake to J. Varley, Mulready, and others, who formed a congenial society animated by similar aims. He appears to have known William Godwin also, and to

have given lessons to his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Shelley. He painted the Duke of Argyll in 1817, and in 1819 a miniature of his wife on ivory, which so pleased the Marchioness of Stafford that she engaged him to paint her daughter, Lady Belgrave, in the same style. Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, Lord Belgrave, Lord Shelborne, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Lady Frederica Stanhope, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and many others also sat for miniatures. His charge for portraits about 1817 was from three to twelve guineas a head. The most important of his landscapes during this period was the 'St. John Preaching' of 1818, in which he displayed great poetical feeling in the union of the landscape with the sentiment of the subject. His first contribution to the Royal Academy (1813), called 'Bird Catching,' afterwards known as 'Kensington in 1814,' was also notable. In 1814–15 his landscapes were from Wales and Derbyshire, the latter being the result of a tour in North Wales with Mr. G. R. Lewis in 1812 or 1813, and another tour in Derbyshire in 1814, taken in view of illustrations to Walton's 'Angler.' Athletic and robust, he boxed, rowed, and swam well, and performed a great part of his journeys on foot.

He married his first wife in 1817, and removed from his father's house to 35 Rathbone Place, and thence at the end of 1818 to 6 Cirencester Place. In 1824 he removed his family to Hampstead, keeping his studio in Cirencester Place.

His plan of life appears to have been to go on making money by portrait-painting until he had laid by sufficient to enable him to devote the rest of his life to landscape. This plan he accomplished, but, judging from the catalogues of the Royal Academy, not till 1847, when he was fifty-five years old. Between 1821 and that year he exhibited over one hundred portraits, including drawings and miniatures, and some ten or twelve landscapes. Among the former were 'Lady Torrens and Family' (1821), the Earl of Denbigh (1823), Lady Lyndhurst (1830), A. W. Callcott, R.A. (1832), W. Mulready, R.A., and the Rev. T. R. Malthus (1833), T. Phillips, R.A., and the Marquis of Bristol (1835), Sir Robert Peel and the Archbishop of Dublin (1838), the Marquis of Lansdowne (1840), the Bishop of Chichester (1841), Sir Thomas, Lady, and the Right Hon. Francis Baring (1842), and Thomas Carlyle (1844). Among the other pictures of this period were 'Christ's Appearance to the two Disciples journeying to Emmaus' (1835), 'Philip baptising the Eunuch' (1840), and 'The Supper at Emmaus' (1843).

In 1847 the character of his contributions changed suddenly. Henceforth no more portraits. In that year he sent three landscapes, 'The Mill,' 'Midday,' and 'The Morning Walk;' in the next one a large composition (59 by 88 inches), 'The Eve of the Deluge' (which was purchased by Mr. Gillott for 1,000*l.*), and in the next 'Sandpits' and 'The Return of Ulysses.' To the close of his life he seldom, if ever, failed to send some fine work to the Academy, but not often more than two. The rich scenery of Surrey generally supplied him with his subjects. Its harvest fields and woodlands, its hills and copses, its glowing sunsets and stormy cloudracks engaged his pencil over and over again. With these splendid records of natural beauty he was generally content, but now and then he conceived with equal force some imaginary scene as the fitting stage of a great event, generally in Bible history. In 1850 appeared 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well,' and in 1854 'The Disobedient Prophet.' In these works the fine composition and colour and appropriate sentiment of the landscape were united to admirable grouping and expressive action of the figures.

Notwithstanding, however, the high merit of his work, he remained to the end of his days without academical honours. In 1821 he had put down his name as a candidate for associateship, and in 1842 he withdrew it in disgust. Late in life the Academy offered him membership, but he declined it. His reasons for doing so, and his view of the Academy in the light of a national institution, may be read in the 'Athenæum' (1867, p. 759), and in his pamphlet, 'The Royal Academy a National Institution.'

In 1829 he removed from Hampstead to a house which he had built in Porchester Terrace (No. 38), Bayswater, and in 1852 to Redstone Wood, Redhill, Surrey, where he had built another house on his own property. Here he lived till his death, enjoying the practice of his art, surrounded by his friends and family. Several of the latter were distinguished as artists. In 1858 he is styled for the first time J. Linnell, senior, in the catalogue, where the names of three sons, James Thomas Linnell, William Linnell, and John Linnell, junior, appear together for the first time. His daughter married Samuel Palmer [q. v.], the water-colour painter, whose artistic aims were in sympathy with his own.

His last contribution was a picture of 'Woodcutters,' sent the year before his death, which took place at Redhill on 20 Jan. 1882. He left behind him a considerable

fortune, and among other possessions a number of Blake's works, including the plates and replicas of the drawings of the Job series, the drawings of the Dante series and the plates from them (seven only were engraved). All these had been executed on commissions from Linnell at a time when he sorely needed such kindly help. Linnell's landscapes now realise large prices. 'The Last Gleam' has fetched 2,500*l.*, 'The Woodlands' 2,625 guineas, 'Hampstead Heath' 1,940 guineas, 'The Barley Harvest' 1,636 guineas, and 'Removing Timber' brought 3,200 guineas at the Price sale in April 1892. A large collection of Linnell's works of all kinds formed a principal feature of the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1882–3.

Besides mezzotint plates after his own portraits of Callcott, Malthus, and others, Linnell engraved John Varley's 'Burial of Saul' (into which he introduced the figures), Collins's 'Feeding the Rabbits,' and 'A Scene on the Brent.' He also etched some plates after Ruysdael and others. Between 1832 and 1839 he copied several pictures in the National Gallery for the Society of Associated Engravers, to be engraved in their publication called 'The British Gallery.'

There are two landscapes, 'Woodcutters in Windsor Forest' and 'The Windmill,' by Linnell in the National Gallery, and a portrait (a drawing) of Mrs. Sarah Austin in the National Portrait Gallery. Linnell, whose opinions on religious (and other) matters were strong and often eccentric, was the author of 'Diatheekee, Covenant (not Testament) throughout the book commonly called the New Testament,' &c., 'The Lord's Day, an Examination of Rev. i. 30,' and 'Burnt Offerings not in the Hebrew Bible.'

Linnell's second wife, whose maiden name was Mary Anne Budden, died in 1886.

[Redgraves' Cent. of Painters, last edit.; Art Journal, 1881–3; Roget's Hist. of the 'Old' Water-colour Soc.; Royal Acad. Catalogues, 1807–81, and Winter Exhibition, 1883; art. by Mr. F. G. Stephens in Art Journal, 1882, pp. 262 sq., giving some account of Linnell's family; Mr. Alfred Thomas Story's Life of John Linnell, 1892.] C. M.

LINSKILL, MARY (1840–1891), novelist, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 13 Dec. 1840, was eldest child of Thomas Linskill, a worker in jet, who died leaving his wife and family in very poor circumstances. Mary was in youth apprenticed to a milliner, and afterwards acted as an amanuensis; but she soon turned to literature and art in the hope of affording material assistance to her family. With her mother she removed from Whitby to a little cottage near the village of Newholme, and there the greater part of her literary work was produced. Her earliest work, 'Tales of the North Riding,' 1871, was published under the pseudonym 'Stephen Yorke,' and, like most of her novels, appeared originally as a serial in 'Good Words.' Two of her novels are understood to have been to some extent autobiographical, viz. 'The Haven under the Hill' (1886), in which there is a sympathetic description of a Leeds Musical Festival; and 'In Exchange for a Soul' (1887), which contains a record of impressions received during a tour in Switzerland and Italy in that year. Her delineation of Yorkshire scenery is the most attractive feature in her writings, but the gloom, due to persistent bad health, which overshadowed all her literary work hindered her success. Several short stories from her pen were written for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Miss Linskill also attained some degree of excellence in flower-painting. She died on 9 April 1891, at Stakesby Vale, Whitby, whither she had removed with her mother some years previously.

The following is a list of her works: 1. 'Tales of the North Riding,' 2 vols. 1871. 2. 'Cleveden,' 2 vols. 1876, 1893. 3. 'Between the Heather and the Northern Sea,' 3 vols. 1884; new edit. 1890. 4. 'The Haven under the Hill,' 3 vols. 1886; new edit. 1892. 5. 'In Exchange for a Soul,' 3 vols. 1887; new edit. with memoir of author (reprinted from 'Good Words'), by John Hutton, 1892; an American edition appeared in New York in 1889. Also the following short stories: 'Earl Forrest's Faith,' 1883; 'The Magic Flute,' 1884; 'A Lost Son' and 'The Glover's Daughter' (in one vol.), 1885; 'A Garden of Seven Lilies,' 1886; 'Hagar: a North Yorkshire Pastoral,' 1887; 'Robert Holt's Illusion,' and other stories, 1888.

[Good Words, June 1891; Yorkshire Post, 11 April 1891; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

LINTON, WILLIAM (1791–1876), landscape-painter, was born at Liverpool on 22 April 1791, but while he was yet an infant his parents removed to Lancaster. At the age of eight he was sent to school at Rochdale, but his holidays were partly spent amid the scenery of Windermere, where his mother's family possessed an estate. When about sixteen he was placed in a merchant's office at Liverpool, but his love of sketching led him often to pay truant visits to North Wales and the English Lakes. He was also afforded opportunities of copying the landscapes of Richard Wilson at Ince Blundell Hall, Lancashire, and at length made

art his profession. He settled in London, and in its environs, as well as at Hastings, the Isle of Wight, and the south coast of England, he found subjects for his earlier works. His first appearance at the Royal Academy was in 1817, when he exhibited 'Coniston Lake' and two views at Richmond in Surrey. In the same year he sent to the British Institution a landscape entitled 'L'Allegro.' These were followed later by small English landscapes, and by 'Anacreontic Revels,' exhibited at the British Institution in 1820; 'The Landing of the Trojans to consult the Oracle of Apollo at Delos,' in 1821; and 'Edinburgh, from the base of Arthur's Seat,' and a 'Scene on the Thames, below London Bridge,' in 1822. In 1823 he sent to the British Institution 'Morning after a Storm: a scene near Lynton, on the North Devon coast,' and to the Royal Academy three views in Northwick Park, painted for Lord Northwick.

Linton took an active part in the foundation of the Society of British Artists, and to its first exhibition in 1824 he sent 'The Vale of Lonsdale' and ten other works; and to that of 1825 'The Vale and Lakes of Keswick' and 'Delos.' The latter work led to a commission from the Duke of Bedford to paint for the dining-room at Woburn Abbey an 'Italian Scene,' which was exhibited at the British Institution in 1826. In the same year he sent to the Society of British Artists a fine poetical composition entitled 'A City of Ancient Greece—The Return of a Victorious Armament,' which was engraved by J. W. Appleton for Finden's 'Royal Gallery of British Art,' and in 1828 'Æneas and Achates landing on the coast of Africa, near to Carthage, are directed by Venus, who appears to them in the character of a Spartan Huntress.' About this time, also, he painted for Lord Egremont 'A Grecian Seaport—Morning,' which was engraved by Edward Goodall for the 'Anniversary' of 1829. These scenes were painted from imagination, for Linton did not visit Greece until 1840. He paid a first visit to the continent in 1828, and remained in Italy fifteen months, making sketches of the most striking scenery. He returned to England in 1829, and in 1830 sent to the Royal Academy 'Zagarolo, an ancient town in the Campagna.' In 1830 also he exhibited at the Society of British Artists 'Naples,' and in 1831 'Cività Castellana,' which again appeared at the British Institution in 1832, when he sent to Suffolk Street 'The Grecian Choirs at the Temple of Apollo.' He also produced two folio volumes of 'Sketches in Italy,' drawn on stone, and published with descriptive text in 1832. Then followed, at the Society of British Artists in 1834, 'Caius Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage,' which attracted much attention, and was engraved by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., for Finden's 'Royal Gallery of British Art,' and in 1836 'Ancient Jerusalem during the approach of the Miraculous Darkness which attended the Crucifixion,' which was engraved in mezzotint by T. G. Lupton. In 1837 he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'The Vale of Aosta;' in 1838, 'The Lake of Lugano;' and in 1839, 'Embarkation of the Greeks for the Trojan War,' one of the largest of his classical compositions, exhibited again at Westminster Hall in 1847. He sent to the Society of British Artists in 1838 'The Ruins of Ancient Tyre,' and in 1839 'The City of Argos, with the Embarkation of Agamemnon for the Trojan War.' He then, in 1840, set out on a fifteen months' tour through Greece, Sicily, and Calabria, taking Italy on his way, and returned with between two and three hundred sketches, which he exhibited at the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours.

Linton resigned his membership of the Society of British Artists in 1842, and in that year sent to the Royal Academy 'The Temple and Acropolis of Corinth,' and to the British Institution 'The Lake of Nemi.' To both these exhibitions he contributed in subsequent years many landscapes, the majority painted from his Italian sketches. 'The Temples of Pæstum,' which he bequeathed to the National Gallery, was shown at the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1847. 'The Temple of Female Fortune, with the Acqua Felice,' which appeared at the Academy in 1849, was purchased by Sir Robert Peel, being the last picture added to his collection. In 1851 he exhibited at the Academy 'A Festa Day at Venice—The Grand Canal,' to which a prize of 50*l.* was awarded by the Royal Institution of Manchester; in 1852, 'Ruins near Empulum, in the Apennines,' and 'The Foscari Palace, Venice;' in 1853, 'A Mountain Town in Calabria, above the Gulf of Tarento — Brigands driving off Cattle;' in 1855, 'Ruins of the Castellum of the Julian Aqueduct, Rome,' and a 'Scene near the Mouth of the River Po, on the Adriatic;' in 1856, 'The Tiber, with the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle, and the Vatican;' in 1857, a large view of 'Derwentwater;' and in 1859, 'The Bay of Baiæ,' after which he ceased to exhibit at the Academy. He continued, however, until 1871 to contribute to the exhibitions of the Society of British Artists, of which he became an honorary member in 1869. His ideal Greek compositions are his best works, but his

English and Italian landscapes are characterised by an unaffected truthfulness.

Linton was well versed in the chemistry of colours, and served as an associate juror in the chemical class at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He published in 1852 'Ancient and Modern Colours, from the earliest periods to the present time: with their chemical and artistical properties.' He was also the author of 'The Scenery of Greece and its Islands,' with fifty views executed on steel by himself, 1856, 4to, 2nd edit. 1869, and of 'Colossal Vestiges of the Older Nations,' 1862, 8vo.

He died at 7 Lodge Place, St. John's Wood Road, London, on 18 Aug. 1876. His remaining works were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods on 15 Feb. 1877.

[Art Journal, 1850 p. 252 (with portrait), 1858 pp. 9–11, 1876 p. 329; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1817–59; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues (Living Artists), 1817–61; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists, 1824–71; Records of several of Mr. Linton's Works, which have appeared in the London Exhibitions in the course of half a century, 1872, 8vo, privately printed.] R. E. G.

LINTON, Sir WILLIAM (1801–1880), army physician, eldest son of Jabez Linton of Hardrigg Lodge, Dumfriesshire, by Jane, daughter of William Crocket of Grahamshill in the same county, was born in 1801 at Kirkpatrick Fleming. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and graduated L.R.C.S. in 1826. But he had already utilised four summer vacations as surgeon on a whaler in the arctic regions. He entered the army medical department in 1826, graduated M.D. at Glasgow in 1834, and became staff surgeon of the first class in 1848. After serving in Canada, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies, he was appointed deputy inspector-general of hospitals of the first division of the army in the Crimea, was present in every action up to the battle of Balaclava, and had care of the barrack hospital in Scutari shortly after its establishment in 1854 until the British forces came home. On his return in 1856 he was created C.B. In the following year he proceeded to India as inspector-general of hospitals, to which was soon added the post of principal medical officer of the European army. He held the offices throughout the Indian mutiny. His unremitting zeal was rewarded by his being in 1859 enrolled among her majesty's honorary physicians, and in 1865 he was advanced to the dignity of K.C.B. Linton retired from the active list in 1863, and died unmarried at his residence of Skairfield, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, on 9 Oct. 1880.

[Times, 12 Oct. 1880; Ann. Reg. 1880, p. 205; Lancet, 1880, ii. 639, and Brit. Med. Journal, ii. 644; Irving's Scotsmen, Additions; Report upon the State of Hospitals in the Crimea and Scutari (Parl. Papers, 1854–5, vol. xxxiii.), pp. 12, 173; Med. Direct. 1880, p. 1257.] T. S.

LINTOT, BARNABY BERNARD (1675–1736), publisher, the son of John Lintott, yeoman, was born at Southwater, Horsham, Sussex, on 1 Dec. 1675. He was probably a nephew of the Joshua Lintot who was printer to the House of Commons between 1708 and 1710. He was bound apprentice at Stationers' Hall to Thomas Lingard in December 1690, was afterwards turned over to John Harding, and was made free of the company in March 1699. He rarely used the name Barnaby, and after some years spelt his surname with one 't.' In 1698 his name appears on the imprint of Crowne's 'Caligula' and Vanbrugh's 'Relapse' as 'at the Cross Keys in St. Martin's Lane;' but he afterwards moved to the Cross Keys and Crown, next Nando's Coffee-house, which was the first house east of Inner Temple Lane. On 13 Oct. 1700 Lintot was married at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, to one Katherine, who was born in January 1664. A son, Henry, was born in 1703. In 1702 he published 'Examen Miscellaneum, consisting of verse and prose,' and besides books on graver subjects he afterwards published poems and plays for Pope, Gay, Farquhar, William King, Fenton, Parnell, Steele, Rowe, &c. Farquhar received from 15*l.* to 30*l.* each for his plays, Gay 43*l.* each for 'Trivia' and 'Three Hours after Marriage,' King 32*l.* 5*s.* each for the 'Art of Cookery' and the 'Art of Love,' Rowe 50*l.* 15*s.* for 'Jane Shore' and 75*l.* 5*s.* for 'Lady Jane Grey,' and Steele 21*l.* 10*s.* for the 'Lying Lovers.'

In 1708 Lintot was called on by the Company of Stationers to take upon him their livery; in 1715 he was renter-warden, in 1722–3 he was elected into the court of assistants, and in 1729 and 1730 was under-warden. In 1709 he published Fenton's 'Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany Poems,' and in 1712 'Miscellaneous Poems and Translations, by several hands,' in opposition to 'Tonson's Miscellany.' In some verses which first appeared in this volume, but were afterwards enlarged, Swift said of Lintot,

> His character's beyond compare,
> Like his own person, large and fair.

The last poem in the book was Pope's 'Rape of the Lock,' in its first form. In the following year, after the appearance of Addison's 'Cato,' Lintot published a piece by Dennis criticising the play, and Pope seized the

opportunity of attacking Dennis in the well-known 'Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris,' in which Lintot was described as a friend in attendance on Dennis in his madness. Steele thereupon wrote to Lintot to say that Addison wholly disapproved of the way in which Dennis had been treated in this piece.

In 1713 Pope put forth proposals for a translation of the 'Iliad,' in six quarto volumes, to be published by subscription. Lintot, the highest bidder among the booksellers, became proprietor, and articles of agreement were signed on 23 March 1713–14, by which he agreed that Pope should have two hundred guineas for each volume, and all the subscription money (*Egerton Charters*, Brit. Mus. 128). Subscriptions were received for 654 copies, and only 660 were printed. Pope therefore received, altogether, about 5,300*l.*, for Lintot supplied the subscription copies free of charge. The first volume appeared, after unavoidable delay, on 6 June 1715, and on 10 Feb. 1715–16 a new agreement was signed, by which Pope was to receive four hundred guineas in lieu of the subscription money for the second volume, then in the press (*Egerton MSS.* Brit. Mus. 1951, f. 2). The last volume appeared in 1720. Lintot hoped to recoup himself by the copies of the work which he printed in folio, in paper of two sizes; but owing to the appearance in Holland of a pirated duodecimo edition he was compelled at once to issue a similar but more convenient cheap edition.

In a 'merry' letter to Lord Burlington, written about 1716, Pope describes a conversation which he had with Lintot while riding to Oxford, and explains how Lintot, who knew no languages himself, arranged for work to be done by translators and critics. During the severe frost of 1715–16 Lintot seems to have set up business on the Thames: 'In this place Boyer plies; there's Lintot's stand' (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, i. 118). In 1717 he published a collection of 'Poems on several occasions,' by various hands, and an edition of Pope's 'Poems' (*Egerton Charters*, 129). After the accession of George I he was disappointed at not being made one of the stationers and booksellers to the king, and he subsequently wrote to Lord-justice Parker that he was pressing his interest to serve the prince and princess (*Stowe MSS.* No. 233). He was, however, appointed, with Tonson and William Taylor, to be one of the printers of the parliamentary votes, and he kept this office until 1727. In 1719 he paid 51*l.* 5*s.* for a twentieth share in the 'Daily Courant,' and in 1722 Tonson assigned to him half of Steele's 'Conscious Lovers' for 70*l.* On 6 Feb. 1718 Lintot had entered into a partnership agreement with Tonson for the purchase of plays during eighteen months following that date.

For Pope's 'Odyssey,' for which Broome and Fenton were largely responsible, Lintot agreed, on 18 Feb. 1723–4, to pay Pope 600*l.* for the five volumes, and to supply free of charge copies for Pope's subscribers (*Egerton Charters*, 130). The first volume appeared in April 1725, and the last in June 1726. A quarrel afterwards arose because Lintot objected to supply free copies not only to Pope's but to Broome's private subscribers, and Lintot threatened proceedings in chancery. Pope and Fenton called Lintot a scoundrel and wretch, but he cannot have made much by the 'Odyssey,' and Pope doubtless misled him as well as the public as to the amount of the translation that would be contributed by Broome. In 1728 Pope introduced Lintot into the 'Dunciad,' and in 1735 into the 'Prologue to the Satires;' but he made no more serious charges than that Lintot was stout and clumsy, and that he adorned his shop with 'rubric posts,' to which titles of books, in red letters, were affixed. Dr. Young says that Lintot was a 'great sputtering fellow,' liable to fits of rage (Spence, *Anecdotes*, and *Love of Fame*, Satire iv.)

In 1726, having made additions to his father's property in Sussex, Lintot tried, without success, to ascertain his pedigree and arms. From 1730, when his son Henry was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers, and obtained the livery, the business was carried on in the joint names of father and son, and Lintot probably spent most of the remaining years of his life at Horsham. Broome House, Fulham, is said to have been his residence, but was more probably that of his son (Thorne, *Environs of London*, p. 224). In November 1735 he was nominated high sheriff for Sussex, but he did not live to enjoy the honour, which was, however, at once bestowed upon his son. He died on 3 Feb. 1736, 'the next week after he came to town' (Pope to Broome, 25 March 1736), and his will, made in 1730, was proved on 14 Feb. by his son, the sole executor.

Henry Lintot (1703–1758), son of the above, died in 1758. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, bart., whom he married in 1730 (she died in 1734), he had a son Aubrey, who died young, and a daughter Catherine, who carried on business as a law printer in partnership with Richardson the novelist, made a fortune of 45,000*l.*, and married, in 1768, Captain Henry Fletcher. She died in 1816, and was buried in the church of Walton-on-Thames. By his second

wife, who died in 1763, Henry Lintot had no children.

[Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthope; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, i. 13, 28, 61, 77–8, 81, 93, 109, 110, 118, 138, 187, 196–7, 241, 368, ii. 165, viii. 161–76, 293–304; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. ii. 707; Swift's Works; Spence's Anecdotes; Lower's Worthies of Sussex, p. 276; Sussex Archæological Collections, viii. 275–7; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 149, 6th ser. i. 475, ii. 76, 293.] G. A. A.

LINWOOD, MARY (1755–1845), musical composer and artist in needlework, was born in 1755 at Birmingham, where she was still living in 1776. She afterwards removed to Leicester. She obtained a considerable reputation for her clever imitation of pictures in worsted embroidery, two or three of which were worked before she was twenty. In both 1776 and 1778 she exhibited a specimen of her needlework at the exhibitions of the Society of Artists, and a Mrs. Hannah Linwood, probably her mother, exhibited a piece of needlework in the former year. In 1798 she opened at the Hanover Square Rooms an exhibition of her work, which she afterwards removed to Leicester Square, to Edinburgh, Dublin, and the chief provincial towns. It contained one hundred copies of pictures by the old and modern masters, and a portrait of herself after Russell, taken in her nineteenth year. The Countess of Wilton, writing in 1841, speaks of the exhibition as still open in London, and in terms of great admiration. 'Miss Linwood's exhibition,' she writes, 'used to be one of the lions of London, and deserves to be so now.' She worked with stitches of different lengths on a fabric made specially for her, and she superintended the dyeing of her wools. 'Salvator Mundi,' after Carlo Dolci, was regarded as her masterpiece. Her last work, 'The Judgment of Cain,' occupied her ten years, and was finished in her seventy-fifth year. After this the failure of her sight prevented her from using her needle. A good example of her work, a portrait of Napoleon, is in the South Kensington Museum. Among her musical compositions were 'David's First Victory,' an oratorio, some songs, and other vocal music. She died at Leicester on 2 March 1845. She published 'Leicestershire Tales,' 4 vols. London, 1808, 12mo.

[Brown's Dict. of Musicians; Redgrave's Dict.; Descriptive Cat. of Tapestry and Embroidery at South Kensington Museum; Countess of Wilton's Art of Needlework; Cat. of Miss Linwood's Exhibition; Algernon Graves's Dict.] C. M.

LINWOOD, WILLIAM (1817–1878), classical scholar, born in 1817, was the only son of William Linwood of Birmingham. He was educated at Birmingham grammar school under Dr. Cooke and Dr. Jeune (*Academy*, 5 Oct. 1878, p. 337), and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 10 Dec. 1835, and graduated B.A. 22 May 1839, M.A. 26 May 1842 (*Cat. Oxf. Grad.*) He was student of his college from 1837 to 1851. In 1836 he gained the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven scholarships, and in 1839 obtained a first-class in classics and the Boden Sanskrit scholarship. He took orders, and was for some time assistant-master at Shrewsbury School. In 1850–1 he was public examiner at Oxford. He died on 7 Sept. 1878. Linwood is described as using ancient Greek like a vernacular tongue, and as being able to compose any number of Euripidean verses impromptu. His scholarship hardly found full scope in his publications, which are more or less intended for elementary students. The best known are his 'Lexicon to Æschylus,' 'a clearly arranged and serviceable work, containing some emendations of his own very modestly proposed,' and his edition of Sophocles, which was long used in English schools. Blaydes and Paley (in *Sophocles*, in 'Bibliotheca Class.' i. p. xxxiv: ii. p. vi) speak of the notes to Linwood's 'Sophocles' as being hurriedly compiled. Linwood published: 1. 'A Lexicon to Æschylus,' London, 1843, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1847, 8vo. 2. 'Suggestions for the Improvement of Greek and Latin Prose Composition,' Oxford, 1845, 8vo. 3. 'Remarks on the Present State of Classical Scholarship . . . in the University of Oxford,' 1845, 8vo. 4. 'Anthologia Oxoniensis, decerpsit G. L.,' London, 1846, 8vo. 5. 'Sophoclis Tragœdiæ' (with Latin notes), 1846, 8vo; 1852, 8vo; 4th ed. 1877, 8vo. 6. 'A Treatise on Greek Tragic Metres, with the choric parts of Sophocles metrically arranged,' London, 1855, 8vo. 7. 'Remarks and Emendations on some Passages in Thucydides,' 2 pts., London, 1860, 8vo (2nd issue). 8. 'Observata quædam in nonnulla Novi Testamenti loca,' London [1865], 8vo. 9. 'De Conjecturæ ope in Novi Testamenti emendatione admittenda,' London, 1867, 8vo. 10. 'Remarks on Conjectural Emendation [of the] New Testament,' London, 1873, 8vo. 11. 'The Theban Trilogy of Sophocles' (with notes), 1878, 8vo. 12. Various sermons.

[Academy, 28 Sept. 1878, p. 315; Athenæum, 21 Sept. 1878, p. 371; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Martin's Handbook of Contemp. Biog.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. W.

LIONEL OF ANTWERP, EARL OF ULSTER and DUKE OF CLARENCE (1338–1368), third son of Edward III and his wife Philippa of

Hainault, was born at Antwerp on the vigil of St. Andrew, 29 Nov. 1338 (MURIMUTH, *Cont. Chron.* p. 87), during the long stay made by his parents in the Low Countries by reason of the war against France. He was baptised Lionel, either, we are told, 'from being the offspring of the Lion of England,' his father, or 'to revive the British name Llywelyn.' From the place of his birth he derived his usual surname 'of Antwerp.' When he was only three years old his father obtained for him the prospect of a rich marriage, which foreshadowed the later policy of Edward of concentrating the great fiefs in the hands of his children. In 1332 the young William de Burgh, sixth lord of Connaught and third earl of Ulster [q. v.], and the head of one of the greatest of the Anglo-Norman houses in Ireland, had been murdered, leaving an only child, a daughter, Elizabeth, by his wife, Maud of Lancaster. About 1341 Edward arranged to marry Lionel to Elizabeth de Burgh, then a girl of about nine, and six years the senior of her destined husband, to whom she brought the ample marriage portion of western and northern Ireland. Moreover, to make this great inheritance more of a reality, Edward III appointed Ralph Ufford—a gallant soldier, who had married the widowed Countess of Ulster, Elizabeth's mother—governor of Ireland. This was in February 1344. No great success, however, attended Ufford's efforts on behalf of Lionel and Elizabeth. He died in 1346.

Lionel's first public office was obtained on 1 July 1345, when he was appointed guardian and lieutenant of England during his father's absence abroad. He was reappointed to the same office on 25 June 1346 (DOYLE, *Official Baronage*, i. 396). Not later than January 1347 he was created Earl of Ulster, whereupon Edward III ordered that all proceedings connected with Elizabeth's inheritance should be henceforth transacted in his name. In 1352 the actual marriage took place. In 1355 Lionel was made a knight and entered into the career of arms. In September he went with his father on an expedition to the north of France (AVESBURY, p. 427; WALSINGHAM, *Hist. Anglicana*, i. 280; *Chron. Angliæ*, 1328-88, p. 33). The French, however, retreated as Edward advanced from Calais, and nothing important was done. On 8 May 1359 Lionel became steward of the manor of Westraddon, Devonshire (DOYLE, i. 396).

During these years the state of Ireland had grown steadily worse, and very little of Elizabeth's vast heritage was really in the hands of herself or her husband. In 1361 Edward III resolved to send Lionel as governor, believing 'that our Irish dominions have been reduced to such utter devastation, ruin, and misery, that they may be totally lost if our subjects there are not immediately succoured.' A great gathering of English holders of land in Ireland was assembled at Easter. The assembled lords were ordered to provide soldiers and accompany Lionel to defend their estates. On 1 July Lionel was appointed the king's lieutenant in Ireland, having been previously made a knight of the Garter. He landed in Dublin in September 1361, accompanied by his wife and many great landowners. The young viceroy displayed some vigour. He provided for his own safety by prohibiting any man born in Ireland from approaching his army ('Annals of Ireland' in *Cartularies, &c., of St. Mary's, Dublin*, ii. 395), but he lost a hundred of his mercenaries on an inroad into the O'Byrne's country, and he was soon glad to rely as usual upon the aid of the Norman lords. On 10 Feb. 1362 Edward strove to strengthen his son's hands by reiterating the orders issued in the previous year to the possessors of Irish estates. On 13 Nov. of the same year Lionel was created Duke of Clarence, at the same time as his brother John was made Duke of Lancaster. The title was derived from the town of Clare in Suffolk, the lordship of which, with other shares in the divided Gloucester estates, had been inherited by Elizabeth from her grandmother, Elizabeth of Clare [q. v.], the sister and coheiress of Gilbert of Clare (1291-1314) [q. v.], the last earl of Gloucester of the house of Clare. The special occasion for the grant was the celebration of the king's fiftieth birthday (*Chron. Angliæ*, p. 52). Lionel, however, remained in Ireland, and was thus precluded from a personal investiture before the assembled estates. His salary was now doubled, and his army increased. He busied himself with various works, 'agreeable to him for sports and his other pleasures as well within the castle of Dublin as elsewhere.' He made inquiries into the rights of the chartered towns and carried out many expeditions against the Irish. In the same year his wife Elizabeth died, leaving an only child, a daughter named Philippa, whose marriage in 1368 to Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March [q. v.], ultimately transferred her claims to the throne to the Yorkist house.

Lionel was absent from his government between April and December 1364, when the Earl of Ormonde acted as his deputy. He was again in England in 1365, on which occasion he was represented in Ireland by Sir Thomas Dale (*Cartularies, &c., of St. Mary's*,

Dublin, ii. 396). He still continued his efforts to obtain real possession of his dead wife's estates; but, though Edward III did his best to provide him with supplies, he only succeeded in getting into his hands a small part of the sea-coast of eastern Ulster. His constant efforts to rule through Englishmen led to a great quarrel between the 'English by birth' and 'English by blood,' which, in order to unite both factions in the wars against the native Irish, Edward III did his best to appease.

Lionel transferred the exchequer from Dublin to Carlow, and spent 500*l.* in walling that town (*ib.* ii. 396). Early in Lent 1367 he met a famous parliament at Kilkenny. The great work of this assembly was the statute of Kilkenny, which aimed, by a series of minute restrictions and prohibitions, at preventing the tendency to intermixture between the 'English by blood' and the native Irish, which was rapidly destroying the basis of English rule and withdrawing the English settlers from English civilisation. With the same object the distinctions between 'English by blood' and 'English by birth' were, so far as possible, removed.

This was the last important act of Lionel in Ireland. He had grown weary of his thankless task. In November 1366 he returned to England, declaring that he would never go back with his own free will (*Eulogium Historiarum*, iii. 241). His government was handed over to Gerald Fitzgerald, fourth earl of Desmond [q. v.] His rule, unsuccessful as it was, marks an epoch in the history of the English relations with Ireland. In 1635 the claim of Charles I to the lands of Connaught was partly based on descent from Lionel (*Strafford Letters*, i. 454–5).

In 1366 a second rich marriage was proposed for Lionel. The Visconti of Milan were anxious to attain a social position among the rulers of Europe corresponding to their wealth and power. Galeazzo Visconti, lord of Pavia, and brother of the more famous Bernabò Visconti, lord of Milan, accordingly proposed that his beautiful and only daughter, Violante, should marry Lionel of Clarence. On 30 July Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, was sent to Milan to negotiate the match (*Fœdera*, iii. 797). After two years' negotiations a settlement was arranged. Violante brought with her a dower of two million florins of gold and many Piedmontese towns and castles, including Alba, a possession of the Visconti since the days of Archbishop Giovanni, and situated in Montferrat, on the Tanaro, between Cherasco and Asti (*Chronicon Placentinum* in Muratori, *Scriptores Rer. Ital.* xvi. 510; *Ann. Mediolanenses* in *ib.* xvi. 738). On 25 April 1368 the marriage treaty was signed at Windsor, and an instalment of the treasure paid down. There was vague and foolish talk in England of how the princes and towns of Italy had promised to do homage to Lionel, and how in time he might become emperor or king of Italy (Hardyng, *Chronicle*, p. 333). The chroniclers believed that Galeazzo had surrendered half his territories to his son-in-law (*Chron. Angliæ*, p. 61). Lionel married his little daughter to the Earl of March (*Cont. Eulogium Hist.* iii. 333), and set out from England to fetch his bride. He was magnificently equipped, and took with him in his train 457 men and 1,280 horses (*Fœdera*, iii. 845). He travelled by way of Dover and Calais to Paris, where he was received with great pomp by Charles V and the Dukes of Berri and Burgundy. He was lodged at the Louvre. He then travelled through Sens to Chambéry, where he was magnificently entertained by the Count of Savoy, whose sister Blanche was the mother of Violante. The count accompanied Lionel over the Alps to Milan. On 27 May Lionel reached Milan, being met outside the Ticino gate by Galeazzo, Bernabò, Bernabò's son Gian Galeazzo, Count of Virtù, with his wife Isabella of France, and a gorgeously arrayed throng of Milanese grandees. The marriage was celebrated before the door of Milan Cathedral on 5 June (*Ann. Mediolanenses*, p. 738; the English authorities say on 29 May). There were festivities of extraordinary magnificence, elaborately described in the Milanese chroniclers (Muratori, *Script.* xvi. 738, 739, 1051). Among those present at the wedding feast was the aged poet Petrarch, who sat among the greatest of the guests at the first table (*ib.* xvi. 739; cf., however, Koerting, *Petrarca's Leben und Werke*, who doubts the fact on the ground of Petrarch's own silence about the marriage). Five months of continuous feasts, jousts, and revels followed, when early in October Lionel was smitten by a sudden and violent sickness at Alba. He had gone through an Italian summer carelessly, and without changing his English habits. The illness grew worse. On 3 Oct. he drew up his will, and on 7 Oct. 1368 he died. There was, as usual in Italy, some suspicion of poison, and one of his followers, Edward le Despenser, declaring for the church in the great contest between the papacy and the Visconti (Higden, *Polychronicon*, viii. 371, 419), joined Hawkwood and his White Company in their war against Milan, until satisfied of Galeazzo's innocence. There was in truth no motive for such an act, and Galeazzo went almost mad with

grief at the loss of his son-in-law and the consequent failure of his ambitions (MURATORI, *Scriptores*, xvi. 740). Lionel's remains were at first buried at Pavia, whence they were, in accordance with his will, removed to the convent of the Austin Friars at Clare in Suffolk, and deposited side by side with the body of his first wife. Violante left no issue by Lionel, and soon afterwards married Otto, marquis of Montferrat. Lionel was a man of great strength and beauty of person, and exceedingly tall in stature (HARDYNG, *Chron.* p. 334).

[Sandford's Genealogical History, pp. 219–21; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 396; Barnes's Hist. of Edward III; Doyle's Official Baronage; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland, pp. 215–26; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana; Chronicon Angliæ, 1328–88; Murimuth and Avesbury, Cartularies, &c., of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Eulogium Historiarum, all in Rolls Series; Galfridus le Baker, ed. Thompson; Froissart's Chroniques; Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italicarum, vol. xvi.; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. Record edit.]

T. F. T.

LIPSCOMB, GEORGE, M.D. (1773–1846), historian of Buckinghamshire, born on 4 Jan. 1773 at Quainton, Buckinghamshire, was the son of James Lipscomb, surgeon R.N., by Mary, daughter of Jonathan George, yeoman, of Grendon Underwood in the same county. After attending schools at Quainton and Aylesbury, and receiving some medical instruction from his father, he betook himself to London to study surgery under Sir James Earle [q. v.] In 1792 he was appointed house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1794 he became lieutenant of the North Hampshire militia, and in 1798 captain commandant of the Warwickshire volunteer infantry, for whom he wrote an 'Address to the Volunteers on their Duty to their King and Country.' In 1798 also he was chosen deputy recorder of Warwick. On 6 June 1806 he obtained from Marischal College, Aberdeen, the diploma of M.D. During 1811 he became co-editor of the 'National Adviser,' a newspaper projected by Henry Redhead Yorke. Numerous articles from his pen appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' chiefly under the signature of 'Viator,' and various essays on subjects connected with political economy, statistics, and general literature were contributed by him to the 'Literary Panorama' and other periodicals. He suggested the plan of the Society for the Encouragement of Agricultural Industry in an able essay, for which he received a premium and a silver medal from the board of agriculture of Great Britain. In 1832 Lipscomb delivered a series of lectures on cholera at the London Mechanics' Institution and the North London Literary and Scientific Institution, which he afterwards published in the form of a treatise 'On the Nature, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure of Cholera Morbus, with preliminary Remarks on Contagion and the Regulations of Quarantine,' accompanied by his correspondence with Lord Melbourne on the subject.

Lipscomb died on 9 Nov. 1846, and was buried in the graveyard of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. He married in 1803 the widow of Richard Hopkins of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, and third daughter of Thomas Wells of that place, but had no children. On his wife's death in 1834 her whole fortune, Lipscomb's chief resource, passed to her own family.

Lipscomb's great work, 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham,' is chiefly based upon his own collections and those bequeathed to him by Edward Cooke (1772–1824). His prospectus produced a liberal list of subscribers. The first part appeared in 1831, after which the work had to be suspended, owing to Lipscomb's pecuniary embarrassments. Ultimately a spirited publisher came to his aid, and before he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that the last portion (pt. viii.) was in the press. The book, considering the difficulties of its publication, is very creditable, although Lipscomb was unable from want of means to make full use of his materials. It fills four quarto volumes, with title-pages dated 1847.

His other topographical works are: 1. 'A Journey into Cornwall through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon,' 8vo, Warwick, 1799. 2. 'A Journey into South Wales,' 8vo, London, 1802. 3. 'A Description of Matlock-bath, with an Attempt to explain the Causes of the Heat, and of the Petrifying Quality of the Springs, to which is added some Account of Chatsworth and Kedleston, and the Mineral Waters of Quarndon and Kedleston,' 12mo, Birmingham, 1802. 4. 'A Journey round the Coast of Kent,' 8vo, London, 1818, reputed to have been compiled by L. Fussell. 5. 'The Sandgate, Hythe, and Folkstone Guide,' 8vo, Sandgate, 1823.

His medical writings are: 1. 'An Essay on the Nature and Treatment of a putrid, malignant Fever which prevailed at Warwick in 1798,' 8vo, Warwick, 1799. 2. 'Observations on the History and Cause of Asthma, and a brief Review of a Practical Inquiry into disordered Respiration,' 8vo, London, 1800. 3. 'Inoculation for the Small-pox vindicated,' 8vo, London, 1805. 4. 'A Manual of Inoculation for the use of the Faculty

and Private Families . . . extracted from the Writings of Dimsdale, Sutton,' &c., 8vo, London, 1806. 5. 'A Dissertation on the non-Infallibility of the Cow-pox, with an Examination of the principal Arguments of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Woodville, Lettsom, Adams, and Thornton,' 8vo, London, 1806. 6. 'Cow-pox exploded, or the Inconsistencies, Absurdities, and Falsehoods of some of its Defenders exposed,' 8vo, London, 1806. 7. 'A Dissertation on the Failure and Mischiefs of the Cow-pox,' 8vo, London, 1806. 8. 'Cautions and Reflections on Canine Madness, with the Method of preventing the Hydrophobia in Persons who have been bitten,' 8vo, London, 1807. 9. 'A History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia,' 8vo, London, 1809. 10. 'Observations on Contagion as it relates to the Plague and other epidemical Diseases, and refers to the Regulations of Quarantine,' 8vo, London, 1819. 11. 'A Grammar of Medicine, with Plan of the Grammar of Chemistry,' 8vo.

His miscellaneous works include: 1. 'The Grey Friar, or the Black Spirit of the Wye,' 8vo, London, 1810. 2. 'Modern Times, or Anecdotes of the English Family,' 8vo. 3. 'The Capricious Mother,' 8vo. 4. 'Observations on the High Price of Provisions and the Monopoly of Farms,' 8vo.

He edited the 'Clerical Guide' for 1821, and published two volumes of 'Sermons,' besides furnishing divines with many single discourses. He likewise composed hymns and anthems for charity schools on various occasions.

[Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. i. pp. 88–90.] G. G.

LIPSCOMB, WILLIAM (1754–1842), miscellaneous writer, baptised on 9 July 1754, was the son of Thomas Lipscomb, surgeon, of Winchester. He entered Winchester College in 1765 (KIRBY, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 260), whence he matriculated at Oxford as a scholar of Corpus Christi College on 6 July 1770 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886, iii. 855). In 1772 he won the prize for English verse, the subject being the 'Beneficial Effects of Inoculation.' It was printed in 1793, and in the 'Oxford Prize Poems' in 1807 and 1810. He graduated B.A. in 1774, and M.A. in 1784. For some years he was private tutor and subsequently chaplain to the Duke of Cleveland at Raby Castle, Durham. In 1789 he was presented to the rectory of Welbury in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which he was allowed to hand over to his son Francis in 1832. He was also master of St. John's Hospital, Barnard Castle, Durham. He died at Brompton, London, on 25 May 1842. By his marriage in 1780 with Margaret, second daughter of Francis Cooke, cashier of the navy, he had a large family. His eldest son, Christopher (1781–1843), was appointed in 1824 the first bishop of Jamaica (*Gent. Mag.* new ser. xx. 201–2; KIRBY, p. 285).

Lipscomb wrote: 1. 'Poems. . . . To which are added Translations of select Italian Sonnets,' &c., 4to, Oxford, 1784. 2. 'The Pardoner's Tale from Chaucer,' modernised, 8vo, London, 1792. 3. 'The Case of the War considered in a Letter to Henry Duncombe, Esq.,' 8vo, London, 1794. 4. 'A Second Letter to Henry Duncombe, Esq.,' 8vo, London, 1795. 5. 'The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer completed in a Modern Version,' 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1795. He was also a frequent contributor, both in prose and verse, to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' George Lipscomb, M.D. [q. v.], was his cousin.

[Gent. Mag. 1842, pt. ii. pp. 100–1.] G. G.

LISGAR, LORD (1807–1876), colonial governor. [See YOUNG, JOHN.]

LISLE, LORDS. [See PLANTAGENET, ARTHUR, *d.* 1542; SIDNEY, PHILIP, 1619–1698.]

LISLE, ALICE (1614?–1685), victim of a judicial murder, born about 1614, was daughter and heiress of Sir White Beckenshaw of Moyles Court, Ellingham, near Ringwood, Hampshire. The registers at Ellingham are only extant from the end of the seventeenth century, and no clue to the exact date of her birth exists. In 1630 she became the second wife of John Lisle [q. v.] William Lilly, the astrologer, states in his autobiography (p. 63) that Mrs. Lisle visited him in 1643 to consult him about the illness of her friend Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke. A note states that at the date of Charles I's execution she was reported to have exclaimed that 'her heart leaped within her to see the tyrant fall;' but she herself asserted many years later that she 'shed more tears' for Charles I 'than any woman then living did' (*State Trials*, xi. 360), and she claimed to have been at the time on intimate terms with the Countess of Monmouth, the Countess of Marlborough, and Edward Hyde, afterwards lord chancellor. She probably shared her husband's fortunes till his death at Lausanne in 1664. Subsequently she lived quietly at Moyles Court, which she inherited from her father, and she showed while there some sympathy with the dissenting ministers in their trials during Charles II's reign. Her husband had been a member of Cromwell's House of Lords, and she was therefore often spoken of as Lady or Lady Alice Lisle. At the time of Monmouth's rebellion

in the first week of July 1685 she was in London, but a few days later returned to Moyles Court. On 20 July she received a message from John Hickes [q. v.], the dissenting minister, asking her to shelter him. Hickes had taken part in Monmouth's behalf at the battle of Sedgemoor (6 July) and was flying from justice. But, according to her own account, Mrs. Lisle merely knew him as a prominent dissenting minister, and imagined that a warrant was out against him for illegal preaching or for some offence committed in his ministerial capacity. She readily consented to receive him, and he arrived at ten o'clock at night, a few days later, accompanied by the messenger Dunne, and by one Richard Nelthorp [q. v.], another of Monmouth's supporters, of whom Mrs. Lisle knew nothing. Their arrival was at once disclosed by a spying villager to Colonel Penruddock, who arrived next day (26 July) with a troop of soldiers, and arrested Mrs. Lisle and her guests. Mrs. Lisle gave very confused answers to the colonel, whose father, John Penruddock [q. v.], a well-known royalist, had been sentenced to death by her husband. On 27 Aug. 1685 she was tried by special commission before Judge Jeffreys at Winchester, on the capital charge of harbouring Hickes, a traitor. No evidence respecting Hickes's offences was admitted, and in spite of the brutal browbeating by the judge of the chief witness, Dunne, no proof was adduced either that Mrs. Lisle had any ground to suspect Hickes of disloyalty or that she had displayed any sympathy with Monmouth's insurrection. She made a moderate speech in her own defence. The jury declared themselves reluctant to convict her, but Jeffreys overruled their scruples, and she was ultimately found guilty, and on the morning of the next day (28 Aug.) was sentenced to be burnt alive the same afternoon. Pressure was, however, applied to the judge, and a respite till 2 Sept. was ordered. Lady Lisle petitioned James II (31 Aug.) to grant her a further reprieve of four days, and to order the substitution of beheading for burning. The first request was refused; the latter was granted. Mrs. Lisle was accordingly beheaded in the market-place of Winchester on 2 Sept., and her body was given up to her friends for burial at Ellingham. On the scaffold she gave a paper to the sheriffs denying her guilt, and it was printed, with the 'Last Words of Colonel Rumbold,' 1685, in 'The Dying Speeches . . . of several Persons,' 1689. The first pamphlet was also published in Dutch. The attainder was reversed by a private act of parliament in 1689 at the request of Mrs. Lisle's two married daughters, Triphena Lloyd and Bridget Usher, on the ground that 'the verdict was injuriously extorted and procured by the menaces and violences and other illegal practices' of Jeffreys. The daughter Triphena Lloyd married, at a later date, a second husband named Grove, and her daughter became the wife of Lord James Russell, fifth son of William Russell, first duke of Bedford. Bridget Lisle also married twice; her first husband being Leonard Hoar [q. v.], president of Harvard University, and her second Hezekiah Usher of Boston, Massachusetts; a daughter, Bridget Hoar, married the Rev. Thomas Cotton (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. xii. 99, 3rd ser. iv. 159).

[Howell's State Trials, xi. 298–382; Luttrell's Brief Relation, i. 357; Macaulay's Hist. vi. 302–4; C. Bruce's Book of Noble Englishwomen (1875), pp. 122–46.] S. L.

LISLE, Sir GEORGE (*d.* 1648), royalist, is described by one royalist writer as 'the son of an honest bookseller,' and by another as 'extracted from a genteel family in Surrey' (Lloyd, *Memoirs of Excellent Personages*, 1668, p. 478; Heath, *New Book of Loyal English Martyrs*, p. 137). His father was Lawrence Lisle, who married a near kinswoman of the first Duke of Buckingham, and obtained the monopoly of viewing and repairing arms in England, a lease of the right to collect the imposts on tobacco and tobacco-pipes, and is said to have lost 12,000*l.* in the king's cause (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23 p. 161, 1629–31 p. 290, 1660–1 p. 396; Laud, *Works*, vi. 496, vii. 341). Lisle had his military education in the Netherlands, and entered the king's service early in the civil war. At the first battle of Newbury, as lieutenant-colonel, he 'bravely led up the forlorn hope,' and was wounded (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 20 Sept. 1643). He played an important part at the battle of Cheriton (29 March 1644) (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, i. 380). During the king's campaign in the west Lisle commanded one of the three divisions of his infantry (Symonds, *Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War*, p. 160). At the second battle of Newbury he commanded the division which bore the brunt of Manchester's attack. 'We profess,' says 'Mercurius Aulicus,' 'it troubles us; we want language to express his carriage, for he did all things with so much courage, cheerfulness, and present dispatch, as had special influence on every common soldier, taking particular care of all except himself. He gave the rebels three most gallant charges: in the first his fieldword was "For the Crown" . . . in the second, "For Prince Charles" . . . in the

third, "For the Duke of York" . . . In which service the colonel had no armour on besides courage, and a good cause, and a good holland shirt; for as he seldom wears defensive arms, so now he put off his buff doublet, perhaps to animate his men, that the meanest soldier might see himself better armed than his colonel, or because it was dark that they might better discern him from whom they were to receive both direction and courage' (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 28 Oct. 1644; cf. *Military Memoirs of John Gwynne*, 1822, pp. 45–56).

In the winter of 1644–5 Lisle became governor of Faringdon, and complains bitterly to Rupert that the place was but one-third fortified, and entirely unprovisioned (*Rupert MSS.*) In April 1645 he was created honorary D.C.L. by the university of Oxford (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. 1721, ii. 50). He commanded a division in the king's marching army during the campaign of 1645, took part in the storming of Leicester, and was appointed lieutenant-general of Leicestershire under Lord Loughborough (Symonds, *Diary*, pp. 166, 180, 184). Lisle was present at Naseby, and the plan of that battle shows his 'tertia' stationed on the king's left centre (Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, 1854, p. 39). He was knighted by Charles at Oxford on 21 Dec. 1645, and is described as being then master of the king's household (Walkeley, *New Cat. of Dukes, Knights, &c.*, 1658, p. 167). His garrison at Faringdon was besieged by Sir Robert Pye in May 1646, capitulated at the same time as Oxford (20 June), and was allowed the same terms (Sprigge, pp. 258, 267, 276).

In the winter of 1647 Lisle obtained leave to come up to London to compound for his estate, and seems to have busied himself in getting together men for a new rising (*Cal. of Co. for Advance of Money*, p. 948; *Cal. of Compounders*, p. 1654). At the beginning of June 1648 he is described as one of the 'ringleaders' of the insurrection in Kent, and he played an important part in the defence of Colchester (Rushworth, vii. 1135; Carter, *A True Relation of the Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester*, pp. 151, 155, 206). The town surrendered on 28 Aug. Lisle and the rest of the leaders were obliged 'to render themselves to mercy,' and a council of war called by Fairfax fixed on Lisle, with Sir Charles Lucas and Sir Bernard Gascoigne, to be put to death by martial law. Fairfax explained to the parliament that it was done 'for some satisfaction to military justice, and in part of avenge for the innocent blood they have caused to be spilt' (Rushworth, vii. 1243). Lisle being considered a 'mere soldier of fortune,' it was thought that a council of war might deal with him, when persons of political importance, such as the peers taken prisoners with him, were reserved for the judgment of parliament (Fairfax, *Short Memorial*; Maseres, *Select Tracts*, p. 450). He was accordingly shot on the afternoon of 28 Aug., and met his fate with undaunted courage. 'I should have thought myself a happy person,' said he, 'if I could live to have a larger time of repentance, and to see the king, my master, on his throne again. I was confident my own innocency in this action would have rendered me very clear from any such punishment' (*Clarke MSS.* lii. f. 43; Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 460).

Lisle was buried with Sir Charles Lucas in the vault of the Lucas family in St. Giles's Church, Colchester [see Lucas, Sir Charles]. At the Restoration his sister, Mary Lisle, petitioned Charles II for a pension, mentioning, besides the execution of Sir George Lisle, the death of another brother, Francis Lisle, at Marston Moor, and the loss of her father, Lawrence Lisle. She was ordered 2,000*l.* (31 Jan. 1662), but seven years later she had only received 1,100*l.* out of the sum, and was 'in great want and misery' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1 p. 396, 1661–2 p. 259; Lister, *Life of Clarendon*, ii. 390).

[Authorities cited above; a character of Lisle is given by Clarendon, Rebellion, xi. 108; short lives are in the collections of Heath, New Book of Loyal English Martyrs, n.d., and Lloyd's Memoirs of Excellent Personages, 1668; letters of Lisle's are among Prince Rupert's Correspondence.] C. H. F.

LISLE, JOHN (1610?–1664), regicide, born about 1610, was second son of Sir William Lisle of Wootton, Isle of Wight, by Bridget, daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney, Gloucestershire (Berry, *County Genealogies*, 'Hampshire,' p. 174). On 25 Jan. 1625–6 he matriculated as a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in February 1625–6. He was called to the bar from the Middle Temple in 1633 and became a bencher of his inn in 1649 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, p. 917). He was chosen M.P. for Winchester in March 1639–40, and again in October 1640. He advocated violent measures on the king's removal to the north, and obtained some of the plunder arising from the sale of the crown property. To the fund opened on 9 April 1642 for the 'speedy reducing of the rebels' in Ireland, Lisle contributed 600*l.* (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* pt. iii. vol. i. p. 565). On the eviction of Dr. William Lewis (1592–1667) [q. v.] in

November 1644 he was made master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, and retained the office until June 1649. In 1644–5 he sat on the committee to investigate the charges preferred by Cromwell against the Earl of Manchester (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 25). He displayed his inveterate hostility to Charles in a speech delivered on 3 July 1645, before the lord mayor and citizens of London, with reference to the discovery of the king's letters at Naseby. It was printed. In December 1647, when the king was confined in the Isle of Wight, Lisle was selected as one of the commissioners to carry to him the four bills which were to divest him of all sovereignty. He spoke in the House of Commons on 28 Sept. 1648 in favour of rescinding the recent vote, that no one proposition in regard to the personal treaty with the king should be binding if the treaty broke off upon another; and again, some days later, urged a discontinuance of the negotiation with Charles. He took a prominent part in the king's trial. He was one of the managers, was present every day, and drew up the form of the sentence. He was appointed on 8 Feb. 1648–9 one of the commissioners of the great seal, and was placed on the council of state.

Lisle became one of Cromwell's creatures. He not only concurred in December 1653 in nominating Cromwell protector, but administered the oath to him; and having been reappointed lord commissioner, was elected member in the new parliament, on 12 July 1654, both for Southampton, of which town he was recorder, and for the Isle of Wight. He selected to sit for Southampton. In June previously he had been constituted president of the high court of justice, and in August he was appointed one of the commissioners of the exchequer. Lisle alone of his colleagues proposed to execute the ordinance for the better regulation of the court of chancery, which was submitted to the keepers of the seal, and owing to his subserviency to Cromwell was continued in his office on the removal of his colleagues in June 1655. He was again confirmed in it in October 1656 by Cromwell's third parliament, to which he was re-elected by Southampton. In December 1657 Cromwell summoned Lisle to his newly established house of peers. Richard Cromwell preserved him in his place; but when the Long parliament met again in May 1659, he was compelled to retire. The house, however, named him on 28 Jan. 1660 a commissioner of the admiralty and navy (*ib.* vii. 825).

When the Restoration was inevitable Lisle escaped to Switzerland, establishing himself first at Vevay and afterwards at Lausanne, where he is said to have 'charmed the Swiss by his devotion' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4), and was treated with much respect and ceremony. There he was shot dead on 11 Aug. 1664, on his way to church, by an Irishman named Thomas Macdonnell. Macdonnell escaped, and Lisle was buried in the church of the city. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, chief justice of the common pleas. His second wife Alice is noticed separately. With other issue he had two sons, John (*d.* 1709), of Dibden, Hampshire, and William, who adhered to the king and married the daughter of Lady Katherine Hyde (*ib.* 1660-1, p. 341).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 665; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 422, 437; Foss's Judges, vi. 452–5; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1644–65; Parl. Hist. vol. iii.; Howell's State Trials, iv. 1053 et seq., v. 875, 886, 908, xi. 297; Hist. MSS. Comm. Reports v. vi. vii. and viii.; Ludlow's Memoirs.]

LISLE, SAMUEL (1683–1749), successively bishop of St. Asaph and of Norwich, the son of Richard Lisle, esq., was born at Blandford, Dorset, in 1683. He received his education first at the grammar school of his native town, and then at Salisbury, under Edward Hardwicke, 'one of the most eminent schoolmasters of that time' (Bouchery, *Memoir*). On 4 March 1699–1700, being then seventeen years of age, he matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was admitted scholar in 1701. He graduated B.A. in 1703, and M.A. in 1706. He became Goodridge exhibitioner in 1707, and the same year was elected fellow, and received holy orders both as deacon and priest. In 1710 he went as chaplain to the Levant Company to Smyrna, where he remained six years, visiting Constantinople, and making several journeys into Ionia, Caria, and other parts of Asia Minor, with the view of collecting inscriptions. In 1716 he exchanged the Smyrna chaplaincy for that of Aleppo, which he held till 1719, taking a journey into the Holy Land, and visiting Jerusalem and the adjacent country. In 1719 he came back to England by way of Italy and France. On his return he was appointed bursar of his college, and soon received much church preferment. In 1720 he was appointed chaplain to Thomas, the second baron Onslow (whose father, Richard, baron Onslow [q. v.], had been a governor of the Levant Company). In 1721 he became rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire, Tooting, Surrey, and St. Mary-le-Bow, London, to which last benefice he was presented by George I. In the same year he was appointed domestic chaplain by Archbishop Wake, himself a Blandford man, by whom in 1724 he

was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury; and in 1728 he was presented by George II to a prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral. He appears also to have held the rectory of Fetcham, Surrey, from 1726 to 1737 (MANNING and BRAY, *History of Surrey*, i. 487). In 1729 he was presented by his patron, Archbishop Wake, to the vicarage of Northolt, Middlesex, which he held *in commendam* till his death, and became in 1728 deputy prolocutor of the lower house of convocation (which, however, had been practically silenced in 1717), and prolocutor in 1734, and again in 1741. On 22 March 1738–9 he was elected in difficult circumstances warden of Wadham College, Oxford. His predecessor, Thistlethwayt, had had to resign his office and leave the country, and Lisle was generally regarded as specially competent to meet the emergency. He received the degrees of B.D. and D.D. by diploma on 10 April 1739. He held the wardenship for five years, and on the translation of Bishop Isaac Maddox to Worcester was appointed to succeed him at St. Asaph, to which see he was consecrated by Archbishop Potter on 1 April 1744. He only held the bishopric four years, being chosen to succeed Bishop Gooch (translated to Ely) at Norwich on 17 March 1747–1748. He died in Lisle Street, Leicester Fields, on 3 Oct. 1749, and was buried in the church of Northolt. His epitaph is given by Lysons (*Environs of London*, iii. 312).

Lisle printed one or two sermons, a 'Concio ad Synodum,' preached at the opening of convocation in 1734; a sermon preached on the consecration of his predecessor in the provostship, Dr. W. Baker, to the bishopric of Bangor in 1723; and Fast sermons in 1744, 1745. His chief claim to literary fame is based on the valuable series of inscriptions collected by him and his fellow-travellers during his Levant chaplaincies, which were printed in Edmund Chishull's [q. v.] 'Antiquitates Asiaticæ,' 1728. Those published formed only a small part of the notes of his eastern journeys, the whole of which, together with his other literary remains, were, according to the directions of his will, burnt by his executor. Two letters from Lisle to Dr. Ward of Gresham College, giving biographical information respecting certain alumni of Wadham, are preserved among the manuscripts at the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 6209, f. 137). There is a portrait of Lisle in Wadham College Hall.

[Hutchins's Dorset, i. 143; Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. 487, iii. 379; Wood's Hist. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, iv. 594; Gardiner's Registers of Wadham Coll.; Bouchery's manuscript Memoir in Wadham Coll. Library.] E. V.

LISLE, THOMAS (*d.* 1361), bishop of Ely, called Lyle by Bale, Lylde in the 'Historia Eliensis,' and Lyldus by Godwin, received his education in the Dominican house at Cambridge, where he became a doctor of divinity, and joined the order of Predicant Friars. He acquired celebrity both as a diligent and eloquent preacher and as a theologian 'ut illa ferebant tempora' (GODWIN), being a disciple of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas. He also gained the royal favour, and being at Avignon, probably on diplomatic business, at the time of the death of Bishop Montacute of Ely in 1345, he was thrust into the see by Pope Clement VI, as acceptable to the king and prince (RYMER, *Fœdera*, v. 474), setting aside Alan of Walsingham, the choice of the monks. He was consecrated at Avignon on 24 July 1345, and was enthroned with great magnificence at Ely on Advent Sunday. The spontaneous breaking of the glass flagon containing the sacramental wine at his consecration, and the spilling of the wine on the altar, was regarded as an evil omen, which was abundantly verified in the episcopate of 'this unfortunate prelate' (*Hist. Eliens.*, *Anglia Sacra*, p. 655; BAKER, *St. John's*, p. 35). The pomp and state with which he commenced his episcopate, surrounded by a large retinue of splendidly habited attendants, led Lisle into expenses which he was unable to maintain. He was speedily compelled to reduce his establishment, and when in the year after his consecration the king demanded a loan he had to excuse himself on the ground of poverty (*Reg. Lisle*, fol. 47, apud BENTHAM, pp. 160–2). He was, however, an active prelate, visiting every part of his diocese, then one of the smallest in England, and preaching with much acceptance (*Hist. Eliens.* p. 655). But his haughty bearing and impracticable temper rendered him unpopular. He soon quarrelled with the prior and convent of Ely as to the exercise of their old-established privilege of digging clay and sand for the repairs of the cathedral on the episcopal demesne, and showered excommunications on all who in any way infringed the rights and prerogatives of the see (*ib.*) He visited the papal court in 1348, and again during the 'black death,' which made such ravages in his diocese that no fewer than ninety-two institutions to benefices were made in 1349–50. Great activity in church building prevailed during his episcopate, ten churches having been dedicated by him in the single year 1351–2 (GIBBONS, *Ely Episcopal Records*, p. 144). Two miracles ascribed to the influences of St. Etheldreda are recorded while he was bishop (*Hist. Eliens.*

p. 654). He rendered material services to the university of Cambridge, especially to Peterhouse, to which he was a benefactor (Baker, p. 35), and presented to that college a manuscript bible, still in the library. In November 1352 he consecrated Little St. Mary's Church, recently erected by Alan de Walsingham to serve as the college chapel. He confirmed the foundation of the colleges of Pembroke in 1349, of Gonville Hall in 1351–2, and of Benet or Corpus Christi in 1352–3.

The closing years of his episcopate were darkened, and his life probably shortened, by an unhappy dispute with Blanche, lady Wake, a daughter of Henry, earl of Lancaster, and thus a near relative of the king. It began with a squabble about boundaries and other small matters between their respective tenants. Each party supported the cause of its own men. The quarrel became more and more exasperated, and ultimately deepened into a deadly feud. During the progress of the dispute Lisle took occasion to expostulate with the king against the consecration of Robert Stretton, who on the death of Northburgh, bishop of Lichfield, in 1359, had been elected as his successor at the instance of the Prince of Wales, but by reason of age and blindness had been declared incompetent, both by the archbishop and the pope. Lisle's unguarded language irritated Edward, who bade him be gone and never come into his presence again. Lady Wake seized the occasion to bring an action against him for the burning of one of her tenements at Colne in Huntingdonshire by some of his men. The suit was hurried on; no opportunity was given to the bishop for answering the charge, and he was condemned to pay 90*l.* for the damage. Lisle made a personal appeal to the king for the rehearing of the case. This was granted; but when the matter came on for trial at Huntingdon the inquiry was quashed. Lisle thrust himself unceremoniously on the king, who was then just starting for hawking, and denounced the malversation of justice, which he was rash enough to attribute to the king's partiality for his kinswoman. Edward's wrath was raised, and a complaint against the bishop was laid before parliament. Jealous for the dignity of one of their order, Archbishop Islip and other bishops fell on their knees before the king, supplicating his indulgence for their brother, who only increased the royal anger by retaining the erect posture of one maintaining his rights. The king turned away, and refused to listen to their prayer. Lisle was condemned, and had to pay the fine. Worse followed. An affray took place between the retainers of the bishop and those of Lady Wake, in which one of her servants met with a violent death. The author of the outrage was Ralph, the bishop's chamberlain, and the bishop was accused of instigating the outrage, and of harbouring and protecting the murderer; and after having been grossly insulted by a mob at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, where the matter came before the coroner, he was found guilty. Despairing of justice, and in anticipation of the result, he turned all his movable property into money, which he entrusted to safe keeping, and went into concealment. The episcopal revenues were taken into the king's hand, and he was summoned before the judicial bench. He appeared, supported by Archbishop Islip and Bishop Heath of Rochester, and denied the truth of the verdict, and demanded to be tried by his peers. This was refused, and he was put on his trial before a jury, by whom he was acquitted of complicity in the murder, but found guilty of harbouring the murderer, a charge which he met by a solemn denial. He then claimed of the archbishop to be admitted to his 'canonical purgation.' This being granted, and no one appearing to accuse him before the spiritual court, he called upon the archbishop to proclaim his purgation. Islip declined to act, in fear of the royal displeasure, and urged Lisle to make his submission, and regain if possible the king's favour. Lisle refused, and fled to Avignon in November 1356, and threw himself on the protection of Pope Innocent VI. The pope warmly espoused his cause, summoned the judges who had passed sentence on him to appear before him, and on their failing to do so passed sentence of excommunication on them, commanding that the bodies of any who had died should be exhumed, and the lands of all put under an interdict. The king under the recent statute of 'præmunire' at once outlawed all who should bring over or publish the papal briefs, and punished those who did so with imprisonment, mutilation, or death (Rymer, *Fœdera*, vi. 65). The pope retaliated by threats of the severest penalties on the king should he persevere in his contumacy. Edward, anxious to bring this wearisome dispute to a termination, sent ambassadors to Avignon to arrange a compromise, which was all but settled when the matter was concluded by the timely death of Lisle on 23 June 1361. He was buried in the church of St. Praxedes at Avignon. The pope immediately withdrew all the excommunications and processes (*ib.* p. 328). Lisle's latest recorded episcopal act is an ordination at Ely on 24 Sept. 1356. Bale mentions that he wrote 'Conciones per Annum' and

'Scholasticæ Quæstiones' (*De Scriptt. Brit.* cent. vi. No. xxvi. p. 469).

[Hist. Eliens. ap. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 652, 662; Walsingham, ad ann. 1358; Godwin, i. 261; Bentham's Ely, pp. 160–2, Continuation p. 87; Hook's Archbishops, iv. 150.] E. V.

LISLE or **L'ISLE, WILLIAM** (1579?–1637), Anglo-Saxon scholar, born about 1579, was second of the five sons of Edmond Lisle of Tandridge in Surrey. The family probably took its name from the Isle of Ely. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Rudston of Cambridgeshire. His father's sister Mary was mother by her second husband of Thomas Ravis [q. v.], afterwards bishop of London, at whose request William Lisle composed an epigram against Andrew Melvill [q. v.] He was also related to Sir Henry Spelman [q. v.] the antiquary. His eldest brother, George, settled at South Petherton in Somerset. Of his younger brothers, Edmund became sewer of the chamber to Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, and captain of Walmer Castle; Nicholas and Thomas respectively married the two daughters of Nicholas Brooke, sewer of the chamber to Elizabeth.

Lisle was a scholar at Eton, and in 1584 entered King's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. and M.A. in 1592 and became a fellow of his college, but resigned the post after 1608 in order to take possession of an estate which had been left him in the ancestral home at Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. In July 1593 he supplicated for incorporation as M.A. at Oxford (cf. *Cole's MSS.* xiv. ff. 193 v., and Wood), but his name does not appear in the university register. Subsequently he became one of the esquires extraordinary to James I. He must, however, have soon returned to Cambridge and spent most of his time there. In 1608 he took part in a 'bloody quarrel' in King's College in August 1608, which resulted in the wounding of the vice-chancellor, Dr. Roger Goad. Goad brought the matter to the notice of the chancellor, Lord Salisbury. Lisle wrote submitting to Salisbury's jurisdiction and begging not to be deprived for his offence, as such a punishment would frustrate the fruits of thirty years' study in the university. No action was apparently taken against Lisle (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–9, p. 459). Lisle was taken seriously ill at Chesterton in Cambridgeshire, and was removed to Wilbraham, where he died in September 1637. Like his younger brother Edmund, who died a month later, he was buried at Walmer, where a monument to their memory was erected in the church.

Lisle was a notable pioneer in the study of Anglo-Saxon. Anxiety to learn the doctrinal position of the early English church on various points in controversy in his day first led him in that direction. In 1623 he printed and published for the first time, with an English translation, the 'Treatise on the Old and New Testament,' by Ælfric Grammaticus [q. v.], whom Lisle wrongly identified with Ælfric [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury. Lisle found the manuscript in Sir Robert Cotton's library (Bodl. Laud E. 19). The long title begins 'A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament, written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricus Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, whereby appeares what was the canon of Holy Scripture here then received, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her mother-tongue.' An appendix contained 'the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricus,' and a second edition of 'A Testimonie of Antiquitie, etc., touching the Sacrament of the Bodie and Bloud of the Lord,' first issued by Archbishop Parker and Parker's secretary, John Joscelyn [q. v.] in 1566. There follow two extracts from (*a*) Ælfric's 'Epistle to Walfine, Bishop of Scyrburne,' and (*b*) his 'Epistle to Wulfstan, Archbishop of York,' expressing disapproval of a long preservation of the consecrated elements after Easter day. The book concludes with the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments in Anglo-Saxon, with a verbal interlinear translation intended to serve as easy exercises for beginners. The translation, though not free from minor errors, is wonderfully accurate when the difficulties under which Lisle laboured are remembered. He promised in the preface 'ere long, if this be well accepted, to publish more of the same kind,' but though he did much preliminary work by copying a number of old manuscripts, now in the Bodleian (Laud E. 33 and Laud D. 85), he never published anything more of the sort. There was a second edition of his 'Saxon Treatise' under the title of 'Divers Ancient Monuments' in 1638, the year after his death. The most important editions of Anglo-Saxon works which he had projected were Ælfric's translations of the Pentateuch, and the books of Joshua, Judges, and Job, also 'The Saxon-English Psalter, to preserve the memory of our mother churche and language, and to further the studye of our antiquities and lawes.'

Lisle was also the author of some second-rate verse. In 1598 he published translations of parts of Du Bartas's 'Weeks,' but no copy is extant. In 1625 appeared a still larger in-

stalment of Du Bartas in English and French, 'so neare the French Englisshed as may teach an Englishman French, or a Frenchman English. With the commentary of S. G[oulart de] S[enlis].' The portion translated includes the end of the fourth book of 'Adam' and all four books of 'Noah,' the subjects of the poems for the first two days of the second week. The volume closes with an 'Epistle dedicatorie to the Lord Admirall,' Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, dated 1596, and evidently a reprint from the original edition. In 1619 he wrote two Latin hexameter poems addressed to his neighbour, Michael Dalton, and prefixed to the second edition of his 'Countrey Justice' published in that year. In 1628 appeared 'Virgil's Eclogues, translated into English by W. L., Gent.,' with the gloss of the learned Spaniard Ludovicus Vives. Part of these had been translated as early as 1600, though not published.

He brought out in 1631 a rhymed version, with abridgments and additions, of Heliodorus under the title 'The Faire Æthiopian, dedicated to the King and Queene by their Maiesties most humble Subject and Seruant William L'isle.' In 1638 there was a reissue of the work with the title 'The Famous Historie of Heliodorus amplified, augmented, and delivered periphrastically in verse.' Lisle also wrote the verse inscription on the tomb of William Benson, his aunt Mary Lisle's second son by her first husband, who lies buried in St. Olave's, Southwark.

Ritson suggests that a poem of small merit in six-lined stanzas signed 'L. W.' at the end of Spenser's first three books of the 'Faerie Queene,' published 1590, and addressed to the poet, is by Lisle. The lines are in a measure used more than once by him. Hunter (*Chorus Vatum Anglicanorum*, ii. 64) improbably suggests that Lisle was the editor of 'Certain worthy MS. Poems of good antiquity reserved long in the study of a Norfolk gentleman. And now first published by J. S., imprinted by Robert Robinson, 1597,' and inscribed to Edmund Spenser.

[Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, pt. i.; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, 1797; Registrum Regale, 1774, &c., 4to; The Visitation of Somersetshire made in 1623, and now in the College of Arms, ed. Sir T. Phillipps, 1838; funeral certificate of William and Edmund Lisle in the Heralds' Office; British Museum Addit. MSS. (Hunter's Chorus Vatum Anglicanorum, ii. 64); Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser. 1603–10; Ritson's Bibl. Poetica; Arber's Registers of the Stationers' Company; Grundriss zur Geschichte der Angelsächsischen Litteratur von R. P. Wülcker, Leipzig, 1885; Wanley's Cat. of Anglo-Saxon MSS.] H. F. H.

LISTER, EDWARD, M.D. (1556–1620), physician, brother of Sir Matthew Lister [q. v.], was born in 1556 at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated at Eton College. In 1574 he was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1579, M.A. 1583, and M.D. 1590. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians 30 Sept. 1594, was six times chosen censor, and was treasurer from 1612 to 1618. He was physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and to James I.

Lister lived in the parish of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury, London, and in the parish church, 27 Feb. 1593, married Ann, widow of his fellow-collegian, Dr. John Farmery [q. v.] He died 27 March 1620, and was buried in the same church.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 104.] N. M.

LISTER, JOSEPH (1627–1709), puritan autobiographer, born at Bradford in Yorkshire 7 June 1627, was educated for some time at the free school there, and was apprenticed at Horton, near Bradford, and later at Sowerby. After the completion of his apprenticeship he traded in Sowerby for two years on his own account, but being unsuccessful he went to London and became a man-servant. Returning to the north he continued in the same capacity for two years at Greatham Hospital (Durham), when he returned to Bradford and became a small farmer. After two years at Bradford he removed to Bailey fold, Allerton, a small property which had been left him by an uncle. He was deacon in the nonconformist congregation at Kipping, near Allerton, and occasionally performed ministerial functions. He died 14 March 1709.

Lister married at Allerton in 1657, and had two sons; the second (*b.* 1671) was ordained to the nonconformist ministry, and for seven years was pastor of the congregation at Kipping. He died on 25 Feb. 1709, a few days before his father.

Lister's autobiography, edited by Thomas Wright, was published in 1842 at London, and was reprinted at Bradford in 1860. It is in the style of the puritan biographies of the period, and chiefly deals with his spiritual conflicts and experiences. 'A Genuine Account of the Siege of Bradford in the time of the Civil War,' by Lister, is appended to the original memoirs of Sir Thomas Fairfax, 1810.

[Lister's Autobiography, London, 1842, and Bradford, 1860; Historical Narrative of Life of Joseph Lister, Wakefield, n.d. 16mo; a sermon on death of Joseph Lister by Thomas Whitaker of Leeds, 1709.] W. A. S.

LISTER, JOSEPH JACKSON (1786–1869), discoverer of the principle upon which the modern microscope is constructed, born in London on 11 Jan. 1786, was son of John Lister of Stoke Newington, a wine merchant, and his wife, Mary Jackson. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. At fourteen years of age he left school to assist his father in the wine trade; but though for many years closely occupied in business, he contrived by early rising and otherwise to largely supplement the education he had received at school, and was as regards his mathematical knowledge a self-taught man.

His predilection for optics manifested itself early. When a child he enjoyed looking at the prospect through air-bubbles in the window-pane, which improved the vision of his then myopic eye, and enabled him to see distant objects with distinctness. This fact afterwards led him to think it probable that in very young children the eye is generally myopic. At school he alone of all the boys possessed a telescope.

The achromatic microscope was early an object of interest to him; but it was not till 1824, when he was thirty-eight years old, that he did anything to improve the object-glass. His first work of this kind is recorded in a note in the possession of the author of this memoir, dated 1825, to the following effect: 'The $\frac{4}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ achromatic object-glasses, made by W. Tulley at Dr. Goring's suggestion, delighted me by their beautiful performance, but they appeared to me to have a great disadvantage in consequence of the thickness in proportion to their focal length, which W. T. thought could not be avoided. I therefore induced him to make for me one of $\frac{2}{10}$, much thinner in proportion, and had the satisfaction to find its performance very nearly equal to his best $\frac{2}{10}$. In one respect, indeed, it is superior; showing when in good adjustment the reflection from a minute ball of mercury a bright point in any part of the field, while in the $\frac{2}{10}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$ it is so shown only in a small portion of the field near the centre, and in the rest has a bur shooting outwards.' This bur, of which a sketch is given, is the first mention of the 'coma,' which afterwards formed so important a subject of his investigations. The note goes on to describe a suggestion for another combination, illustrated by drawings of magnified views of the curves of the glasses, executed with his usual extreme neatness and accuracy; and it concludes with the words: 'tried many experiments to ascertain the best means of correcting small errors in aberration.' This note is the first of a long series of accounts of experiments, with remarks upon them. The notes are beautifully arranged, and are well fitted for publication.

In 1826 Lister gave Tulley further projections of object-glasses, and made a sketch for the engraver to illustrate a description of Tulley's microscope, which that optician published, with a fitting acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Lister's ingenuity and skill. Besides the improved object-glasses, Lister designed for this instrument a graduated lengthening tube to the body, the stage-fitting for clamping and rotating the object, a subsidiary stage, a dark well, a large disc, which would incline and rotate for opaque objects, a ground-glass moderator, a glass trough, a live-box made with flat plate, a combination of lenses to act as condenser under the object (apparently the first approach to the present achromatic condenser), the erecting-glass, and the adaptation of Wollaston's camera lucida to the eye-piece. The value of the erecting-glass for facilitating dissections under low powers is perhaps even yet not sufficiently appreciated. The camera lucida had long been a favourite instrument with Lister for drawing landscapes, and the tripod which he invented for supporting the drawing and the camera is that which is now universally used by photographers.

In December 1826 Lister's notes supply an account of an examination of a set of four plano-convex lenses, each consisting of a biconvex of plate-glass and a plano-concave of flint-glass cemented to it by varnish, constructed by Chevalier of Paris. Here Lister records for the first time some puzzling appearances in combinations of compound lenses, which ultimately led him to his great discovery of the two aplanatic foci. Each of Chevalier's compound plano-convex lenses when used singly presented a bur or coma outwards, but when two of them are combined this coma, instead of being exaggerated, as might have been expected, was 'less than with any single glass,' while the performance was in other respects satisfactory. 'Observing the advantages resulting from this combination,' Lister 'tried some others,' among the rest two of Tulley's triple glasses, each of which taken singly was of fine performance. But, instead of unmixed improvement resulting, he noted: 'N.B. Each glass separately shows a bright object all over the field without bur, and is not far from being achromatic. But combined the objects not in the centre have a strong bur *inwards*, the colour is much under-corrected, and the spherical aberration is not right.'

In the following year similar anomalous appearances were recorded. Thus, on one occasion, on using in combination a triple glass of Tulley's, free from coma and otherwise excellent, and a double plano-convex in which, when used alone, the spherical aberration was rather under-corrected, and an outward coma presented itself, the combination proved to have the spherical aberration rather over-corrected, and showed an inward coma. Again, a bi-convex glass of Herschel's construction, consisting of a bi-convex of plate with a flint meniscus, when used alone with the flint surface foremost had little or no coma, but when combined with a triple $\frac{3}{10}$ free from coma showed a 'bur much inwards.' The same glass used alone with the plate side foremost showed a 'bur inwards,' but when it was combined with the triple, which had before had the effect of inducing an inward coma, the bur inwards was changed to a 'bur slightly outwards.'

Lister did not despair of finding an explanation of these perplexing and apparently inconsistent results, and in November 1829 a set of five plano-convex glasses manufactured by Utzschneider and Fraunhofer, very similar to those of Chevalier, but uncemented, having been placed freely at his disposal by Robert Brown, the botanist, he earnestly set to work to solve the difficult problem. His experiments he recorded in a series of tables, the first of which gives an accurate description of each of the five new glasses, and also of those of Chevalier, and of their performance when used singly. The others give the effects of various combinations of those glasses upon the chromatic and spherical aberrations and upon coma. He had previously observed in 1827 that in a particular combination of two glasses the coma was diminished by separating the glasses. And in these tables the performance of each combination is given, both when the glasses are close and when they are separated a certain distance from each other. The tables supply abundant evidence of the great effect produced upon coma and upon spherical aberration by the distance between the glasses; but the effects appear altogether inconsistent, and indeed contradictory.

Yet out of this apparent confusion Lister educed a principle which reconciled all the conflicting appearances, and formed the basis upon which all fine combinations for high powers of the microscope have since rested. He found that in a plano-convex lens, constructed like those above described, in which a double convex of plate has its colour corrected for a moderate aperture by a plano-concave of flint, the effect of the flint lens upon the spherical error caused by the plate lens varies remarkably according to the distance of the luminous point from the glass. If the radiant is at a considerable distance, the rays proceeding from it have their spherical error under-corrected; but as the source of light is brought nearer to the glass, the flint lens produces greater proportionate effect, and the under-correction diminishes till at length a point is reached where it disappears entirely, the rays being all brought to one point at the conjugate focus of the lens. This, then, is an aplanatic focus. If the luminous point is brought still nearer to the glass, the influence of the flint lens continues for a while to increase, and the opposite condition, of over-correction, shows itself; but on still greater approximation of the radiant, in consequence apparently of a reversal of the relations to each other of the angles at which the rays of light meet the different curves of the lens, the flint glass comes to operate with less effect, the excess of correction diminishes, and at a point somewhat nearer to the glass vanishes, and a second aplanatic focus appears; and from this point onwards under-correction takes the place of over-correction, and increases till the object touches the surface of the glass. Such a lens, then, has two aplanatic foci; for all points between these foci it is over-corrected, but under-corrected for points either nearer than the shorter, or more distant than the longer focus.

In a paper in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' read 21 Jan. 1830, Lister showed how a knowledge of these facts would enable the optician to combine a pair of compound achromatic lenses with perfect security against spherical error. 'The rays,' he wrote, 'have only to be received by the front glass from its shorter aplanatic focus, and transmitted in the direction of the longer correct pencil of the other glass.' The light then proceeding through each glass, as if from one of its aplanatic foci, is brought correctly to a focus by the combination. Supposing two glasses to have been so arranged, if the front glass is carried nearer to the back one, light proceeding from the shorter aplanatic focus of the front glass will reach the back glass as if from a point nearer than its longer aplanatic focus, that is to say from a point between the foci, and therefore the spherical error will be over-corrected. On the other hand, separation of the glasses beyond their original interval produces under-correction. Thus, by merely varying the distance between two such lenses, the correction of the spherical error may be either increased or diminished at pleasure according to a definite rule, and slight defects in the glasses

can be remedied by simply altering their relative position, the achromatism of the combination being meanwhile little affected.

Lister also explained the relation of the aplanatic foci to the coma. At the shorter focus the coma is inwards, at the longer focus it is outwards; and in a combination of two lenses arranged as above described, the inward coma from the shorter focus of the front glass destroys the outward coma from the longer focus of the back glass, and 'the whole field is rendered beautifully flat and distinct.'

The same principle applies when the lenses are of different form, and when more than two are combined. Thus Lister reduced the manufacture of the achromatic object-glass from a matter of uncertainty and empiricism to a scientific system, and it has become susceptible of a degree of perfection that would otherwise have been impossible.

But Lister continued his labours after he had discovered the principle of construction. A section of his notes is labelled 'Memoranda on object-glasses made for experiment, December 1829 to May 1830,' including highly interesting accounts of the effects of glasses made by his own hands. He wrote to Sir John Herschel on 24 Feb. 1831: 'Finding, however, that W. Tulley was too busy to pursue for me the experiments I wished for ascertaining how compound object-glasses could be combined to the greatest advantage, I determined in November last to make a trial myself. The result was, I acknowledge, beyond my expectations; for without having ever before cut brass or ground more than a single surface of a piece of glass, I managed to make the tools and to manufacture a combination of three double object-glasses, without spoiling a lens or altering a curve, which fulfilled all the conditions I had proposed for a pencil of thirty-six degrees.' . . . 'About three weeks ago I made a second and more complicated trial projected for obtaining the same effect with a much larger pencil. This is just finished, but not without altering one of the original curves, and its plan might be improved if I could spare time to make another set. Still I flatter myself these attempts would interest thee, as showing how easily the principle I mastered may enable an utter novice in glass-working to produce vision which I have not yet seen exceeded.' In the second of these trials he deviated from the plano-convex form of the lenses, employing a combination of three, of which the front was a double meniscus, the middle a triple, and the back one a double plano-convex. The reasons for preferring these forms are given in full detail in his notes, among which occurs the ingenious idea of regarding the triple with the middle of flint glass as divided by an imaginary line through the flint into two double achromatic glasses, each of which may be considered separately as having two aplanatic foci. The object he proposed to himself was 'a construction fitted to obtain the largest pencil with good front space and without coma;' and after describing the mode by which this was arrived at, he says: 'This combination proves most satisfactorily the advantage of keeping the angles of the rays at all the different curves moderate, the vision being singularly definite and easy. . . . Indeed, taking all together, I think I have met with nothing to equal it, the distance of the front glass from the object being 0·11 full.'

Having now completely satisfied himself of the applicability of his principle, he devoted much of his leisure for several years to various investigations by aid of the instrument which he had so greatly improved. He thus brought to light many new facts regarding the structure of the animal body. He was the first to ascertain the true form of the red corpuscle of mammalian blood, and selections from his observations on zoophytes and ascidians, beautifully illustrated by sketches from life by the camera lucida, form a classical paper in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1834. A laborious inquiry, chiefly conducted by means of the microscope, into the limits of human vision, as determined by the nature of light and of the eye, has not been published. He had prepared an account of it for the press, and was on the eve of publication when he learned that the astronomer royal, Professor Airy, had reached the same conclusions, though by a different road, and so abandoned the idea.

In 1837 A. Ross made an unsuccessful experiment with 'three glasses to admit a large pencil.' Lister thereupon suggested a combination of three glasses 'for the same object;' he gave the dimensions of the lenses and the curves of the various surfaces, with a statement of the effect proposed to be produced by each glass upon spherical aberration and coma. This resulted in Ross's celebrated $\frac{1}{8}$ inch object-glass, the construction of which was afterwards adopted by the other principal London makers.

For many years after this date Lister continued to aid the opticians in the construction of the microscope. He died on 24 Oct. 1869, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Various improvements have been since introduced both in this country and abroad in the construction of the achromatic object-glass; but Lister's law of the aplanatic foci remains the guiding principle as 'the pillar

and source of all the microscopy of the age.' Lister rendered services to scientific study that can hardly be overestimated.

Lister married, on 14 July 1818, Isabella, daughter of Anthony Harris of Maryport, Cumberland. She died on 3 Sept. 1864. By her Lister was father of four sons, including the present writer, and of three daughters.

[Lister's manuscript notes and personal knowledge.] J. L.

LISTER, MARTIN (1638?–1712), zoologist, was born of a Yorkshire family, several members of which became eminent in medicine, at Radclive, Buckinghamshire, about 1638. He was the son of Sir Martin Lister (knighted 1625) and nephew of Sir Matthew Lister [q. v.], and was educated under the direction of the latter. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, at the age of sixteen, 12 June 1655, and graduated as B.A. in 1658–9. He was made a fellow of his college by royal mandate in 1660, and proceeded M.A. in 1662. He is said to have travelled in France to improve his knowledge of medicine previous to 1670; but from numerous letters written by him to John Ray [q. v.] between 1667 and that year, dated from Burwell, Lincolnshire, from Cambridge, and from Craven, it would seem that he can only have been a short time abroad. These letters deal at first with observations on plants and on spiders, of which animals Lister was one of the earliest students. His contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' about forty in number, treating of these subjects, as well as of meteorology, minerals, molluscs, medicine, and antiquities, extend from No. 25 to No. 585, many of them being also published separately. In 1670–1 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on the recommendation of Edward Lhuyd [q. v.], and settled at York, where he practised medicine with considerable repute until 1683. It appears from his letters (*Correspondence of John Ray*, ed. Lankester, p. 80) that by 1670 he was married. His spare time was devoted to natural history and Yorkshire antiquities, and he maintained a correspondence with Lhuyd, as well as with Ray, presenting various Roman altars, coins, and other objects to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, together with the original drawings, over a thousand in number, made by his daughters, Susannah and Mary, for the 'Historia Conchyliorum,' published in 1685. At the suggestion of friends Lister removed to London in 1684, being created M.D. by the university of Oxford on 5 March in that year at the recommendation of the chancellor. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1687, and in 1694 he was chosen censor.

In order to secure rest and change of air, Lister in 1698 accompanied the Earl of Portland on his embassy to Paris; two previous visits to France having proved beneficial to him. He remained six months, and on his return published an account of his journey, which ran through three editions within the year; its introduction of some trivial details induced Dr. William King to travesty it in the 'Journey to London,' but its minuteness gives it historical value: a French translation appeared at Paris in 1873. Lister also excited some ridicule by printing an annotated edition of Apicius, 'De Opsoniis et Condimentis, sive Arte Coquinaria,' 1705. Only 120 copies were printed, and it is now a scarce work. In his medical writings Lister was very conservative in his attachment to ancient opinions, and severe in his criticisms of Sydenham and Ruysch, though indulging in speculations himself. In 1709, however, in consequence of the illness of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed second physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. Lister died at Epsom 2 Feb. 1712, and was buried in Clapham Church. Though commemorated by Robert Brown in the genus *Listera* among orchids, his reputation is mainly due to his contributions to zoology. His son Alexander matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, aged 16, in 1696.

Lister's chief work undoubtedly is his 'Historia sive Synopsis Methodica Conchyliorum,' fol., 1685–92, with accurate figures of all shells then known, of which a second edition from the author's notes was published by G. Huddesford in 1770, and an index by L. W. Dillwyn in 1823. The 'Journey to Paris in the Year 1698' was included in Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' and reprinted by G. Henning in 1823. Sir Charles Lyell has called attention to one of Lister's papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions' ('Proposal for a new sort of Maps,' *Phil. Trans.*, March 1683, xiv. 739) as apparently the first suggestion of geological maps; and a tract of his, 'De Lapidibus . . . ad Cochlearum . . . imaginem figuratis,' appended to his 'Historiæ Animalium Angliæ tres tractatus,' 4to, 1678–1681, is interesting, since in it he adopts Ray's view as to the organic nature of fossils. These three tracts, 'De Araneis,' 'De Cochleis tum terrestribus tum fluviatilibus,' and 'De Cochleis Marinis,' were his first independent work. John Farey published a stratigraphical arrangement of the fossils described there in the 'Philosophical Magazine' for August 1819. Among Lister's other works were: 'J. Godartius of Insects, done into

English, with Notes,' 1682, 4to, with copper-plates, only 150 copies being printed, at his own expense; 'Letters and divers other mixt Discourses in Natural Philosophy,' 1683, 4to, mostly reprints from the 'Philosophical Transactions;' 'De Thermis et Fontibus Medicatis Angliæ,' 1684, 8vo, published both at London and at Frankfort and Leipzig; 'J. Goedartius de Insectis . . . et Appendices ad Historiam Animalium Angliæ,' 1685, 8vo; 'De Cochleis . . . exoticis,' 1685, 4to, dedicated to Sloane; 'Exercitationes . . . thermarum ac fontium medicatorum Angliæ,' 1686, 12mo; 'Exercitatio Anatomica . . . de Cochleis . . . et Limacibus,' 1694, 8vo; 'Sex Exercitationes Medicinales de quibusdam Morbis Chronicis,' 1694, 8vo (de hydrope, diabete, hydrophobia, lue venerea, scorbuto, arthritide), of which a second edition, with the addition of tracts 'de calculo' and 'de variolis,' was issued in 1697, 12mo; 'Exercitatio Anatomica . . . de Buccinis,' 1695, 8vo; 'Conchyliorum Bivalvium . . . Exercitatio Anatomica tertia,' 1696, 4to; 'S. Sanctorii de Statica Medicina . . . cum Commentario,' 1701, 12mo, 2nd edit. 1728, 12mo; 'Commentariolus in Hippocratem,' issued as supplement to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1702, 4to; 'Hippocratis Aphorismi cum Commentariolo,' 1703, 12mo; and 'Dissertatio de Humoribus,' 1709, 8vo.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 442; Correspondence of John Ray, edited by Edwin Lankester, 1848; Watt's Bibl. Brit. p. 610; Boyer's Annals, 1712, p. 345.] G. S. B.

LISTER, Sir MATTHEW, M.D. (1571?–1656), physician, son of William Lister, and younger brother of Edward Lister [q. v.], was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, according to the Oxford matriculation register, about 1571, although, according to the age assigned him at his death, the date would be 1564. He entered Oriel College, Oxford, 23 Feb. 1587–8, at the age of seventeen (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, p. 918), graduated B.A. 5 Feb. 1590–1, became a fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A. 2 July 1595. He graduated M.D. at Basle and was incorporated at Oxford 15 May 1605, and in 1608 at Cambridge. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of London 5 June 1607, was censor in 1608, and one of the elects 10 May 1625. On 4 Oct. 1614 he was sent with Sir William Paddy [q. v.] to represent to the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Middleton, that the city had no right to command the fellows of the college to bear arms, and succeeded in establishing this immunity. He was appointed physician to Anne, queen of James I, and to Charles I, by whom he was knighted at Oatlands, Surrey, 11 Oct. 1636. He retired to Burwell, Lincolnshire, and there died 14 Dec. 1656.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 123; Hamey's Bustorum aliquot reliquias, manuscript in Library of Coll. of Phys.; Goodall's Royal Coll. of Phys. of London, 1684.] N. M.

LISTER, THOMAS, *alias* Butler (1559–1626?), jesuit, born in Lancashire in 1559, entered the English College at Rome 15 Sept. 1579, joined the Society of Jesus 20 Feb. 1582–3, being fellow-novice with Vitelleschi, afterwards general of the society, and graduated D.D. at Pont-à-Mousson in 1592. He was sent to the English mission in 1596, and for some years was fellow-labourer with Father Edward Oldcorne [q. v.] in the Worcestershire district. At the period of the Gunpowder plot he was committed to prison, and was ultimately banished, with forty-five priests and jesuits, in 1606. He was again in England in 1610, and on 3 June in that year he was professed of the four vows. In 1621 he was superior of the Oxford district, and he probably died between 1625 and 1628.

He was the author of a 'Treatise of Schism,' in which he maintained that the appellant priests who refused to acknowledge the archpriest's jurisdiction were *ipso facto* deprived of their ecclesiastical powers, and ought to be treated as schismatics. This work, which caused much commotion among the secular clergy, does not seem to have been printed, but was extensively circulated in manuscript.

[Dodd's Church Hist. (Tierney), iii. 51; Records of the English Catholics, i. 326; Panzani's Memoirs, pp. 58, 117; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 136; Foley's Records, iv. 271, vi. 139, vii. 462; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. ii. 166, 167; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, i. 430.] T. C.

LISTER, THOMAS (1597–1668), parliamentary colonel, born in 1597, was eldest son of William Lister of Coleby Hall, Lincolnshire, by Grisell, daughter of William Rivett of Rowston in the same county. On 1 Nov. 1616 he was admitted of Gray's Inn (Foster, *Register*, p. 144). Robert, earl of Lindsey, gave him a commission on 5 July 1629 as captain of foot in the Lincolnshire militia (Sleaford session). During the civil war he became a lieutenant-colonel in the parliamentary army and deputy governor of Lincoln. In 1644 he served as high sheriff of Lincolnshire. He was elected M.P. for Lincoln on 24 May 1647, and sat until April 1653. On being appointed one of the commissioners to try the king, he attended the first day for a short time, after which he declined

to act (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 120). He was nominated a member of the council of state on 13 Feb. 1651, and served on several committees (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651). He represented Lincolnshire in Cromwell's parliaments from 1653 till 1656, and again from May 1659 until the overthrow of the Commonwealth, his name frequently occurring as one of the tellers in division. He was included in the exceptions to the Act of Oblivion, but on 24 June 1660 he petitioned the House of Lords that he might receive the benefit of the indemnity, on the ground that he had not been present when the king was tried and sentenced (*Lords' Journals*, xi. 118). Accordingly, on 29 Aug. following he was merely incapacitated for life from holding any office. Lister died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was buried in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on 10 Nov. 1668. He married at Lenton, Lincolnshire, on 6 Feb. 1621–2, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Armyn, knt., of Osgodby in that county. His wife was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on 14 Nov. 1661. He left no children, and his estates of Coleby Hall Manor, Downehall in Rippingale, Lincolnshire, and others, descended to his nephew, William Lister.

[Notes kindly supplied by Mrs. Arthur Tempest from the family papers; will registered in P. C. C. 142, Hene.] G. G.

LISTER, THOMAS (1810–1888), poet and naturalist, born at Old Mill, Barnsley, on 11 Feb. 1810, was the youngest child of Joseph Lister, a quaker gardener and small farmer. From 1821 until 1824 he attended Ackworth school, where he made the acquaintance of John Bright. He afterwards became an assistant to his father. During the parliamentary election of 1832 he worked actively for the return of Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle) for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and wrote several effective squibs in verse. Lord Morpeth offered to obtain for him the postmastership of Barnsley, but Lister was unwilling to take the requisite oath. In 1834 he published, under the title of the 'Rustic Wreath,' a collection of his fugitive verses, of which an edition of three thousand copies was quickly sold. After visiting Spencer T. Hall [q. v.] at Nottingham, and forming an acquaintance with Ebenezer Elliott [q. v.] in 1837, he made a tour, chiefly on foot, of the Lake district, and thence journeyed into Scotland, where he met Professor John Wilson (Christopher North), William and Robert Chambers, and William Miller the artist. In 1838 he visited France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Many of the poems, sonnets, and translations which he wrote during this tour he forwarded to Elliott, and they were published in 'Tait's Magazine.' In 1839, on the office of postmaster at Barnsley again becoming vacant, Lister was appointed to it, a simple affirmation having been substituted for the oath, and he held it until 31 March 1870.

An enthusiastic naturalist, Lister communicated regularly meteorological observations and notes on birds to the 'Barnsley Chronicle.' For many years he was president of the Barnsley Naturalists' Society, and contributed to its collections. In 1857 he read a paper at the Barnsley meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding, on the 'Natural History of Fossil Remains of Barnsley.' He was a constant attendant and contributor of papers at the annual meetings of the British Association. At the Southampton meeting in 1882 he read a paper on 'The Distribution of Yorkshire Spring Migrants,' and when accompanying the association to Montreal in 1884, he visited the principal towns in Canada and the United States. Lister died at Barnsley on 25 March 1888, and was buried on the 29th in the Friends' meeting-house ground in the Cockerham Road. He married in 1841 Miss Hannah Schofield (1812–1882), but had no issue.

Lister published, besides the 'Rustic Wreath' (1834), 'Temperance Rhymes' (1837), and 'Rhymes of Progress' (1862). Mrs. George Linnæus Banks refers to Lister by name in her Yorkshire story entitled 'Wooers and Winners' (1880).

[Barnsley Chronicle, 31 March 1888, p. 8; Barnsley Independent, 31 March 1888, p. 6; Athenæum, 7 April 1888, p. 439; Andrews's Modern Yorkshire Poets; Newsam's Poets of Yorkshire; Grainge's Poets of Yorkshire; Searle's Life of Ebenezer Elliott; Spencer T. Hall's Sketches of Remarkable People; article by J. H. Burland in Country Words of the West Riding; Index to Reports of British Assoc.] G. G.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY (1800–1842), novelist and dramatist, born in 1800, was eldest son of Thomas Lister of Armitage Park, near Lichfield, by his first wife, Harriett Anne, daughter of John Seale of Mountboone, Devonshire. His father was cousin-german to Thomas Lister (1752–1826), first baron Ribblesdale. He was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. On 4 June 1834 he was nominated a commissioner for inquiring with respect to the state of religious and other instruction then existing in Ireland (*Gent. Mag.* 1834, pt. ii. p. 207), and on 19 July 1835 a commissioner for inquiring

into the opportunities of religious worship and means of religious instruction in Scotland (*ib.* 1835, pt. ii. p. 199). On 19 Aug. 1836 he was appointed registrar-general of England and Wales (*ib.* 1836, pt. ii. pp. 319, 423), being the first to hold that office. He died on 5 June 1842 at Kent House, Knightsbridge, the mansion of his relative, the Earl of Morley. On 6 Nov. 1830 he married Maria Theresa, only daughter of the Hon. George Villiers. She married secondly in 1844 Sir George Cornewall Lewis [q. v., and see LEWIS, MARIA THERESA]. By her first marriage she had a son, Thomas Villiers Lister (*b.* 1832), who was appointed assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1873, and was made a K.C.M.G. in 1885, and two daughters, of whom the elder, Marie Theresa (1835–1863), married in 1859 Sir W. G. G. V. Vernon Harcourt, and the younger, Alice Beatrice (*b.* 1841), married in 1870 Sir Algernon Borthwick (FOSTER, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*).

Lister, who was a refined, accomplished man, is still remembered by his clever society novel, entitled 'Granby,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1826. It was republished in 1838 as vol. xi. of Colburn's 'Modern Novelists,' with a portrait of the author prefixed, engraved by Finden after Wright, and a preface, in which Lister denies an assertion of the 'Quarterly Review' that 'Granby' was plagiarised from Lord Normanby's 'Matilda.' It was in fact completed four months previously.

His other novels include: 1. 'Herbert Lacy,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1828. 2. 'Romance of Real Life,' 3 vols. 3. 'Flirtation,' 3 vols. 4. 'Yes and No,' 2 vols., all of which were included in Colburn's 'Library of Modern Novelists,' 1833–4. 5. 'Arlington,' 3 vols. 12mo, London (1832). 6. 'Hulse House,' 12mo, London, 1860. 'Anne Grey, a Novel, edited by the Author of "Granby,"' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1834, was written by his sister Harriet, maid of honour to the queen, who afterwards married the Rev. Edward Hartopp Cradock (formerly Grove), principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. Lister's tragedy 'Epicharis,' founded on the history of Piso's conspiracy, was represented for the first time at Drury Lane Theatre on 14 Oct. 1829, was well received, was announced for repetition, and was printed during the same year (*Gent. Mag.* 1829, pt. ii. p. 362). Genest calls it 'a moderate play—called an historical tragedy, but the greater part of it, not historical, but fictitious' (ix. 499).

Lister was also author of 'The Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon, with Original Correspondence and authentic Papers never before published,' 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1837–8. The book was attacked by John Wilson Croker in No. cxxiv. of the 'Quarterly Review,' whereupon Lister published an 'Answer' to what he deemed Croker's 'misrepresentations' in 1839. He likewise contributed to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and 'Edinburgh Review.'

[Information from Sir Thomas Villiers Lister; Gent. Mag. 1842, pt. ii. p. 323; Foreign Office List, 1891, p. 141; Walford's County Families, 1891, p. 635; Sir H. Taylor's Autobiography, i. 115–16; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 1106.]

G. G.

LISTON, HENRY (1771–1836), writer on music, eldest son of Robert Liston, minister of Aberdour, Fifeshire, was born 30 June 1771. He studied for the ministry at Edinburgh University, and in 1793 was presented to the parish of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, where he remained till his sudden death at Merchiston Hall, Falkirk, on 24 Feb. 1836. He was for many years clerk of the presbytery of Linlithgow, and became on 2 May 1820 conjunct clerk of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. By his wife Margaret, daughter of David Ireland, town clerk of Culross, whom he married 21 Oct. 1793, he was father of Robert Liston [q. v.] and of David Liston, professor of oriental languages at Edinburgh.

Liston had a natural bias for mechanics and music, and became widely known as the inventor of the 'Eucharmonic' organ, designed to give the diatonic scales in perfect tune. The instrument, which was exhibited in London in 1811, was admittedly ingenious; but as he was more of a theorist than a mechanician there were practical difficulties in playing it, which prevented its general use. Its harmony, however, was superior to that of the tempered organs (for technical details see HENRY WARD POOLE, *On Perfect Intonation*; REES, *Encyclopædia*, art. 'Organ;' *Philosophical Mag.* xxxvii. 273, 328). Liston's 'Essay on Perfect Intonation' (4to, Edinburgh, 1812) was intended to explain his theory of acoustics and the construction of his organ. He wrote the article 'Music' in the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' and edited 'Horatii Flacci Opera Selecta' (1819), and the sixth book of Cæsar for use in schools. Liston also invented an improved form of plough, which was used in his district.

[Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ (Synod of Lothian), pt. i. p. 185; Presbytery and Synod Registers in Edinburgh University Library; New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1843; H. B. McCall's Some Old Families, 1890, 4to; information kindly supplied by Mr. H. B. McCall of Charlesfield, Livingston.]

J. C. H.

LISTON, JOHN (1776?–1846), actor, the son of John Liston, according to one account a watchmaker, and to another the occupant of a subordinate post in the custom house, was born in or about 1776 in the parish of St. Anne, Soho. His age at death was nevertheless stated to be 72 (*Gent. Mag.* 1846, i. 661). He was educated under Dr. Barrow at Soho school. Dr. Doran states that he was for a while, under the name of Williams, an usher in the Rev. Dr. Burney's school at Gosport. In 1799 he was master at the grammar school of St. Martin's in Castle Street, Leicester Square. Some amateur efforts at a private theatre in the Strand preceded an appearance in public at Weymouth as Lord Duberley in the 'Heir-at-Law,' which was a complete failure. After visiting Dublin, and meeting presumably his future wife, he visited York, where he is said to have acquired a portion of the method of an actor named Kelly, and joined Stephen Kemble on the Newcastle circuit, including Sunderland and Durham. Many comic stories, probably narrated by himself, are told by Mrs. Mathews of his efforts in serious characters, in some of which he supported Mrs. Siddons. He was finally induced by his manager to play old men, and ultimately, as Diggory in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' won Kemble's approval. From that time he began to play bumpkins.

In the north Liston acquired a social respect which he never forfeited. Charles Kemble [q. v.] vainly recommended him to the management of Covent Garden. Colman, however, engaged him for the Haymarket, where, as Liston from Newcastle, he appeared on 10 June 1805 in the part of Sheepface in the 'Village Lawyer.' His success was not immediate. During the season he played many other parts: Zekiel in the 'Heir-at-Law,' Lump in the 'Review,' Dan in 'John Bull,' Stephen in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Robin Roughhead in 'Fortune's Frolic,' Jacob in the 'Chapter of Accidents,' John Grouse in the 'School for Prejudice,' Farmer Ashfield in 'Speed the Plough,' Abel in 'Honest Thieves,' Sir George Thunder in 'Wild Oats,' the Tailor in 'Katharine and Petruchio,' Zachariades in the 'Tailors,' Fustian in 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' Frank in 'Three and Deuce,' and Frank Oatland in 'A Cure for the Heartache,' besides being the original Antony in Cherry's 'Village, or the World's Epitome,' 18 July 1805. Next season, 1806, he was no less busy, playing, among other comic parts, the First Gravedigger in 'Hamlet.' His dancing seems to have commended him to the public. On 15 Oct., as Jacob Gawky in the 'Chapter of Accidents,' he made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where on the 18th he was the original Memmo in 'Monk' Lewis's 'Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice,' and on 28 Jan. 1806 the first Gaby Grim in Colman's 'We fly by Night, or Long Stories.' On 16 July 1807 he was the original Vincent in Theodore Hook's 'Fortress.' In 'Music Mad,' by Hook, Haymarket, 27 Aug. 1807, Liston, who played a comic servant, took a hold of his audience, which was strengthened by his performance of Lord Grizzle, and by his Caper in Allingham's 'Who Wins? or the Widow's Choice,' Covent Garden, 25 Feb. 1808. An endless round of comic parts, new and old, was now assigned him. During his stay at Covent Garden, which lasted until 1822, or at the Haymarket, his connection with which as a summer theatre was with few breaks maintained until 1830, he played, among innumerable parts, Polonius, Slender, Pompey in 'Measure for Measure,' Bottom, Cloten, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Octavian in the 'Mountaineers,' Justice Greedy in 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts,' the Humorous Lieutenant in the piece so named, Bob Acres, Sir Benjamin Backbite, and Tony Lumpkin. In adaptations from Scott he was, so far as Covent Garden is concerned, the original Dominie Sampson, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Jonathan Oldbuck, Wamba, and Captain Dalgetty. One of the earliest original characters in which his special qualities were shown was Apollo Belvi, a dancing-master, in 'Killing no Murder,' by Theodore Hook. The success of the piece was attributed to the acting of Mathews and Liston, who were much together, and learned to play into each other's hands. His Bombastes Furioso at the Haymarket on 7 Aug. 1810 was a highly popular 'creation,' as was his Log in 'Love, Law, and Physic,' Covent Garden, on 20 Nov. 1812. For his benefits Liston ventured on singular experiments. He played Romeo on 16 June 1812, Ophelia in Poole's 'Hamlet Travestie' on 17 June 1813, and, after the fashion of Joe Haines and subsequent comedians, delivered an epilogue from the back of an ass. On 31 May 1822 Liston took his last benefit at Covent Garden. On 28 Jan. 1823, as Tony Lumpkin, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane. The same class of parts was assigned him, and the number of original characters he took in plays by Pocock, Dibdin, Kenney, and other writers of the day was very numerous. He seems to have been better suited to the Haymarket than to larger houses, and his chief triumphs belong to that stage. Greatest and most enduring among these is his 'Paul Pry,' 13 Sept. 1825. Genest speaks of this as a perfect piece of acting. Memories of it survive, and the costume and method

of Liston in the part are repeated to the present day. Engaged by Madame Vestris for the Olympic, he remained at that theatre until his retirement in 1837. His last appearance was for the benefit of George Herbert Bonaparte Rodwell [q. v.], composer, who married his daughter Emma. At this period Liston was living at Penn, near Windsor. Subsequently he removed to London to a house facing Hyde Park Corner, whence, crutch in hand, in his later years he watched the omnibuses pass, exhibiting signs of distress if any happened to be late. Something like softening of the brain appears to have set in; he fell into a state of lethargy, and died on 22 March 1846. He was buried at Kensal Green. He left 40,000*l.* His son, Captain John Terry Liston, was residuary legatee.

Though one of the most comic of actors, a man unjustly charged with a mere power of grimace, he was of a nervous temperament, and subject to fits of depression. When acting he is said to have not seldom fortified himself with brandy, and to have at times taken a bottle. He was a special favourite with George IV. He obtained the largest salary ever in his time paid to a comedian, and was provident. Forty pounds a week was paid him at Drury Lane when he first joined it, 10*l.* a night was given him at the Haymarket, and 60*l.*, or, according to another account, 100*l.* a week when he joined the Olympic. When acting on sharing terms he is said to have made from 250*l.* to 350*l.* a week. Liston was five feet eleven in height, and shapely in proportions. The gravity of his face added to the effect of his comedy. Hazlitt describes him as Sir Peter Pigwiggin in 'Pigeons and Crows.' 'His jaws seem to ache with laughter, his eyes look out of his head with wonder, his face is unctuous all over, and bathed with jests.' He adds that Liston 'does not play so well to any one else as he does to himself.' Lamb says: 'There is one face of Farley, one face of Knight, one—but what a face it is!—of Liston.' Mrs. Mathews speaks of him as 'the exquisite Liston.' Colman, comparing him with Edwin, says that he cannot conceive a 'greater comic treat than the performance of either when in his element.' Boaden writes: 'Other actors labour to be comic. I see nothing like labour or system about Liston. In his person he is stately, and even grave in his expression, nervous, and rather remote from popular habits' (*Life of Mrs. Jordan*, ii. 198). Leigh Hunt praises Liston as natural, says that his happiest performances are his ignorant rustics, his most inaccurate his old men. A comparison between Emery and Liston follows, in which it is said that 'the former is more skilled in the habits and cunning of rusticity, and the latter in its simplicity and ignorance.' His performances of Jacob Gawky in the 'Chapter of Accidents' and Humphrey Grizzle in 'Three and Deuce' are specially commended. He was fond of punning, and acquired from intimates such as Mathews and Hook a tendency to indulge in practical jokes.

Pictures of him by De Wilde as Gaby Grim in 'We fly by Night,' as Diggory in 'All the World's a Stage,' as Solomon in the 'Quaker,' and as Caper in 'Who Wins?' are in the Garrick Club, a chief ornament of which is the picture by Clint of a scene from 'Love, Law, and Physic,' with Liston as Lubin Log, and Mathews and Emery in other characters. A picture of Mrs. Liston as Queen Dollalolla in 'Tom Thumb,' by De Wilde, is in the same collection. A picture of Liston by Clint as Paul Pry, with Madame Vestris and others, was in the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868, and now belongs to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. A portrait of him by Harlow in 'No Song, no Supper,' with Emery, Fawcett, and others, is on a panel in the Beef-steak Club room, Lyceum Theatre. Portraits and caricatures of Liston abound. Upon the death, in 1854, of his only son, Liston's effects were sold. These included his favourite portrait, showing him with a horse and dog, and six plates of him in various characters. His library contained many volumes of biblical criticism.

Mrs. Liston, whose stature was diminutive, was a delightful singer in ballad operas and a matchless performer in burlesque. She was a pupil of Kelly and Mrs. Crouch, and is first heard of as Miss Tyrer in Dublin, playing at the concerts at the Rotunda. She is said, probably in error, to have made in 1800, as Josephine in 'Children in the Wood,' her first appearance at the Haymarket. Her name is first recorded in connection with the theatre on 21 Aug. 1801, as Winifred in Morton's 'Zorinski.' On 21 May 1801, at Drury Lane, as Fidelia in the 'Pirates,' a comic opera by James Cobb [q. v.], she is announced to make her first appearance on this, and second on any stage. Her name also appears to Madge in 'Love in a Village' on 2 June 1801, to Mysis in 'Midas' on 25 Oct. 1802, and a few other parts. Her famous character of Queen Dollalolla in 'Tom Thumb,' a burletta extracted from Fielding by Kane O'Hara, was given (third time) at the Haymarket on 27 July 1805. On 18 Sept. 1805, as Lucy in the 'Review,' she made her first appearance at Covent Garden, where on 15 Nov. 1806 she was the original Minna in Dimond's 'Adrian and Orilla,' and on 11 Dec. 1806,

as Mrs. Liston, was Mrs. Chequer to the Chequer of Liston in 'Arbitration,' attributed to Reynolds. Her biographers, one and all, assign her marriage to the following year. She played very many parts, including Tilburina in the 'Critic,' Anna, an original character, in Reynolds's 'Exile,' Mrs. Sneak in the 'Battle of Hexham,' Pink in the 'Young Quaker,' Audrey, &c. When Liston took, on 31 May 1822, at Covent Garden his farewell of that theatre, Mrs. Liston, whose appearance on the stage had become infrequent, took her farewell of the stage, reciting a valedictory ode by Colman. She died in 1854.

[The accounts of Liston's early life are untrustworthy and contradictory. No full particulars are obtainable. The preceding account is extracted from the generally accurate records of Genest's Account of the English Stage, from the biographical sketch by Benjamin Webster in the Acting National Drama, that in Oxberry's Dramatic Biography, vol. i., and the rather fantastic account supplied by Mrs. Mathews in her Tea Table Talk. See also Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe, Barton Baker's Our Old Actors, Clark Russell's Representative Actors, E. Stirling's Old Drury Lane, the Georgian Era, also the works of Lamb, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, the Era Mag. and newspaper, Gent. Mag., and various theatrical magazines. Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iv. 145, gives an imaginary letter to Liston, furnishing the names of many of his principal characters; see also 8th ser. ii. 107, 178, 257, 332.] J. K.

LISTON, Sir ROBERT (1742–1836), diplomatist, second son of Patrick Liston of Torbanehill, West Lothian, was born at Overtoun in the parish of Kirkliston 8 Oct. 1742. He studied at Edinburgh University, and when scarcely twenty was selected by Dr. John Drysdale [q. v.] and Professor Dugald Stewart for the post of private tutor to the sons of Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart., of Stobs [see Elliot, Sir Gilbert, 1722–1777]. He was allowed two years 'to perfect himself in classics, law, and dancing' (Minto, *Life and Letters*, i. 31). He then started with his pupils, Gilbert, aged 12, afterwards first Earl of Minto [see Elliot, Sir Gilbert, first Earl of Minto], and Hugh, aged 10 [see Elliot, Hugh], for Paris, where they pursued their studies for several years under the general supervision of the historian, David Hume (1711–1776) [q. v.] Later, when Hugh Elliot adopted a diplomatic career, Liston became his private secretary, and accompanied him on his missions to Munich, Ratisbon, and Berlin [see Elliot, Hugh]. When Lord Mountstewart, afterwards first Marquis of Bute, was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Madrid in March 1783, Liston was appointed secretary of embassy, his first diplomatic appointment. He succeeded Mountstewart as minister plenipotentiary at Madrid on 4 May 1783, and held the post until August 1788. His correspondence with the fifth Duke of Leeds during the period is in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 28061–6. On 14 May 1785 he was made LL.D. Edinburgh. Liston was envoy extraordinary at Stockholm from 22 Aug. 1788 to 18 May 1793, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Constantinople from 25 Sept. 1793 to 16 Feb. 1796. On 17 Feb. 1796 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington. Soon after his arrival in America a scheme was proposed to him for the seizure of New Orleans by a British naval force concurrently with an attack by the Crees and Cherokees on the Spanish posts in Upper Louisiana. Liston refused to entertain the proposal, on the double ground of the breach of neutrality involved and the inhumanity of thus employing the Indians. The scheme was not countenanced at home (see *Correspondance qui dévoile*, &c., No. 16). Liston remained at Washington until the peace of Amiens. He was then appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic, and remained at the Hague until 14 May 1804, after which he retired upon pension during seven years. On the renewal of diplomatic relations with Turkey in 1811, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He sailed for Gibraltar in the Argo frigate on 8 April 1812, accompanied by Brigadier-general Sir Robert Thomas Wilson [q. v.] as special military commissioner. Wilson's diary of the journey through Sicily, Greece, and Turkey to the Bosphorus forms Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 30160. Liston was admitted to the privy council in 1812, and G.C.B. (civil) on 21 Oct. 1816. He remained as ambassador at Constantinople until 18 Oct. 1821, when he retired on a pension, after thirty and a half years' diplomatic service. He died at his residence, Millburn Tower, near Edinburgh, on 15 July 1836, at the age of ninety-three. He was an accomplished linguist in ten languages, but during the last four years of his life lost the power of articulate speech. He was at his death 'the father of the diplomatic body throughout Europe' (*Gent. Mag.* 1836, ii. 539). Liston married, at Glasgow, on 27 Feb. 1796, Henrietta, daughter of Nathaniel Marchant of Jamaica. She died childless in 1828 (*Scots Mag.* lviii. 143).

[Life and Letters of the First Earl of Minto, 1751–1806, London, 1874, 8vo; Malmesbury

Corresp. London, 1870, vol. i.; Correspondance qui dévoile la Trahison du Senateur Blount (copy in Brit. Mus., cf. Appleton's Encycl. Amer. Biog. under 'Blount, William'); Private Diary of Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, London, 1861, vol. i. and Appendix to vol. ii.; Amended Return of Diplomatic Pensions in House of Commons Paper 428, 1839; Ann. Reg. 1836, p. 209; H. B. McCall's Some Old Families, 1890, and Dalzel's Hist. Univ. Edinb. 1862; Despatches, under countries and dates, in Foreign Office Papers in Public Record Office, London.] H. M. C.

LISTON, ROBERT (1794–1847), surgeon, born on 28 Oct. 1794 in the manse of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, was eldest child of Henry Liston [q. v.], the minister of the parish. Liston spent a short time at a school in Abercorn, but was chiefly educated by his father. In 1808 he entered the university of Edinburgh, and in his second session obtained a prize for Latin prose composition. In 1810 he became assistant to Dr. John Barclay (1758–1826) [q. v.], a well-known extra-academical lecturer upon anatomy and physiology. Liston continued with Barclay until 1815, acting during the latter part of the time as his senior assistant and prosector. Dr. Barclay was an enthusiastic teacher, and from him Liston derived his love for anatomy. In 1814 he became 'surgeon's clerk,' or, as it is now called, 'house-surgeon,' at the Royal Infirmary, first to George Bell and afterwards to Dr. Gillespie; he held the office for two years.

He came to London in 1816, and put himself under Sir William Blizard and Mr. Thomas Blizard at the London Hospital. In the same year he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and began to attend Abernethy's lectures at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He afterwards returned to Edinburgh, where he taught anatomy in conjunction with Syme. In 1818 he took the fellowship of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons after reading a thesis upon 'Strictures of the Urethra and some of their Consequences.'

He worked in Edinburgh from 1818 to 1828, gaining a great reputation as a teacher of anatomy and as an operating surgeon. During the whole of this period he was constantly engaged in quarrels on professional subjects with the authorities of the Royal Infirmary, which culminated in 1822 in his expulsion from that institution. In 1827, however, he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, apparently by the exercise of private influence, and in the following year he was made the operating surgeon. He failed to be selected professor of clinical surgery in 1833 in succession to Russell, when Syme, his younger rival and former colleague, was chosen to fill the post, and this failure probably determined the rest of his career.

In 1834 Liston acceded to the invitation of the newly founded hospital attached to the London University to become one of its surgeons. He accordingly left Edinburgh and came to London, where in 1835 he also accepted the office of professor of clinical surgery in the university of London (University College). On the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle in 1840 Liston became a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1846 he was appointed to the board of examiners. On 13 May 1841 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died of aneurism of the arch of the aorta on 7 Dec. 1847, at his house in Clifford Street (subsequently occupied by Sir William Bowman), in the fifty-third year of his age, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

Liston's claim to remembrance is based upon the marvellous dexterity with which he used the surgeon's knife, and upon the profound knowledge of anatomy which enabled him to operate successfully in cases from which other surgeons shrank. Living at a time immediately antecedent to the introduction of anæsthetics, he appears to have attained to a dexterity in the use of cutting instruments which had probably never been equalled, and which is unlikely to be surpassed. When chloroform was unknown it was of the utmost importance that surgical operations should be performed as rapidly as possible. Of Liston it is told that when he amputated the gleam of his knife was followed so instantaneously by the sound of sawing as to make the two actions appear almost simultaneous, and yet he perfected the method of amputating by flaps. At the same time his physical strength was so great that he could amputate through a thigh with only the single assistant who held the limb. He excelled too in cutting for stone, but his name is perhaps best known to the present generation of surgeons in connection with the 'Liston splint,' still used in the treatment of dislocation of the thigh.

Liston was not a scientific surgeon, neither was he a good speaker, nor was he very clear as a writer. His manner towards his inferiors was often unnecessarily rough, and many stories are told of his rudeness and of the retorts to which he thereby laid himself open. He had many sterling qualities, however, and was devoted to outdoor sports in general, and to yachting in particular.

A bust of Liston, executed in 1850 by Thomas Campbell, exists in the anatomical

museum of University College, London, a replica of which was placed in the board room of the Royal Infirmary; and there are two pictures of him in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, one left to the college by Sir William Fergusson, the other by Clarkson Stanfield, representing Liston as a young man in a yachting dress.

Liston's chief works are: 1. 'The Elements of Surgery,' in three parts, published in Edinburgh and London in 1831 and 1832, of which a second edition in one volume was published in 1840. 2. 'Practical Surgery,' published in London, 1837; 2nd edit. 1838; 3rd edit. 1840; 4th edit. 1846. He wrote many pamphlets and reports of cases which are scattered about in the medical periodicals of his time.

[Times, 20 Dec. 1847; Some Old Families, a contribution to the genealogical history of Scotland, by H. B. McCall, 1890; information kindly supplied by Miss Liston, Dr. James Dunsmore, and Mr. C. W. Cathcart.] D'A. P.

LITCHFIELD. [See also Lichfield.]

LITCHFIELD, Mrs. HARRIETT (1777–1854), actress, is said to have been born 4 May 1777. Her father, John Silvester Hay, only son of the vicar of Maldon in Essex, was surgeon of the Nassau, East Indiaman, and afterwards head surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Calcutta, where he is stated to have died in his thirty-seventh year, leaving his daughter aged about nine. He may be identical with the 'Mr. John Hay, proprietor and printer of the "Calcutta Gazette,"' and proprietor and manager of the Calcutta theatre, who died at Fort William in April 1787 (*Gent. Mag.* 1787, pt. ii. p. 1024). Miss Hay, sometimes called Miss Silvester, made her first appearance at Richmond in the summer of 1792, as Julia in the 'Surrender of Calais.' Encouraged by the applause of Mrs. Jordan, who was one of a pleased audience, she played three or four other characters. Early in 1793 she acted in Scotland, receiving, it is said, after her return a letter from Burns inviting her in the name of the citizens of Dumfries to revisit that town. During an unsatisfactory engagement at Liverpool under Aikin she played two parts, Sophia in the 'Road to Ruin,' and Edward in 'Every one has his fault.' In 1794 she married John Litchfield (*d.* 1858), of the privy council office, 'a gentleman well known and admired in the literary world, and much esteemed as a private character' (Gilliland, *Dramatic Mirror*); he was author of some prologues and epilogues. She retired from the stage upon her marriage, but for a short time only. For the benefit of Mrs. Davenport, presumably May 1796, she appeared at Covent Garden as Edward. At the reopening of Covent Garden, 20 Sept. 1797, she played Marianne in the 'Dramatist,' this being announced as her first appearance in that character and fourth on this stage. Catalina in the 'Castle of Andalusia,' Lady Anne in 'Richard III,' Dimity in 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' Ismene in 'Merope,' Irene in 'Barbarossa,' Ascanio in 'Disinterested Love' (an alteration of Massinger's 'Bashful Lover'), Moggy in the 'Highland Reel,' Betty Blackberry in the 'Farmer,' and the Marchioness in the 'Child of Nature,' were played during the season. At Covent Garden she remained, with the exception of the season of 1799–1800, when she played tragic characters in Birmingham, until 1806, the more prominent parts first assigned her being Miss Vortex in 'A Cure for the Heartache' and Emilia in 'Othello.' On 5 Dec. 1800, to the Macbeth of Cooke, she played Lady Macbeth, making a success which established her as a judicious actress. She also enacted Mrs. Haller in the 'Stranger,' Queen Elizabeth in 'Essex,' Statira, Mrs. Beverley in the 'Gamester,' Mrs. Oakley, Aspasia, Constance in Dr. Valpy's alteration of 'King John' (for her benefit at Covent Garden, 20 May 1803), Roxana, Andromache, Lady Randolph, Alicia in 'Jane Shore,' Merope, the Queen in 'Richard III,' Millwood in 'George Barnwell,' Lady Rodolpha in the 'Man of the World,' in all of which she played respectably. Few original characters of importance were assigned her, the most conspicuous being Ottilia in 'Monk' Lewis's 'Alfonso, King of Castile,' 15 Jan. 1802, and Mrs. Ferment in Morton's 'School of Reform,' 15 Jan. 1803. Having quarrelled with the Covent Garden management, she went to the Haymarket as Widow Brady in the 'Irish Widow.' This was announced as her first appearance there for five years. She had first been seen there as Julia in the 'Surrender of Calais,' 14 July 1801. The Queen in 'Hamlet,' Lady Caroline in 'John Bull,' Susan in 'Follies of a Day' ('La folle journée'), Elvira in 'Pizarro,' Leonora in 'Lovers' Quarrels,' with some other parts, were played during the season of 1805–6, after which she disappeared. She played six nights at Bath, being her first appearance there, in May 1810, during which she enacted Lady Clermont in Dimond's 'Adrian and Orilla,' and was seen in a monodrame by 'Monk' Lewis (consisting of one scene, for Mrs. Litchfield), which had been acted by her for a single occasion at Covent Garden, 22 March 1803. On 8 Oct. 1812 she appeared for Terry's benefit at the Haymarket as Emilia to the Othello of Elliston. This was announced as her first appearance on the stage for six

years; it seems also to have been her last. She died, probably in London, 11 Jan. 1854.

Mrs. Litchfield's best part was Emilia. She had great power in irascible characters, had good judgment, a clear articulation, and some vivacity, against which has to be placed a disadvantageous figure. Her portrait by De Wilde as Ophelia is in the Mathews collection in the Garrick Club, where also is a second portrait by Samuel Drummond, A.R.A., presented by John Poole.

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Thespian Dict.; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Peake's Colman Family; Holcroft's Theatrical Recorder; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. xii. 272; Gent. Mag. 1858, ii. 92; Monthly Mirror, various years.] J. K

LITHGOW, WILLIAM (1582–1645?), traveller, was born at Lanark in 1582, the elder son of James Lithgow, merchant burgess, by Alison Graham, who in 1603 bequeathed 1,078*l.* to her husband and three 'bairnes.' William styles himself 'generosus' in his bond for good conduct (1624), and seems to have claimed kinship with Montrose. Maidment says that 'the exact period of his birth has not been ascertained,' and places it conjecturally in 1585; but we learn from the traveller himself that he was thirty-three in 1615 (*Travels*, p. 377), and 'past threescore years' in April 1643 (*Surveigh of London*, p. 1). He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and is said by Sir Walter Scott, on no discoverable authority, to have originally been bred a tailor (*Somers Tracts*, vol. iv.) His reasons for leaving Scotland are darkly hinted at by himself in two obscure passages and an obscurer poem, where there is mention of 'that vndeserued *Dalida* wrong,' 'the scelerate hands of four blood-shedding wolues,' and 'one silly stragling lambe,' of 'an *Armilla* staind, whom foule affections preyd, and Lucre gaind,' and of the maxim that 'vertue's better borne then noble blood.' Following a family tradition (1863), in this Delilah we may dimly recognise a Miss Lockhart, in the lamb himself, and in the wolves her brothers, who are said to have caught her and Lithgow together, and cut off his ears, his local nickname hence being 'Cut-lugged Willie' (Maidment, p. x). Anyhow, in 'the stripling age of adolescency' he had made two voyages to the Orkneys and Shetlands, and afterwards had surveyed all Germany, Bohemia, Helvetia, and the Low Countries from end to end, when in 1609 he paid a visit to Paris, and stayed there ten months.

The narrative of his nineteen years' travel, during which he claims to have tramped thirty-six thousand miles and odd, begins with his leaving Paris on 7 March 1610 for Rome, which he reached on the fortieth day. He remained in Rome four weeks, and from stanzas 43, 44 of 'A Conflict betweene the Pilgrime and his Muse' (1618) would seem to have heard mass, prostrated himself at the elevation, received 'the holie Blessing,' and even kissed the pope's foot, though 'not,' he explains, 'for Loue, but for the Crownes.' Of this, however, there is no hint in the 'Travels,' which teem with railings against popery, and in which he asserts that he 'escaped from the hunting of the blood-sucking Inquisitors' through a Scottish friend who hid him in the top of the Earl of Tyrone's palace, and on the fourth night leaped the city walls with him. He next proceeded to Naples, Loretto, and Ancona, thence by sea to Venice, Zara, Corfu, and Patras, thence by land to Athens, and thence by sea again to Crete, the Archipelago, Troy, and Constantinople. During these wanderings he was in frequent peril from storm and shipwreck, robbers and pirates, displayed as great valour as piety, helped a French galley-slave to escape, and redeemed from bondage a Dalmatian widow.

After a three months' stay at Constantinople he sailed to Smyrna, Rhodes, Cyprus, and Tripoli, whence, after an excursion to Lebanon, he journeyed to Aleppo. Having missed the Bagdad caravan, and failed to overtake it at 'Beershacke' (Birejik, on the Euphrates), he returned to Aleppo, and, wintering there, set out with nine hundred Armenian pilgrims, six hundred Turkish merchants, and one hundred soldiers, and by way of Damascus, Cana, Nazareth, Tyre, and Beersheba, arrived at Jerusalem on Palm Sunday 1612. During a stay there of three weeks he visited the Dead Sea, Jericho, Emmaus, Bethlehem, and Bethany, and spent three days and nights in the church of the Holy Sepulchre to witness the Good Friday and Easter ceremonies.

On 12 May he started for Cairo with eight hundred Copts and six German protestant and four French catholic gentlemen. Three of the Germans perished in the desert of thirst and sunstroke, and the other three, on reaching Cairo, drank themselves to death with strong Cyprus wine in four days. The last left Lithgow heir to all their money, which, after the surrender of a third to the Venetian consul, amounted to 420*l.* Having seen the pyramids and the sphinx, Lithgow sailed down the Nile to Alexandria, and there took ship for Ragusa with the French gentlemen. They all four died on the voyage, but as they were papists, and left only sixty-nine sequins, which moreover the master of the

ship 'meddled with,' Lithgow felt he could put in no claim.

He came off at Malta, and thence crossed to Sicily, where he brought about the capture of the crew of a Moorish pirate, and was rewarded with gold, 'which if I tooke or not iudge you.' By sea he went to Naples, and on foot thence to Nice (near which he ran a risk of being murdered in an inn), and so on to Montpellier, Barcelona, Bordeaux, and Rochelle. At Paris he ended his 'pedestriall pilgrimage,' and soon after visited the English court, where he presented King James, Queen Anne, and Prince Charles with certain rare gifts and relics brought from Jordan and Jerusalem.

Lithgow's second journey, undertaken 'vpon some distaste, within a yeare' (in September 1614), took him first to the camps of Prince Maurice of Orange and Spinola (the latter had just captured Wesel). For five weeks he had free intercourse with both camps, being respected by both generals. Spinola set him at his own table, and let him lie in his second tent. Thence he passed on to Cologne, Heidelberg, and Nuremberg (where he brought news of their death to the six Germans' kinsfolk, and was rewarded and feasted by them); thence through Switzerland and Italy to Sicily. In Calabria his patent of Jerusalem gained him life and liberty from four 'absolute murderers,' who afterwards made merry with him; in Sicily he came on the corpses of two young beardless barons who had slain each other in a duel. First rifling them of three hundred and odd pistoles and of their diamond rings, he raised the alarm, and then hastened to Malta, where for three days he 'made merry.' From Malta he crossed to Tunis (September 1615), and there saw much of Captain Ward the pirate, now 'turned Turke,' with 'fifteene circumcised English Runagates.' He got from him a safe-conduct to Algiers ('a diuelish town'), and, reaching it in twelve days, came in seven more to Fez, a great and beautiful city, but given up to bull-fighting and filthiness. He now struck southward for Ethiopia, but got lost in the desert, where he and his dragoman had for seven days to rely wholly on tobacco until, holding north-east by his compass-dial, he encountered nine hundred savage 'Sabuncks,' worshippers of garlic, and by one of them was guided back to Tunis. He returned to Naples over Malta and Sicily, ascending Etna, and at Syracuse burying the renegade, Sir Francis Verney; visited the Sibyl's Cave, and dared the perils of the Grotto di Cane, and then made his way by Rome, Venice, Pola, and Gradisca to Vienna. He descended the Danube to Komorn, and thence trudged into Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia, where six murderers robbed him of sixty gold ducats, stripped him of his Turkish clothes, and tied him stark naked to an oak-tree. Released and recompensed by a protestant baron, he returned to London by way of Cracow, Lublin, Warsaw, Danzig, Stockholm, and Elsinore. At Danzig he was for three weeks so sick that his grave was prepared for him.

On 9 Sept. 1617 Lithgow was shipwrecked near Rothesay (*Poems*, p. 52); on 22 Aug. 1619 he landed at Dublin, furnished with letters from James I, and having for final goal 'Æthiopia, Prester Iehans Dominions.' His sketch of Ireland is full of interest—the general unwillingness to drink the king's health, the plenty of Spanish sack and Irish 'vscoua' (whisky), the moon worship, the ploughs drawn by the horses' tails, the women giving suck to the infants they bore on their backs, and the dissoluteness of the protestant clergy, who, 'mechanick men and rude bred souldiers' originally, were hand and glove with the mass-priests, their wives and children and servants all papists.

On 23 Feb. 1620 he embarked at Youghal for St. Malo, and on 19 June entered the Spanish peninsula. He visited Pampeluna, Saragossa, Compostella, Portugal ('twenty dayes fastidious climbing'), Salamanca, the Escorial, Madrid, Toledo, and Malaga. Here towards the end of October he was arrested as a spy, robbed by the governor of 548 ducats, heavily ironed, and shortly before Christmas taken from prison to a little winepress house, and there racked for six and a half hours till blood flowed from 'armes, broake sinewes, hammes, and knees,' being forced meanwhile to swallow huge draughts of water. Still he would not confess, so was re-ironed and brought back to his dungeon, where, but for a pitiful Turkish slave and the Indian cook Eleanor, he must have perished of cold and hunger and gnawing vermin. Then, all his books and notes having been translated into Spanish by an English seminary priest and a Scotch cooper, he was given eight days in which to recant, and at the end of that term was sentenced to be first tortured and then burned at Granada. That night he was tortured again, drenched with water, and hung up by the big toes; but a fortnight before Easter the governor chanced to relate the whole matter to a cavalier, whose servant, a Fleming, overheard their discourse, and carried it to the English consul, and through his intervention Lithgow was on Easter Sunday delivered into English hands, and carried on board one of an English squadron. Reaching Deptford in fifty days, he was borne

on a feather-bed to Theobalds to exhibit his 'martyrd anatomy' to all 'the Court, even from the King to the Kitchin.' James twice that year sent him to Bath, where, except so far as his left arm and crushed limbs were concerned, he was cured. From Gondomar, however, he could meantime obtain nothing more than promises of redress, until at last, in April 1622, in the presence chamber he assaulted, or rather, it seems, was assaulted by, the ambassador. A contemporary letter says that 'the Lo. Gondomar beate a Scottish man the other day openly with his fists, in the presence of the E. of Gwartzenberg and others, for saying that such a great man in Spayne (of whom the Sp. Ambr. and the Scott who had bin in the inquisition in Spayne were speaking) had not used him like a christian. Though the Scottish man tooke his blowes patientlie, yet he was after committed to prison, where he yet remayneth' (*State Papers*, Dom., vol. cxxix. No. 50). He lay for nine weeks in the Marshalsea, where for fellow-prisoner he had his 'fellow-poet,' George Wither, and where he received a letter from two papists taxing him with having communicated at Rome in 1605.

Lithgow seems, though of this he himself makes no mention, to have been recommitted to prison on 2 Feb. 1623 (*ib.* vol. cliii. No. xxvi.), and to have only been released on 21 Jan. 1624, on his bond in 200*l.* for good behaviour (*ib.* vol. clviii. No. xxxix.), between which dates on 29 May he was served heir to his father. In the next reign, in 1626, he preferred a bill of grievance to the upper house, and followed it daily for seventeen weeks, but the dissolution quashed it, and in the spring of 1627 he walked to Edinburgh. In 1628 he was entertained for some days at Brodick Castle in Arran by the Marquis of Hamilton, and afterwards, with view to a work called 'Lithgowes Surueigh of Scotland,' which, though perfected in 1632, was never published, he journeyed through Galloway and Dumfriesshire, and thence northward to Caithness and Kirkwall in Orkney. Some jottings of visits to Stonehenge, the Peak, St. Edmundsbury, &c., 'left in manuscript,' and printed in the 'Travels' (12th edit.), may belong to this period.

In May 1637, mounted on a 'Gallowedian nagge,' Lithgow started from Scotland, and after visiting the Bishops of Carlisle and Durham, and the Archbishop of York, came to London, and so to court. He was bound for Russia, but, finding the summer gone, merely crossed to Holland, and there witnessed the siege of Breda. In the spring of 1643 he came by sea from Prestonpans to London; in 1644 he was present at the siege of Newcastle. The year of his death is unknown, but 'Scotlands Parænesis to King Charles II' (1660) cannot have been by him, for we miss in it the inevitable allusions to his travels and sufferings. That he 'settled down in his native town, married, and had a family,' is the mere assertion of Chambers's 'Picture of Scotland;' but according to the old 'Statistical Account of Scotland' (xv. 33, 1793), he 'died in the parish of Lanark, and is buried in the churchyard, though no vestige of his tomb can be traced.'

Lithgow's principal work is 'The Totall Discourse of the Rare Aduentures and painfull Peregrinations of long nineteene Yeares,' &c. (London, 1632, 4to, 507 pages), a first draft of which, now excessively rare, had appeared in 1614, and of which a twelfth edition, 'illustrated with notes from later travellers,' was printed at Leith in 1814. In spite of its absurd euphuistic style, where 'ruvidous vulgarity' stands for 'common people,' and 'ovile flockes' for 'sheep,' it is a book of uncommon value and interest, for its descriptions of men and manners even more than of places. Thus it is probably the earliest authority for coffee-drinking in Europe, Turkish baths, a pigeon post between Aleppo and Bagdad, the long Turkish tobacco-pipes, artificial incubation, and the importation (since about 1550) of currants from Zante to England, 'where some Liquorous lips forsooth can now hardly digest Bread, Pasties, Broth, and (*verbi gratia*) bag-puddings, without these currauntes.' His other prose writings are three pamphlets: 'A True and Experimentall Discourse . . . vpon this last Siege of Breda,' London, 1637, 4to; 'The Present Surveigh of London . . . with the several Fortifications thereof,' London, 1643, 4to; and 'An Experimental Relation vpon that famous Siege of Newcastle . . . the Battle of Bowden Hill, and that victorious Battell of York or Marston Moor,' Edinburgh, 1645, 4to. Of the last there is a reprint by Brockett (Newcastle, 1820); of the two first in Scott's edition of 'Somers Tracts.' Lithgow's six poems, printed between 1618 and 1640, were collected and printed privately by J. Maidment, Edinburgh, 1863, 4to, one hundred copies. The most interesting of them is 'Scotlands Welcome to King Charles, 1633,' which gives a very curious picture of North Britain—the decay of education and of football, the runaway marriages to England, the taking of snuff by ladies for the headache, and the immodesty of plaids.

[Works, as above.] F. H. G.

LITLINGTON or **LITTLINGTON, NICHOLAS** (1316?–1386), successively prior and abbot of Westminster Abbey, was a

monk of Westminster for many years, and was notable as a 'stirring person,' 'very useful to the monastery.' He became prior in 1352, and while holding that office obtained 'in free gift the custody of the temporalities in three vacancies,' the first by favour with Queen Philippa, the other two direct from Edward III. He also improved the abbey estates of Hyde (Hyde Park) and Benfleet, Essex, without any charge to the monastery, and in recognition of these services had while prior an anniversary service allowed him, a very unusual favour. On the advancement of Simon Langham [q. v.] to the see of Ely, Litlington succeeded him as abbot (1362). The January preceding his election a high wind had blown down most of the abbot's manor-houses, and these he rebuilt in three years. The monastery buildings were greatly in need of repair, and Litlington rebuilt and repaired them all, besides finishing the south and west sides of the cloisters, building the college hall, the Jerusalem chamber, and adding to the abbot's house. He also presented much plate, vestments, 'furniture,' &c., to the convent, besides service books, one of which, the 'Litlington Missal,' is preserved in the Chapter Library, and has been transcribed by the Henry Bradshaw Society. The funds for these benefactions were chiefly drawn from the gifts and bequests, amounting to 10,800*l.*, of Archbishop Langham, of whose will Litlington was executor in 1378. As abbot, Litlington took a prominent part in the coronation of Richard II (1377). The 'Liber Regalis,' which prescribed the order of that and all subsequent coronations, was probably drawn up about his time, and an illuminated transcript (edited for the Roxburghe Club by Earl Beauchamp) is in the Chapter Library. The next year a great sensation was caused by the murder of one Hawley, who had taken sanctuary in the abbey during high mass, the murder being due to the instigation of the Duke of Lancaster. The abbey was shut up for four months, and in a parliament held at Gloucester shortly after the murder Litlington boldly protested against the violation of the sanctuary. In consequence of his speech it was ordained in the next parliament that all privileges of the abbey were to remain inviolable. The murderers had to do penance and pay the abbot 200*l.* Under Litlington's rule there was a long dispute between the abbey and the collegiate body of St. Stephen's, Westminster. Finally, in 1394, after the cause had been carried to Rome, a composition was effected by the intervention of the king. Litlington's extraordinary energy was shown even in the last year of his life, when he was about seventy. He and two of his monks, on a false alarm of a French invasion, actually bought armour and prepared to go to defend the coast. He died 29 Nov. 1386 at his manor-house of Neate, and was buried before the altar of St. Blaize, i.e. near the Poets' Corner; Widmore and Dart quote his Latin epitaph, long obliterated. In the refectory, to which he left silver vessels, a prayer for his soul was long said after grace; his initials are carved in the cloisters, a head of him is carved over the deanery entrance, and the organist's house, one of his buildings, still bears his name (Stanley, *Memorials*, pp. 64, 359).

[Widmore's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 102; Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. xxxi; Neale's History of Westminster Abbey, i. 79; Holinshed's Chronicles, ii. 720.]

E. T. B.

LITSTER or **LE LITESTER, JOHN** (*d.* 1381), 'king of the commons,' was a dyer (litster, see Stratmann, *Middle Engl. Dict.* s.v.) of Norwich, in all probability a native of Norfolk. Froissart describes him as of Staffordshire (ix. 406, ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove), and calls him 'Guillaume' Listier. Capgrave, who was born (1393) and wrote at Lynn, mentions that Litster had a house at Felmingham, near North Walsham. He may possibly be connected (Rye, *Hist. of Norfolk*, p. 52) with the Ralph le Litester rated on a subsidy roll for the neighbouring parish of Worstead in 1315. In the peasants' revolt of June 1381 Litster put himself at the head of the 'rustics and ribalds' of Norfolk, who, like those of Suffolk and other counties, rose almost simultaneously and in concert with the men of Kent and Essex. The Norfolk insurgents were chiefly villeins; they killed lawyers, and burnt manor rolls to destroy evidence of the old commuted labour services; three of their number—Seth, Trunch, and Cubit—shared the leadership with Litster (Capgrave, *De Illustr. Henricis*, p. 170).

Litster, though probably the son of a villein, was as an artisan in sympathy with the wild political schemes of the men of Kent. If Jack Strawe's confession may be trusted, they proposed to abolish the monarchy and set up kings chosen by the commons in every county (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* ii. 10). Litster, like Robert Westbrom in Suffolk (*ib.* p. 11), assumed the royal title, calling himself 'King of the Commons' ('King of Norfolk' in a chapter heading of Walsingham, u.s.) The rebels appeared in such strength before Norwich that though the citizens took special measures for its defence (*Rot. Congregat. Norwici* in Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, iii. 106–7) the

gates had to be opened to them; they held the city to ransom, but nevertheless (CAPGRAVE) destroyed the houses of nobles and lawyers.

Distrusting themselves, and perhaps fearful of being led too far by Litster and his fellow-artisans, the villeins pressed into their company (WALSINGHAM, ii. 6, cf. FROISSART, u.s.) certain knights who had to submit to the whims of the 'king of the commons.' He appointed them tasters of his food and drink, and one of them in especial, 'being an honourable knight,' his carver.

When the villeins heard that Richard had granted charters of manumission to the serfs of the home counties, and probably after news of the collapse of the main revolt had reached Norfolk, they sent three of their own number (WALSINGHAM), Seth, Trunch, and Cubit, according to Capgrave, with two of the knights, to the king, bearing the money extorted from Norwich, in the hope of obtaining more comprehensive charters for themselves. At the same time Litster and his friends evacuated Norwich and retired northwards to North Walsham, to await their envoys' return. But the latter were intercepted at Icklingham, between Thetford and Newmarket, by a small armed band led by Henry le Despenser [q.v.], bishop of Norwich, from his manor of Burleigh, near Oakham. The bishop promptly beheaded the three villeins, and hastened, 'armed to the teeth,' through Wymondham and Norwich, towards the headquarters of the rebels. The terrified gentry, taking courage, issued from their hiding-places, and it was with a considerable force that the bishop drew near North Walsham. Under Litster's skilful direction the rebels had barred the Norwich road to North Walsham with a fosse and a barricade of windows, doors, and tables. But the bishop rode into their midst, and though they fought desperately, they were broken and cut down. Litster escaped, but was speedily discovered in a field of standing corn (CAPGRAVE), brought before the bishop, and absolved, drawn, hanged, beheaded, and quartered on the spot. The bishop graciously held his head lest it should drag on the ground as he was borne disembowelled to the gallows. The four quarters were sent to Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and his own house at Felmingham, 'that all might know how rebels end.' Froissart (ix. 421), with characteristic inaccuracy, places Litster's execution at Stafford. On the Norwich side of North Walsham there is a cross which is thought to mark the scene of the battle, and a mound believed to cover the slain.

[Chronicon Angliæ, pp. 304–8 (Rolls Ser.); the same account in Walsingham's Historia Anglicana, ii. 5–8 (Rolls Ser.); Monk of Evesham, ed. Hearne, 1729, p. 30; Knighton, col. 2639 (Scriptores Decem, ed. Twysden, 1652); Froissart, ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove, i. 378, ix. 406–9, 421–4, x. 506; Capgrave, De Illustribus Henricis, pp. 170–2 (Rolls Ser.), and Chronicle of England, p. 237 (Rolls Ser.); Holinshed's Chronicles, ed. 1587, ii. 435; Stow's Chronicle, p. 294; Wallon's Richard II, 1864, i. 88–91, 449; Pauli's Englische Geschichte, iv. 533; Blomefield and Parkin's Hist. of Norfolk, ed. 1806, iii. 106–11; Norfolk Archæol., old ser., 1847–64, v. 341–53; R. H. Mason's Hist. of Norfolk, 1884–5, pp. 83–5, 113; W. Rye's Hist. of Norfolk, 1885, pp. 52–5.] J. T–T.

LITTLEDALE, SIR JOSEPH (1767–1842), judge, born in 1767, was eldest son of Henry Littledale of Eton House, Lancashire, who was of a Cumberland family. His mother was Mary, daughter of Isaac Wilkinson of Whitehaven. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and graduated B.A. in 1787 and M.A. in 1790. He entered at Gray's Inn, and practised as a special pleader until 1798, when he was called to the bar on 28 June. It was during this time that, being asked what his politics were, he gave the well-known answer, 'My politics are the politics of a special pleader.' He joined the northern circuit, and attended the Chester sessions. In 1813 he was appointed counsel to the university of Cambridge. He enjoyed a good practice. On 30 April 1824 he was appointed, in succession to Mr. Justice Best, to a judgeship in the court of king's bench, though he had never been made a king's counsel or sat in parliament, or had any government recognition, beyond being appointed Hullock's colleague in managing the government prosecutions in Scotland in 1822. He took his seat on the first day of Easter term, 5 May 1824, and was knighted on 9 June. Consisting as it did of Abbott, Bayley, Holroyd, and Littledale, the court of king's bench at this time was one of the strongest ever constituted, and Lord Campbell speaks of this as the golden age of justice (*Lives of the Chief Justices*, iii. 291; *Autobiography*, i. 421). Littledale resigned owing to failing health on 31 Jan. 1841. He was sworn of the privy council, but died shortly after at his house in Bedford Square on 26 June 1842. He left 250,000*l.* His only daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Coventry, barrister-at-law. In character he was a lawyer, and little more—'one of the most acute, learned, and simple-minded of men,' according to Lord Campbell, but he was respected and even beloved by those who practised before him. He edited Skelton's

'Magnyfycence, an Interlude,' for the Roxburghe Club in 1821.

[Foss's Judges of England; Arnold's Life of Lord Denman; Gent. Mag. new ser. xviii. 319; Times, 30 June 1842; Ann. Reg. 1842.]

J. A. H.

LITTLEDALE, RICHARD FREDERICK (1833–1890), Anglican controversialist, the fourth son of John Littledale, auctioneer, Dublin, was born in Dublin on 14 Sept. 1833. On 15 Oct. 1850 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a foundation scholar, graduated B.A. as a first class in classics, and in 1855 obtained the senior Berkeley gold medal and the first divinity prize. He proceeded at Dublin M.A. in 1858, and LL.B. and LL.D. in 1862, and at Oxford on 5 July 1862 D.C.L. 'comitatis causa.' He was curate of St. Matthew in Thorpe Hamlet, Norfolk, from 1856 to 1857, and from 1857 to 1861 curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Crown Street, Soho, London, where he took a great interest in the House of Charity. Throughout the remainder of his life he suffered from chronic ill-health, took little part in any parochial duties, and devoted himself mainly to literary work. He was a zealous Anglican, and was learned in exegesis and liturgical literature. Until his death he continued to act as a father confessor, and next to Dr. Pusey is said to have heard more confessions than any other priest of the church of England. Both as a speaker and controversialist he achieved a high reputation; his tenacious memory and wide range of reading made him a formidable antagonist. He died at 9 Red Lion Square, London, on 11 Jan. 1890. A reredos to his memory was erected in the chapel at St. Katharine's, 32 Queen Square, London, in March 1891 (*Times*, 26 March 1891, p. 7).

Littledale was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, particularly to 'Kottabos,' a college miscellany in Dublin, and to the 'Daily Telegraph,' the 'Church Quarterly Review,' and the 'Academy,' and was the author of numerous books and pamphlets in support of Anglicanism, in opposition to Roman catholicism. In conjunction with the Rev. James Edward Vaux, Littledale wrote: 'The Priest's Prayer Book,' 1864 (seven editions), 'The People's Hymnal,' 1867 (eight editions), 'The Christian Passover,' 1873 (four editions), and 'The Altar Manual,' of which forty-six thousand copies were circulated. He completed after the death in 1866 of the author, John Mason Neale, who was his intimate friend, Neale's 'Commentary on the Psalms from Primitive and Mediæval Writers,' vols. ii. iii. and iv., 1868–74, and afterwards re-edited two other editions of the entire work. He was also joint author with Neale of 'Liturgy of SS. Mark, James, Clement, Chrysostom, Basil,' 1868–9. Littledale's 'Plain Reasons for not joining the Church of Rome,' a volume of which thirty-six thousand copies were issued in 1880 and following years, evoked replies from the Rev. W. Horsfall, the Rev. A. Mills, Oxoniensis, and H. I. D. Ryder. In 1874 Littledale edited a work entitled 'The Church of England in presence of Official Anglicanism, Evangelicanism, Rationalism, and the Church of Rome. By Gervase.'

Other works not already mentioned were: 1. 'On the Application of Colour to the Decoration of Churches,' 1857. 2. 'Religious Communities of Women in the early Church,' 1862. 3. 'Carols for Christmas and other Seasons,' 1863. 4. 'Unity and the Rescript: a Reply to Bishop Ullathorne's Pastoral against the A.P.U.C.,' 1864. 5. 'Catholic Ritual in the Church of England, Scriptural, Reasonable, Lawful,' 1865, thirteen editions. 6. 'The Elevation of the Host,' 1865, two editions. 7. 'Incense: a Liturgical Essay,' 1866. 8. 'The Mixed Chalice,' 1867, four editions. 9. 'The Christian Priesthood,' 1867. 10. 'Prayers for the Dead,' 1867. 11. 'Catholic Revision of the Book of Common Prayer: a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury,' 1867. 12. 'Early Christian Ritual,' 1867, four editions. 13. 'What is Ritualism? And why ought it to be supported?' 1867. 14. 'The Children's Bread, or Communion Office for the Young,' 1868, four editions. 15. 'Additional Services: a second Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury,' 1868. 16. 'A Commentary on the Song of Songs,' 1869. 17. 'Church Reform,' 1870. 18. 'The Crisis of Disestablishment,' 1870. 19. 'Pharisaic Proselytism, a forgotten Chapter of early Church History,' 1870. 20. 'Tradition,' 1870. 21. 'The Two Religions,' 1870. 22. 'Misapplied Texts of Scripture: a Lecture,' 1870. 23. 'Church and Dissent,' 1871. 24. 'Secular Studies of the Clergy,' 1871. 25. 'Rationale of Prayer,' 1872. Answered by Professor Tyndall and others. 26. 'At the Old Catholic Congress,' 1872. 27. 'Children at Calvary,' 1872. 28. 'The Religious Education of Women,' 1873; new edition, 1874. 29. 'The Relation of the Clergy to Politics,' 1873. 30. 'Church Parties,' 1874. 31. 'Papers on Sisterhoods,' 1874–8. 32. 'Dean Stanley on Ecclesiastical Vestments,' 1875, three editions. 33. 'Last Attempt to Reform the Church of Rome from within,' 1875. 34. 'Apostolical Succession,' 1876. 35. 'Ritualistic Practices (1), what they are; (2) what they mean,' 1876. 36. 'Ritualists and Romanists,' 1876. 37. 'Ultramontane Popular Literature,' 1876.

38. 'An Inner View of the Vatican Council,' 1877. 39. 'Christianity and Patriotism,' 1877. 40. 'The Pantheistic Factor in Christian Thought,' 1877. 41. 'Why Ritualists do not become Roman Catholics,' 1878. Replied to by the Rev. Orby Shipley, 1879. 42. 'Future Probation,' 1886. 43. 'A Short History of the Council of Trent,' 1888. 44. 'Words for Truth; Replies to Roman Cavils against the Church of England,' 1888. 45. 'The Petrine Claims: a Critical Inquiry,' 1889.

[Church Portrait Journal, 1882, iii. 85–8, with portrait; London Figaro, 1 Feb. 1890, p. 9, with portrait; Times, 14 Jan. 1890, p. 10; Guardian, 15 Jan. 1890, p. 84; Church Times, 17 Jan. 1890, p. 55; Academy, 18 Jan. 1890, p. 45; King's Character of Dr. Littledale as a Controversialist, 1888; information kindly supplied by George F. Shaw, esq., registrar of Trinity College, Dublin.] G. C. B.

LITTLER, Sir JOHN HUNTER (1783-1856), lieutenant-general, Indian army, eldest son of Thomas Littler and his wife, daughter of John Hunter, a director of the East India Company, was born on 6 Jan. 1783 at Tarvin, Cheshire, where his family had been established for many generations. He was educated, under the Rev. Dr. Devonport, at the grammar school at Acton, near Nantwich. On 19 Aug. 1800 he was appointed ensign in the 10th Bengal native infantry, and in that regiment became lieutenant on 29 Nov. the same year, captain on 16 Dec. 1812, and major on 22 Sept. 1824. He went out to India in the Kent Indiaman, which was taken by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal. The passengers were sent adrift in a pinnace, but arrived safely at their destination. Littler served with his regiment in the campaigns under Lord Lake in 1804–5, and at the reduction of Java in 1811. He returned from Java to India in 1816, and served as sub-assistant commissary-general in the Marquis of Hastings's army, continuing in the post until 1824. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Bengal native infantry in 1828, and colonel of the 36th Bengal native infantry in 1839, the colonelcy of which he retained until his death. In 1841 he was promoted to be major-general, and in 1843 was appointed to command the Agra division of the Bengal army. He commanded a division of Sir Hugh Gough's army at the defeat of the Mahrattas at Maharajpore on 29 Dec. 1843, where he was slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him. He received for his services the thanks of parliament and star, and was made K.C.B. on 2 May 1844. At the outbreak of the first Sikh war in 1845 he was in command of the Ferozepore division, ten thousand strong. Leaving half his troops to protect the ill-fortified cantonment, he marched with the rest to meet the Sikhs, when they first crossed the Sutlej on 11 Dec., but they declined the challenge although they outnumbered Littler's force by ten to one, and turned aside to Ferozeshah. He skilfully effected a junction with Gough's army on 21 Dec. 1845, and at the battle of Ferozeshah on 21–2 Dec. following commanded a division, and again had a horse killed under him, receiving a second time the thanks of parliament and a medal. At the close of the campaign he was appointed to command at Lahore, and in 1849 was made G.C.B., and appointed a provisional member of council and deputy-governor of Bengal. While at Calcutta, Littler was presented by the inhabitants with a service of plate and an address, in recognition of his long and valuable services. He returned home, with the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1851. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement at his seat, Bigaden, Devonshire, where he died on 18 Feb. 1856. He was buried at Tarvin, Cheshire. He married in 1827 Helen Olympia, only daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Henry Stewart, a claimant of the Orkney peerage, and by her left four daughters.

[East India Registers and Army Lists; Marshman's Hist. of India, vol. iii.; Malleson's Decisive Battles of India—Ferozeshah (Firózshohah), and list of authorities in preface; Parl. Debates, 1846, Sikh War; Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. i. p. 423.] H. M. C.

LITTLETON. [See also Lyttelton.]

LITTLETON, ADAM (1627–1694), lexicographer, born on 2 Nov. 1627, was the son of Thomas Littleton, vicar of Halesowen, Worcesterhire. He was educated on the foundation at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1644. He took a decided part against the parliamentary visitors (*Register*, Camd. Soc., p. 488), and in 1648 ridiculed their proceedings in a Latin poem entitled 'Tragi-Comœdia Oxoniensis,' 4to, which has, however, been ascribed to John Carrick of Christ Church. He was expelled from the university (2 Nov. 1648), but seems to have been allowed to return, as he joined in May 1651 with three other students in a petition for the restitution of their Craven scholarships, which had been sequestered (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* xix. 110, 210). He was allowed to become an usher at Westminster, and 'taught school' at other places before he succeeded to the post of second master there in 1658. After the Restoration he established a school at Chelsea,

London. On 3 Feb. 1669 he was admitted rector of Chelsea (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 586). In gratitude for the benefactions to the church there of his friend, Baldwin Hamey the younger [q.v.], Littleton appended to his 'Latin Dictionary' some verses in praise of Hamey, and after Hamey's death printed his essay 'On the Oath of Hippocrates,' 1693 (Munk, *Coll. of Phys.* ed. 1878, i. 211, 215). He accumulated the degrees in divinity on 12 July 1670, and took with him a highly complimentary letter from Henchman, bishop of London (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 320). During the same year Charles II made him his chaplain and gave him a grant of the reversion of the head-mastership of Westminster School upon the death of Busby. In September 1674 he became prebendary of Westminster (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 362), in 1683 rector of Overton, Hampshire (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*), and in 1685 he was licensed to the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, which he served for about four years (Newcourt, i. 916). He was also chaplain to the prince palatine. He died on 30 June 1694, and was buried in Chelsea Church, where there is a monument to his memory (Stow, *Survey*, ed. Strype, Appendix, p. 71).

Littleton was married three times. He married secondly, by license dated 24 Jan. 1666–7, Miss Susan Rich of West Ham, Essex (Chester, *London Marriage Licenses*, col. 849). By his marriage with the daughter of Richard Guildford of Chelsea he acquired a large fortune, but he left his widow, who was buried at Chelsea on 14 Nov. 1698, in poor circumstances (Faulkner, *Chelsea*, ed. 1829, i. 180–2). His books were sold in 1695 (Hearne, *Collections*, ed. Doble, Oxf. Hist. Soc., ii. 362).

In addition to his classical attainments Littleton was a good mathematician, and well skilled in oriental languages and rabbinical learning. He collected books and manuscripts from all parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, to the 'great impoverishment' of his estate. Collier says that his erudition procured for him the title of the 'Great Dictator of Learning,' and that he was charitable to a fault, 'easy of access, wonderfully communicative of his rare learning and knowledge, facetious and pleasant in conversation, never ruffled with passion.' He adds that he was 'endued with a strong habit of body made for noble undertakings, of a clean and venerable countenance' (*Dict. Supplement*).

His great work, entitled 'Linguæ Latinæ Liber Dictionarius quadripartitus. A Latin Dictionary in four parts,' was published at London in 1673 in massive quarto. Other editions appeared in 1678, 1685, 1695, 1723, and a sixth edition in 1735, a few months before the issue of Ainsworth's 'Dictionary,' by which it was superseded. The editions of 1678 and 1695 were much enlarged, and were accompanied with chronological tables of events down to his own time. Littleton had laboured much at a 'Greek Lexicon,' but died before its completion.

In 1683, under the name of Redman Westcot, he published an English translation, with copius notes, of Selden's 'Jani Anglorum Facies Altera,' fol., London.

He published also: 1. 'Pasor metricus sive Voces omnes Novi Testamenti primogeniæ . . . Hexametris Versibus comprehensæ. Accessit diatriba in viii Tractatus distributa; in quâ agitur de flectendi, derivandi, & componendi ratione . . . Margaritæ Christianæ, sive Novi Testamenti adagiales formulæ, colligente A. Schotto huc congestæ ut juventuti materiam ad Praxin subministrent,' 3 pts. 4to, London, 1658. 2. 'Elementa Religionis, sive quatuor Capita Catechetica,' 8vo, London, 1658. 3. 'Solomon's Gate: or, an Entrance into the Church, being a familiar explanation of the Grounds of Religion conteined in the four heads of Catechism,' &c., 8vo, London, 1662. 4. 'Sixty-one Sermons preached mostly upon publick occasions,' &c., 3 pts., fol. London, 1680, 1679.

Littleton likewise published several single sermons. He prefixed a long copy of Latin elegiacs to Nathaniel Hodges's 'Λοιμολογία,' 1672. He wrote the preface to 'Cicero,' edited by Thomas Gale, 2 vols. fol., 1681, in which he says that he had an edition of 'Epiphanius' ready for the press, and that John Pearson, bishop of Chester, had 'overlooked' it. The life of Themistocles in vol. i. of the English translation of Plutarch's 'Lives,' 8vo, 1683, was contributed by Littleton.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 403–5; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 108; Wood's Colleges and Halls (Gutch), vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 580, 610; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (1852), p. 120; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. ii. 58–60, vols. iv. v.; Addit. MS. (Cole), 5875, f. 6 *b*; Lysons's Environs, ii. 98, 111; Boswell's Life of Johnson (G. B. Hill), i. 294, *n.* 6.] G. G.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, Lord Littleton (1589–1645), born at Munslow in Shropshire in 1589, was eldest son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley in the same county, chief justice of North Wales, by Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter, chief justice of South Wales. He matriculated at Oxford as a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church on 28 Nov. 1606 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 291), and was admitted B.A. on

28 April 1609 (*ib.* vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 286). In 1608 he entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1617 (*Inner Temple Students*, ed. Cooke, 1547–1660, p. 185). He became a profound lawyer, and was especially well versed in records, which he studied in company with John Selden. On his father's death in 1621 Littleton was appointed to succeed him as chief justice of North Wales, and was made a bencher of his inn in 1629. He was returned M.P. for both Leominster and Carnarvon in 1625, when he elected to serve for the former borough, being again chosen by the same constituency in 1625–6 and 1627–8. In parliament he took an active part with the opposition in the proceedings against the Duke of Buckingham, arguing that common fame was a sufficient ground for the house to act upon. When parliament met again in March 1628, Littleton was placed in the chair of the committee of grievances, and on 3 April presented to the house their report, upon which was founded the Petition of Right. In the subsequent conferences with the lords he ably enforced the resolutions, and replied to the objections of the crown officers with temper and point. He was designated by the lord president in reporting the arguments as a 'grave and learned lawyer.' In the debate on the king's answer to the Remonstrance, on 6 May 1628, Littleton declared, in reply to a question by Edward Alford, that by the confirmation of the statutes without explanation the subject would be in a worse condition than before. When the goods of John Rolle, a member of the house, had been seized for his refusal to pay tonnage and poundage, and a serious breach of parliamentary privilege had been thereby committed, Littleton, on 22 Jan. 1629, moved that 'the parties be sent for that violated the liberties.'

On the dissolution of this parliament in March 1629, several members were imprisoned for holding down the speaker in the chair while the protestation against tonnage and poundage was passed. On their appeal to the court of king's bench Littleton, who had taken no part in the proceedings, appeared for Selden, who was one of those arrested, and learnedly contended for his right to be discharged on bail (Howell, *State Trials*, iii. 85, 252). Though a strenuous advocate of the liberty of the subject, he had never shown himself a violent partisan, while his language was always moderate and courteous. The king saw the benefits which would result from his services, and accordingly recommended him as recorder of London, to which office he was elected on 7 Dec. 1631. About the same time he was appointed counsel to the university of Oxford, and in the autumn of 1632 he became reader to the Inner Temple (Dugdale, *Origines*, p. 168). His popularity in London obtained for him on this occasion a present from the aldermen of 100*l.*, two hogsheads of claret, and a pipe of canary. On 17 Oct. 1634 he was made solicitor-general, and was knighted on 6 June 1635 (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 193). He principally distinguished himself by his elaborate argument against John Hampden in the case of ship-money; his speech occupied three days (Howell, iii. 923). On 27 Jan. 1640 he became chief justice of the common pleas; he received the degree of serjeant nine days before (Rymer, *Fœdera*, fol., xx. 380). His ambition, as he told Hyde, was now satisfied. On 20 May following he was appointed a member of the select committee of the council for ship-money (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640, p. 185). After the flight of Finch the great seal was delivered to Littleton (who had, by the recommendation of Lord Strafford, been previously admitted into the privy council), with the title of lord keeper, on 18 Jan. 1641, and a month later he was created Lord Littleton of Munslow. This advance did not add to his reputation or his personal comfort. In the common pleas he had presided with great ability; in the chancery he was an indifferent judge. At the council and in parliament he felt himself out of his element, and was so disturbed with the unhappy state of the king's affairs that he fell into a serious illness, and was absent from his place for some months.

One of his first duties was to express the thanks of the lords and commons to the king for passing the act for triennial parliaments. There followed the impeachment and attainder of his friend the Earl of Strafford, in behalf of whom he was prevented from pleading by his illness, the Earl of Arundel acting for him as speaker in the House of Lords (Howell, ii. 956). On 18 May 1641 he was placed at the head of a commission to execute the office of lord high treasurer. On his resuming his seat he had the difficult duty of presiding during all the violent measures that occupied the house for the remainder of that year and the beginning of the next. When, on 16 Aug., the parliamentary commissioners were about to proceed to Edinburgh nominally to treat with the Scottish parliament, Littleton was asked to pass their commission under the great seal, but he demurred in the absence of directions from the king. On 9 Sept. 1641 he voted against the refusal of the lords to communicate their resolution on divine service to the commons. He firmly refused to put the great seal to the proclamation for arrest of the

five members in January 1642, and entreated to be allowed to resign (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 252). His conduct, while it displeased the king, was so satisfactory to the commons that on their nomination of lieutenants for the several counties they placed him at the head of his native shire (Howell, ii. 1085). In March 1642 the king retired to York in deep disgust at what he considered Littleton's want of devotion. He was particularly offended with Littleton's vote in favour of the ordinance for the militia, and his arguments in support of its legality (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 59). Littleton, however, explained to Hyde that he had given this vote and others, which he knew would be obnoxious to the king, for the purpose of disarming the rising distrust of the commons, and of preventing their proposed intention of taking the seal from him. He thereupon planned with Hyde that he would take advantage of the customary recess of the house between Saturday and Monday morning to send the great seal to the king, and himself to follow after. On 23 May Littleton's departure from London was reported to the lords, who immediately ordered him to be taken into custody; but at the end of the third day after his flight he kissed the king's hand at York (Clarendon, *History*, 1849, ii. 494–504). In a letter to the lords he pleaded the king's commands as an excuse for his departure, and enclosed an affidavit showing his inability from illness to travel to Westminster as ordered. At the same time he 'took the boldness' to inform the lords that he had the king's express commands upon his allegiance not to depart from him. It was not until a year afterwards that the parliament voted that if he did not return with the seal within fourteen days he should lose his place, and the two houses passed an ordinance for a new seal on 10 Nov. 1643.

Through the good offices of Hyde the king ultimately became reconciled to Littleton, although he did not for some time entrust him with the actual custody of the seal. On 31 Jan. 1643 Littleton received, with other of Charles's adherents, the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford; in March he was again appointed first commissioner of the treasury (*Fourth Report Pub. Rec.*, Appendix, ii. 187); and on 21 May 1644 he was entrusted with a military commission to raise a regiment of foot-soldiers, consisting of gentlemen of the inns of court and chancery, and others. Of this regiment, the ranks of which were soon filled, he acted as colonel.

Littleton died at Oxford on 27 Aug. 1645, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, where his daughter erected a monument to his memory. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of John Lyttelton of Frankley, Worcestershire, he had a son and two daughters, who all died in infancy. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Jones, judge of the king's bench, and widow of Sir George Calverley of Cheshire, brought him an only daughter, Anne, who was married to her cousin, Sir Thomas Littleton, bart., of Stoke St. Milborough, Shropshire.

Clarendon (*Hist.* ii. 491) describes Littleton as a 'handsome and proper man,' of a very graceful presence, and 'notorious for courage, which in his youth he had manifested with his sword.' Both friends and enemies readily acknowledge that he was a learned lawyer, powerful advocate, and an excellent judge; that he was incorruptible and moderate; and that in private life he was highly esteemed. But he was not made for power; he was weak and wavering, and by endeavouring to be the friend of all parties he retained the confidence of none. He had, however, faithful friends on both sides who did not doubt his integrity. Hyde, who knew him well, was his friend to the last. Whitelocke, of the parliament side, always speaks kindly of him, and when in 1645 the commons seized his books and manuscripts, Whitelocke induced them to bestow them on him, with the intention, he asserts, of restoring them to the owner or his family when 'God gave them a happy accommodation' (*Memorials*, p. 172).

A volume of reports in the common pleas and exchequer from 2 to 7 Charles I was published with his name in 1683, but they are probably not of his composition. His portrait has been engraved from a portrait by Vandyck; a half-length original by an unknown artist is in the possession of the Earl of Home.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 175; Biog. Brit.; Foss's Judges, vi. 343–52; Gent. Mag. December 1856, p. 717; Parl. Hist. vols. ii. and iii.; Life of Clarendon, i. 146; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Engl. 2nd edit. ii. 219; Cat. of National Portraits, 1866, p. 111; Gardiner's Hist. of Engl. 1603–42, vols. vi–x.]

LITTLETON, EDWARD (*fl.* 1694), agent for the island of Barbadoes, born in 1626, was son of Sir Adam Littleton, bart., of Stoke St. Milborough, Shropshire, by Ethelreda, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Poyntz of North Ockendon, Essex. After attending Westminster School he became a commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1641, graduated B.A. in 1644, and in 1647 was elected fellow of All Souls. Having submitted to the authority of the parliamentary

visitors, he proceeded M.A. in 1648, and in 1656 was chosen senior proctor of the university (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 70, 108, 192). He incorporated at Cambridge in 1657. About 1664 he left Oxford, on being called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1666 he went to Barbadoes as secretary to William, lord Willoughby of Parham, and the king's attorney for that island. Three years later he married a wealthy lady there, and by 1673 owned six hundred acres (*Cal. State Papers*, America, 1669–74, p. 497). In November 1672 he was placed on a committee to consider and report on the acts of the country (*ib.* p. 433), and in 1674 was twice elected to a seat in the assembly for St. James's parish (*ib.* pp. 546, 626). He acted as judge in the island from 1670 till 1683, and returned to London, where he filled the office of agent for Barbadoes.

Littleton wrote: 1. 'De Juventute oratio,' 4to, London, 1664 (another edit. 1689), delivered when he was rhetoric reader of the university. 2. 'The Groans of the Plantations; or a true Account of their . . . Sufferings by the heavy Impositions upon Sugar and other Hardships,' &c., 4to, London, 1689. 3. 'Observations upon the Warre of Hungary,' 4to, London, 1689. 4. 'The Management of the Present War against France consider'd,' 4to, London, 1690. 5. 'The true Causes of the Scarcity of Money, with the proper Remedies for it,' 4to, London, 1690 (reprinted in 1692). 6. 'A Project of a Descent upon France,' 4to, London, 1691. 7. 'A Proposal of some ways for raising of Money,' 4to, London, 1691. 8. 'A Proposal for Maintaining and Repairing the Highways,' 4to, London, 1692. 9. 'The Descent upon France further recommended,' 4to, London, 1694. Several of his tracts were published anonymously.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 574–5; Reg. of Visitors of Univ. of Oxf. (Camd. Soc.)] G. G.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, LL.D. (*d.* 1733), divine and poet, was educated upon the royal foundation at Eton under Dr. Snape. In 1716 he was elected to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1720, M.A. in 1724, and LL.D. *comitiis regiis* in 1728 (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1823, p. 295). While an undergraduate he composed a humorous poem entitled 'A Letter from Cambridge to Master Henry Archer, a young gentleman at Eton School.' This and his more celebrated poem 'On a Spider' are correctly printed in Dodsley's 'Collection of Poems,' edited by Isaac Reed (1782, vi. 316, 324). He also wrote a pastoral elegy on the death of Ralph Banks, a scholar of King's College, but only a few fragments have been preserved. In 1720 Littleton was appointed an assistant-master at Eton. In 1726 he was elected a fellow of the college, and presented to the vicarage of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. On 30 Jan. 1730 he preached a sermon before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and on 9 June 1730 was appointed one of the king's chaplains. He died on 16 Nov. 1733, and was buried in his church at Mapledurham. He married Frances, daughter of Barnham Goode, under-master of Eton. Her second husband was Dr. John Burton (1696–1771) [q. v.], Littleton's successor in the living at Mapledurham.

Two volumes of his 'Sermons upon several Practical Subjects,' dedicated to the Queen Caroline, were published by subscription in 1735, 8vo, for the benefit of his widow and his three children. A third edition, with a memoir of the author by Dr. Thomas Morell [q. v.], appeared in 1749, 12mo.

[Memoir by Dr. Thomas Morell; Harwood's Alumni Eton. pp. 86, 296; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. vii. 424, xx. 328, xxii. 386; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 602, 730, v. 711; Darling's Cycl. Bibliographica.] T. C.

LITTLETON, EDWARD JOHN, first Baron Hatherton (1791–1863), born on 18 March 1791, was the only son of Moreton Walhouse of Hatherton in the parish of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, by his wife, Anne Craycroft, daughter of A. Portal. He entered Rugby School at midsummer 1806, and matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 27 Jan. 1809, and was created D.C.L. on 18 June 1817. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 17 Nov. 1810, but took his name off the books of that society on 6 Nov. 1812. In compliance with the will of his grand-uncle, Sir Edward Littleton, bart. (a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Littleton, K.B., author of the 'Treatise of Tenures'), he assumed the surname of Littleton in lieu of Walhouse on 23 July 1812 (*London Gazette*, 1812, pt. ii. p. 1365), and on attaining the age of twenty-four succeeded to the family estates in Worcestershire and Staffordshire. At a by-election in June 1812, occasioned by his grand-uncle's death in the previous month, he was returned to the House of Commons for Staffordshire, and continued to represent that constituency until the dissolution in December 1832. Littleton appears to have spoken for the first time in the house on 19 Feb. 1816 during the debate upon the address, when he supported the government and their conduct of the war (*Parl. Debates*, 1st ser. xxxii. 712–13). On 2 June 1817 he seconded the nomination

of Charles Manners Sutton to the speakership (*ib.* xxxvi. 846–8). He supported Sir James Mackintosh's motion for a select committee on the criminal laws on 2 March 1819, and was subsequently appointed a member of the committee (*ib.* xxxix. 826–7, 845). On 22 April 1825 Littleton, who had always been in favour of Roman catholic emancipation, introduced his Elective Franchise in Ireland Bill, which was read a second time on 26 April following by 233 to 185 votes (*ib.* 2nd ser. xiii. 126–32, 176–247), but was subsequently abandoned upon the rejection of the Relief Bill (*ib.* pp. 902–3). Littleton's bill and the Roman Catholic Clergy Support Bill, introduced by Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, were known as 'the wings' of Burdett's Roman Catholic Relief Bill. In 1828 he became a convert to the principles of parliamentary reform, and in 1831 was appointed, with Captain Beaufort, R.N., and Lieutenant T. Drummond, R.E., to superintend and report upon the inquiries of the boundary commissioners (*Parl. Papers*, 1831–2, vol. xxxvi.) Owing to Littleton's persistence an act was passed in 1831 prohibiting the truck system in various trades (1 & 2 Will. IV, cap. 37). At the general election in December 1832 Littleton was returned to the first reformed parliament as one of the members for South Staffordshire. Annoyed at the decision of the cabinet in favour of Manners Sutton's continuance in office, the radicals nominated Littleton as a candidate for the speakership. He was proposed by Joseph Hume and seconded by O'Connell. Littleton, however, declared himself to be an 'unwilling candidate,' and the motion was lost by 241 to 31 votes (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xv. 51–76). In May 1833 Littleton accepted the office of chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland (the Marquis Wellesley), and was re-elected in the following month for South Staffordshire after 'a short but not inexpensive contest' with Lord Ingestre, whom he defeated by a majority of 433 votes. He was sworn a member of the privy council on 12 June 1833. At his suggestion the ministry asked parliament to advance 1,000,000*l.* to the Irish tithe-owners on the security of the arrears. Having carried a resolution to that effect in the House of Commons on 5 Aug. 1833, Littleton introduced the Irish Tithe Arrears Bill, which was quickly passed through both houses (3 & 4 Will. IV, cap. 100).

On 13 Feb. 1834 Littleton, taken by surprise, consented to support O'Connell's motion for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of Baron Smith. Though opposed by Graham and Spring Rice, the motion was carried by a large majority (*ib.* 3rd ser. xxi. 272–352), but the debate seriously damaged the government, and eight days afterwards Sir Edward Knatchbull's motion to reverse the vote was carried (*ib.* pp. 695–754). On 20 Feb. Littleton carried his resolution for the commutation of the existing composition for tithes in Ireland into a land tax payable to the state (*ib.* pp. 572–591). He opposed O'Connell's motion for the repeal of the union in a speech of considerable length on 24 April, and asserted that, since the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, O'Connell 'had proved a most unfortunate obstacle to the social happiness of Ireland and her progressive improvement' (*ib.* xxii. 1352–61). When he moved the second reading of his Tithe Bill on 2 May, O'Connell declared that such was his opinion of it 'that he would take the sense of the house upon every question referring to it put by the chair' (*ib.* xxiii. 425–6, 471); it was read, however, a second time on 6 June by a majority of 196 (*ib.* p. 678). The many changes which were made in the Tithe Bill in order to propitiate O'Connell led to Stanley's charge against Littleton of 'thimble-shifting' (*ib.* xxiv. 1154, 1206). In view of the vexed question of 'appropriation' the cabinet, at Littleton's suggestion, agreed to the appointment of a commission to ascertain 'the state of religious and other instruction' in Ireland, leaving it to him to prescribe the duties of the commission and to select the commissioners (*Memoir*, p. 8; *Parl. Papers*, 1835, vols. xxxiii. xxxiv.) Meantime it had become necessary to consider the question of renewing the Coercion Act of the previous year. Littleton had been desired by Wellesley to consult Brougham. They agreed that in order to smooth the course for the Tithe Bill 'the meeting clauses' should be omitted from the new Coercion Bill, and both wrote in this sense to Wellesley (*Memoir*, pp. 10–12). Wellesley, though he had hitherto advised the government to the contrary, wrote on 21 June to Lord Grey recommending the omission of the objectionable clauses (*ib.* pp. 33–7). On the 23rd Littleton, with Lord Althorp's concurrence, had an interview with O'Connell, whom he cautioned 'against any unnecessary excitation of the people of Ireland until he should have seen the new Coercion Bill, which would be renewed, but with certain limitations' (*ib.* p. 14), and indiscreetly admitted that 'Althorp's sentiments upon the proposed modifications for the Coercion Bill corresponded with' his own (*ib.* p. 57). The account which Brougham (*Memoirs of his Life and Times*, 1871, iii. 391–401) gives of

these transactions is both misleading and inaccurate. He ignores the fact that the proposal to induce Wellesley to consent to the omission of the meeting clauses originated with himself, and his statement that 'the letter which Littleton had written to Lord Wellesley, and which produced Lord Wellesley's letter to Grey of 21 June, was concocted, as Grey entirely believed, by Edward Ellice,' is inconsistent with the true state of the case. Misled by Littleton's assurances O'Connell urged his friends to support the whig candidate for the vacancy at Wexford. Grey had, however, written to Wellesley 'a strong representation.' Though Wellesley in his reply to Grey maintained the position taken in his letter of the 21st, he assured Littleton that he should 'certainly be satisfied with whatever course the cabinet chooses to adopt' (*Memoir*, p. 43). A meeting of the cabinet (of which Littleton was not a member) was held on the 29th, when Wellesley's two letters were read, and Grey having 'declared that nothing should shake his resolve not to propose any renewal which did not embrace the provisions respecting meetings, his colleagues yielded the point' (*ib.* p. 44). On hearing the result of the cabinet council Littleton communicated to O'Connell the failure of his expectations, and on 1 July the Coercion Bill was introduced by Lord Grey, who quoted a letter from Lord Wellesley of 18 April, expressing 'his most anxious desire that the act might be renewed,' but made no reference to the letter of 21 June (*ib.* p. 15; *Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xxiv. 1011–26). Enraged at the apparent duplicity of the government, O'Connell, breaking the promise of secrecy which he had given, on 3 July disclosed in the House of Commons his conversation with Littleton, who admitted in his reply that he had 'committed a gross indiscretion,' but denied any intention of deceiving O'Connell (*ib.* pp. 1099–1116). On the following day, during the debate on the second reading of the Coercion Bill, Lord Grey in the House of Lords disavowed any knowledge of the communication with O'Connell, and allowed it to be understood that the question was settled when Littleton had represented it to be unsettled (*ib.* pp. 1127–30). In consequence of this misunderstanding Littleton on 5 July sent in his resignation to Lord Grey, who refused to accept it (*Memoir*, pp. 61–4), and on the 7th Althorp, at Littleton's request, stated in the House of Commons that Littleton had good grounds for informing O'Connell that the clauses were still under consideration (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xxiv. 1222–3). A motion having been threatened for the production of the private correspondence between the members of the English and Irish governments, Althorp determined to resign, and Grey, seizing the opportunity, announced his own resignation on 9 July (*ib.* pp. 1305–19). Having learnt from Lord Ebrington that there was a general feeling among Grey's friends that he ought to retire, Littleton on 16 July, after acknowledging that he had been 'the main cause of Lord Grey's retirement,' placed his resignation in Lord Melbourne's hands (*Memoir*, p. 99). Althorp, who had withdrawn his resignation, however, declared that as they were both in the same position, it was impossible for him to continue in the government unless Littleton continued also (*ib.* pp. 24, 101–3). Littleton thereupon consented to remain in office, and on 18 July supported the introduction of the new Coercion Bill, from which the court-martial and the meeting clauses were omitted (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xxv. 160–9). His Tithe Bill passed through the commons, but was thrown out by the House of Lords on the second reading (*ib.* p. 1204). He resigned office with the rest of his colleagues upon Lord Melbourne's dismissal in November 1834. At the general election in January 1835 he was again returned for South Staffordshire, but his hopes of the speakership were dispelled by the selection of Abercromby as the whig candidate (Torrens, *Life of Lord Melbourne*, 1878, ii. 82). He was created Baron Hatherton of Hatherton on 11 May 1835, and took his seat in the House of Lords on 1 June following (*Journals of the House of Lords*, lxvii. 171). In his maiden speech there on the following day he gave rise to a short but excited discussion by applying the phrase 'sectarian' to the established church in Ireland (*Parl. Debates*, 3rd ser. xxviii. 355–8). Hatherton never received any other political office. He voted for the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, and was appointed lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire on 8 June 1854. He spoke for the last time in the House of Lords on 23 May 1862 (*ib.* clxvi. 2091). He died on 4 May 1863, aged 72, at Teddesley, near Penkridge, Staffordshire, and was buried in Penkridge Church on the 12th.

Hatherton was a man of moderate abilities and unimpeachable character. He began his political career as a member of the independent country party and ended it as a whig. He gained a certain reputation in the House of Commons as an authority on matters of parliamentary procedure. Greville, who seems to have cherished a special contempt for him, erroneously asserts that he 'volunteered his services' to Lord Grey as chief secretary for

Ireland (*Memoirs*, 1st ser. iii. 102). The appointment was made by Lord Grey upon the advice of Lord John Russell, who confessed afterwards that he had made a mistake (*ib.* ii. 372 *n.*) His want of tact unfitted him for such a post, but though he seems to have distrusted his own ability, he is reported to have said, when warned against O'Connell, 'Oh! leave me to manage Dan' (*ib.* iii. 103).

He married first, on 21 Dec. 1812, Hyacinthe Mary, natural daughter of Richard, marquis Wellesley, by whom he had one son, Edward Richard, who succeeded as second baron Hatherton, and three daughters. His first wife died on 4 Jan. 1849, and on 11 Feb. 1852 he married secondly Caroline Anne, widow of Edward Davies Davenport of Capesthorne, Macclesfield, and daughter of Richard Hurt of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, by whom he had no issue. There is an engraving of Hatherton by Lewis after Slater, and one of his first wife by Turner after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Two portraits of Hatherton, painted by Pickersgill and Lauder respectively, and a miniature by Cosway, are in the possession of the present Lord Hatherton, who also possesses his grandfather's manuscript journal, extending from 1817 to 1863.

[Lord Hatherton's Memoir and Correspondence relating to Political Occurrences in June and July 1834, ed. H. Reeve, 1872; Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, cxxviii. 176–82 (by Cyrus Redding); Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, ed. W. J. Fitzpatrick, 1888, i. 445–8, ii. 431–2; Greville Memoirs, 1st ser. 1874; Sir D. Le Marchant's Memoir of Viscount Althorp, 1876; Walpole's History of England, vols. ii. and iii.; Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. pp. 101–3; Times, 5 May 1863; Staffordshire Advertiser, 9 and 16 May 1863; Illustrated London News, 16 May 1863; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1890, p. 677; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1888; Rugby School Registers, 1881, p. 93; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 366, iv. 46; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 249, 264, 277, 291, 306, 320, 333, 345, 356.] G. F. R. B.

LITTLETON, HENRY (1823–1888), music publisher, a direct descendant of the Littletons who settled in Cornwall in the fourteenth century, was the son of James and Elizabeth Littleton, and was born in London on 7 Jan. 1823. In 1841 he entered the music-publishing house of Novello in a subordinate position, in 1846 became manager, in 1861 a partner, and in 1866 sole proprietor. He had great business capacity, and many of the transactions which gained the firm a name for enterprise were due to him. The development of the English taste for choral music during the last forty years may be said to have been created by the cheap publications of the house of Novello, the idea of which, though due to J. Alfred Novello, was entirely carried out by the energy of Littleton. He brought forward many well-known composers, and in some cases bore the cost of their education. It was partly on his invitation that Liszt came to England, after an absence of nearly fifty years, in 1886, when Liszt was his guest at Westwood House, Sydenham (*Musical Times*, May 1886). When he retired in 1887, Littleton left the largest business of the kind in the world. He died 11 May 1888, and was buried at Lee, Kent. His portrait is published in 'A Short History of Cheap Music,' 1887, in which his business career is sketched.

[Short History of Cheap Music, as above; Musical Times, June 1884; private information from Alfred H. Littleton, esq.] J. C. H.

LITTLETON, JAMES (*d.* 1723), vice-admiral, grand-nephew of Sir Thomas Littleton, bart. (*d.* 1710) [q. v.], speaker of the House of Commons and treasurer of the navy, was first lieutenant of the Dreadnought in the battle of La Hogue, May 1692. On 27 Feb. 1692–3 he was promoted to be captain of the Swift prize of 24 guns. In 1695 he commanded the Portland of 48 guns in the Channel, and in 1696 on the Newfoundland station, whence he went with the yearly convoy to Cadiz and the Mediterranean, returning to England in May 1697. For the rest of 1697 and through 1698 the Portland was employed on the home station. In 1699 Littleton went out to the East Indies in the Anglesea, one of a small squadron under Commodore George Warren, which had been ordered to act against the pirates of Madagascar. Warren died in November, and the command devolved on Littleton. Several of the piratical vessels were destroyed, and proclamations of pardon having broken up their nests for the time, each man being suspicious of his fellow, Littleton returned to England. From 1702 to 1705 he commanded the Medway in the Channel, and in January 1704–5 was commodore of a small squadron which captured the Auguste, a large French privateer, when her consort, the Jason, commanded by the celebrated Duguay-Trouin, escaped with difficulty (cf. Lediard, p. 775; Laughton, *Studies in Naval History*, p. 320). In 1706 he commanded the Cambridge under Sir John Leake [q. v.] at the relief of Barcelona and the capture of Alicante, where he is said to have been landed in command of a battalion of seamen.

In 1709 he was captain of the Somerset in the West Indies; and in July 1710 was appointed commodore and commander-in-

chief of the squadron going to Jamaica, with his broad pennant in the Defence. He arrived there in November, and in the following July put to sea on intelligence of a Spanish fleet of twelve large ships being assembled at Cartagena. He came on the coast of New Spain with five two-decked ships on the 26th, and drove five large vessels in under the guns of the castle of Boca-Chica, the entrance to the harbour of Cartagena. On the next day, 27 July, four others were sighted and chased. About 6 P.M. the headmost ships, Salisbury and Salisbury prize, came up with the rearmost, which, after a sharp combat, struck on the approach of the Defence. The Jersey captured another; the other two escaped [see HOSIER, FRANCIS; VERNON, EDWARD]. Afterwards, Littleton, with his squadron, cruised off Havana, in order to intercept Du Casse, who was expected there with his squadron; but having received intelligence, given on oath before the governor of Jamaica, that a fleet of eighteen ships of war, with many transports and a large body of troops, had arrived at Martinique, destined, it was supposed, for an attack on Jamaica, Littleton drew back to cover that island. The intelligence proved to be false; but Du Casse, taking advantage of his absence, got into Havana. In July 1712 Littleton was relieved by Sir Hovenden Walker and returned to England. In November 1715 he was appointed resident commissioner and commander-in-chief at Chatham. On 1 Feb. 1715–16 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red; and on 15 March 1716–17 to be vice-admiral of the blue. In the spring of 1719 he was for a few weeks first captain to the Earl of Berkeley, first lord of the admiralty, specially authorised to fly the flag of lord high admiral [see BERKELEY, JAMES, third EARL OF BERKELEY]. He was elected M.P. for Queensborough on 24 March 1721–2, and died 3 Feb. 1722–3 (*Hist. Reg.* 1723; *Chron. Diary*, p. 10).

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. iii. 37; Burchett's Transactions at Sea; Lediard's Naval History; Members of Parl. ii. 53; official papers in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

LITTLETON, SIR THOMAS (1402–1481), judge and legal author, born at Frankley House, Frankley, Worcestershire, in 1402, was eldest son of Thomas Westcote of Westcote, near Barnstaple, whom Coke calls 'the king's servant in court.' His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas de Littleton, lord of the manor of Frankley, and esquire of the body to Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V. As heir to his mother, whose estates were more considerable than his father's, he was baptised in her name, though the rest of the family retained that of Westcote.

He was a member of the Inner Temple, where he gave a reading, still extant (Harl. MS. 1691, ff. 188 et seq.), on the Stat. of Westminster II., 'De Donis Conditionalibus.' He was in practice as a pleader in 1445, was escheator of Worcestershire about the same time, and served the office of sheriff of that county under the hereditary high sheriff, the Earl of Warwick, in 1447. Littleton was also recorder of Coventry in 1450, when, as representing the mayor and corporation, he presented Henry VI, on his visit to the city, 21 Sept., with a tun of wine and twenty fat oxen, for which, and for his 'good rule of the citizens,' he received the royal thanks.

In 1451 he had from Sir William Trussel a grant of the manor of Sheriff Hales, Staffordshire, for life, 'pro bono et notabili consilio' given by him, and on 2 July 1453 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law.

Littleton was apparently more or less involved in the troubled politics of the period, for in 1454 he obtained from the protector, Richard of York, a general pardon under the great seal. In 1455 he was appointed (13 May) king's serjeant, rode the northern circuit as justice of assize, and was placed on a commission under the privy seal for raising funds for the defence of Calais. In the following year he was one of the commissioners of array for Warwickshire. Littleton was also appointed, before the demise of Henry VI, steward of the Marshalsea court, and justice of the county palatine of Lancaster. On the accession of Edward IV he again obtained a general pardon under the great seal, and was at once placed on a parliamentary commission to adjust some disputes between the Bishop of Winchester and his tenants. He was soon in high favour with the new king, whom he attended on his Gloucestershire progress in 1463–4, and by whom he was raised to the bench as justice of the common pleas on 27 April 1466. His salary was fixed, *de gratia speciali*, at 110 marks a year, with an allowance of 106*s.* 11⅓*d.* for a furred robe at Christmas and 66*s.* 6*d.* for a linen robe at Pentecost. He continued on the northern circuit, was a trier of petitions from Gascony in the parliaments of 1467 and 1472, was created a knight of the Bath on the admission of the Prince of Wales to the order, 18 April 1475, and died at Frankley on 23 Aug. 1481. He was interred in the nave of Worcester Cathedral—south side—under an altar-tomb of marble, erected by himself, upon which was his effigy in brass, a scroll with the

legend 'Fili Dei, miserere mei' issuing from his mouth. The brass was removed during the civil wars. A figure of Littleton kneeling, in coif and scarlet robes, long adorned the east window of the chancel of the chapel of St. Leonard, Frankley, and there was also a portrait of him in one of the windows of Halesowen Church. No trace of either now remains. An engraving by Robert Vaughan, from a sketch of the figure in the Frankley window, was prefixed to the second (1629) edition of Coke's 'Institutes,' pt. i. The full-length portrait of Littleton by Cornelius Janssen in the Inner Temple Hall was probably studied from both windows with the help of the effigy on the tomb, and may therefore be regarded as fairly authentic.

Littleton's will, dated the day before his death, affords an interesting glimpse of the contents of his library. After disposing of his 'gode litel massbook and gode vestment with the apparyl to an auter' 'to the use' of Trinity Chapel, Frankley, and his 'great antiphoner' 'to the use' of St. Leonard's chapel, Frankley, he bequeathed the 'Catholicon' (i.e. the English-Latin dictionary known as 'Catholicon Anglicum,' printed by the Camden Society in 1882), the 'Constitutions Provincial' (i.e. Lyndewode's 'Constitutiones Provinciales Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1490), the 'De Gestis Romanorum' (the well-known 'Gesta Romanorum') and some other treatises to Halesowen monastery, the 'Fasiculus (*sic*) Morum' (perhaps a copy of the Latin original of Jacques Le Grant's 'Livres des Bonnes Mœurs,' Paris, 1478, fol., of which 'The Boke of Good Maners' published by Caxton in 1487, fol., is a translation) to Enfield Church, and the 'Medulla Grammatica' (more correctly 'Grammatice'), an English-Latin dictionary, to King's Norton Church (see *Catholicon Anglicum*, Camden Soc., Pref. x.) His 'great English book' he directed to be sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of his soul, for which he made liberal provision of trentals and masses. The overseer of the will was John Alcock [q. v.], bishop of Worcester (see Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta*, i. 363 et seq., and Collins, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, viii. 324 et seq.) The Trinity Chapel mentioned in the will was Littleton's domestic oratory, where by license of Bishop Carpenter, dated 20 Jan. 1443–4, he was accustomed to have low mass regularly celebrated. Littleton married before the date of the license, in which his wife is named Joan, relict of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre, Staffordshire, who brought him in jointure the manors of Ingestre and Tixall, and a moiety of the manor of Grendon, Staffordshire, with other estates in the same county, and in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. She was the daughter of Sir William Burley [q. v.] of Bromscroft Castle, Shropshire, speaker of the House of Commons, from whom she inherited extensive estates in Shropshire. Littleton had issue by her three sons and two daughters. She survived him, and died on 22 March 1504–5. In his own right Littleton held, besides Frankley and several other estates in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, the manor of Arley in Staffordshire, twelve houses in Lichfield, and the advowson of the vicarage of Bromsgrove. His town house, which he rented from the abbot of Leicester at 16*s.* per annum, was situate on the north side of St. Sepulchre's Church. From his eldest son, William, who succeeded to Frankley and to his mother's estates, and was knighted by Henry VII for services rendered at the battle of Stoke, 16 June 1487, descends the noble family of Lyttelton. Richard, the second son, who took under Littleton's will a moiety of the manor of Baxterley, Warwickshire, and some other estates in tail, was a barrister and the ancestor of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire. His posterity died out in the male line in 1812. The present Lord Hatherton is his representative in the female line. To Thomas, his third son, Littleton devised the manor of Spetchley with other estates in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, in tail; from him both Edward, lord Littleton of Munslow [q. v.], lord keeper to Charles I, and Sir Thomas Littleton, bart. [q.v.], speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of William III, traced their descent. Both Littleton's daughters died unmarried.

Littleton's fame rests upon a short treatise on 'Tenures' written primarily for the instruction of his son Richard, to whom it is addressed, but which early attained the rank of a work of authority. Though preceded by, and to some extent based upon, a meagre tract of uncertain date known as 'Olde Tenures,' Littleton's work was substantially original, and presented in an easy, and, notwithstanding it is written in law-French, agreeable style, and within moderate compass, a full and clear account of the several estates and tenures then known to English law with their peculiar incidents. Probably no legal treatise ever combined so much of the substance with so little of the show of learning, or so happily avoided pedantic formalism without forfeiting precision of statement. The date at which it came to be recognised as an authority cannot be exactly fixed; it is, however, cited by FitzHerbert in his 'Novel Natura Brevium,' published in

1534 (see the chapter on *Formedon*). Coke's elaborate commentary upon it testifies to the position which it held in his day. He himself evidently regarded it with a reverence bordering on superstition. 'The most perfect and absolute work,' he calls it, 'that ever was written in any human science,' an extravagance of eulogy provoked and excused by the absurd and ignorant censure of the civilian, Francis Hotman (see Coke, *Inst.* pt. i. Pref. and *Rep.* pt. x. Pref.) Littleton's text with Coke's comment long remained the principal authority on English real property law. Both, however, have now become almost entirely obsolete, and, though still occasionally cited in the courts, are chiefly valuable to the historian and the antiquary. The historical importance of the 'Tenures' was early appreciated by the Norman lawyer, Houard, who translated the work into modern French under the title 'Anciennes Loix des François conservées dans les coutumes Angloises recueillies par Littleton,' Rouen, 1766, 2 vols. 4to; 2nd ed. 1779. From the omission of certain minor tenures and all reference to cases of a later date than 1474–5, Coke inferred that Littleton left the work unfinished at that date. On the other hand the earliest extant manuscript of the 'Tenures,' Mm. v. 2, in the Cambridge University Library, contains internal evidence of having been in circulation in 1480.

The *editio princeps* of the 'Tenures' is a folio published at London by Lettou and Machlinia, but without date or title. The rudeness of the black letter and the free use made of abbreviations point to a very early date, but that of 1481 assigned by Conyers Middleton in his 'Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England' is wholly conjectural. Another folio edition, also without date or title, published at London by Machlinia alone, has fewer abbreviations and more regular type. Copies of both these editions are in the British Museum. There are also two folio editions by Pynson without date or title, one printed by William Le Tailleur at Rouen, and conjecturally assigned to 1495, the other, probably of later date, published at London, together with the 'Olde Tenures,' and adorned with an engraved frontispiece representing Henry VII and his court. The same frontispiece, with the title 'Leteltun Teners new Correcte,' is found in another undated folio edition, also by Pynson. The first edition, with both date and title, is 'Leteltun Tenuris new Correcte,' London, Pynson, 1516, fol. This was followed by 'Lytylton Tenures newly and moost truly Correctyd and Amendyd' (with the 'Olde Tenures' and 'Natura Brevium'), London, Pynson, 1525, 16mo; 1528, 16mo and 24mo; reprint by Rastell, 1534, 8vo. These editions are all in Gothic type. Two editions in Roman type were published by Redman with the title 'Les Tenures de Lyttelton novelment Imprimes et ovesque toute diligence Revises, Coriges, et Amendes: et ensement ove plusours authoriteis annotes et marques en le marge de cest liver ou mesme les cases sount overtement debattus et purparles pluis a large,' London, 12mo and fol. Both are of uncertain date, but the 12mo seems to be referred to in the address to the reader appended to Pynson's 1525 edition. Another, also by Redman, with the title 'Lytylton Tenures newly Imprinted,' is assigned by Herbert (*Typ. Antiq.* ed. 1790, iii. 1787) to 1540 (32mo). Other black-letter editions appeared in London in 1530, 1545, and 1553, and were followed by 'Lyttylton Tenures newly Revised and truly Corrected, with a Table after the alphabete to finde out briefely the Cases desired in the same,' London, Tottell, 1554, 8vo; 'Litleton's Tenures. Conferred with divers true wrytten copies, and purged of sondry cases, having in some places more than ye autour wrote and lesse in other some,' London, Tottell, 1557, 8vo; 'Les Tenures du Monsieur Littleton ovesque certein cases addes per auters de puisne temps,' &c., London, Tottell, 1567, 8vo (the 'certein cases' are those omitted from the preceding edition), 1572 8vo, 1577 and 1579 16mo, 1581 8vo (ed. William West [q.v.], author of the 'Symboleography,' who for the first time divided the text into numbered sections), 1583 8vo, 1588 4to (a copy of this edition, with manuscript notes attributed to Lord Clarendon, is in Lincoln's Inn Library), and 1591 4to; Yetsweirt, 1594, 12mo (in this edition, which is described on the title-page as 'Revieu et Change en lordre des Sections,' an attempt was made to improve on West's distribution of the text); Wight and Bonham Norton, 1599, 12mo (described as 'Revieu et Corrige en divers Lieux'); Wight, 1604, 4to (a reprint of West's edition); Stationers' Company, 1608, 1612, 1617 (all 12mo reprints of West's edition). Another edition was published by the assigns of John More, London, 1639, 12mo.

The following are the principal black-letter English versions: 'Lyttilton Tenures truely translated into Englysshe,' London, Berthelet 1538, Powell 1548, Marshe 1556, all 8vo; 'Lyttelton Tenures in Englysshe,' London, Petyt (no date), 8vo, Tottell, 1556 16mo and 1586 8vo; 'Littleton's Tenures in English. Lately Perused and Amended,' London, 1594 and 1597 8vo, 1604 12mo, 1612, 1621, 1627, and 1656, all 8vo. In Roman type are: 'Littleton's Tenures in French and English,'

London, 1671, 12mo; 'Littleton's Tenures in English,' London, 1825, 8vo, and 1845, 24mo, and 'Lyttleton, his Treatise of Tenures in French and English. A new edition printed from the most ancient copies and collated with the various readings of the Cambridge MSS. To which are added the Ancient Treatise of "The Olde Tenures" and "The Customs of Kent." By T. E. Tomlins,' London, 1841, 8vo.

A commentary on the 'Tenures' written during the reign of James I remained in manuscript (*Harl.* 1621) until 1829, when it was edited by Henry Cary of Lincoln's Inn, with the title 'A Commentary on the Tenures of Littleton, written prior to the publication of Coke upon Littleton,' London, 8vo. The commentator's name is unknown. The commentary is praised by Hargrave as 'very methodical and instructive.' As to Coke's commentary, which was first published in 1628, see COKE, SIR EDWARD.

[Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569 (Harl. Soc.), p. 92; Camden's Britain, ed. Holland, p. 574; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 47, 312; Coke's Institutes, ed. Hargrave and Butler, Pref.; Lyttleton, his Treatise of Tenures, ed. Tomlins, Pref.; Collins's Peerage (Brydges), vol. viii., 'Lyttelton;' Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 584; Gent. Mag. 1792, pt. ii. p. 985; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Dugdale's Chron. Ser. pp. 65, 68; Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, vi. 240; Rot. Parl. v. 476, 571, vi. 3; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. Holmes, xi. 566; Nicolas's Hist. Brit. Knighthood, vol. iii.; Chron. List, vol. ix.; Inq. P. M. 21 Edw. IV, No. 55; Nash's Worcestershire, i. 464, 492–3; Abingdon's Antiq. Worc. Cath. 1723, p. 41; Britton's Hist. and Antiq. Worc. Cath., App. 2; Dugdale's Warwickshire, ii. 1054; New and Gen. Biog. Dict. 1798; Biog. Brit.; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Ames's Typogr. Antiq., ed. Dibdin, ii. 5, 459 sq., iii. 239; Bridgman's Legal Bibliogr.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cat. of Nat. Portraits, South Kensington Loan Coll. 1866, No. 36; Burke's Extinct Baronetage, 'Littleton.'] J. M. R.

LITTLETON, SIR THOMAS (1647?–1710), speaker of the House of Commons and treasurer of the navy, born probably in 1647, was the younger son of Sir Thomas Littleton, second baronet, of Stoke St. Milborough, Shropshire, and North Ockendon, Essex, and of Anne, daughter of Edward, lord Littleton. As a younger son he was apprenticed to a city merchant, but on the death of his elder brother, Edward, was sent to Oxford, matriculating at St. Edmund Hall on 21 April 1665. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1671, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father ten years later. He was elected to the Convention of 1689 for the borough of Woodstock, and continued to represent that place till 1702. It was he and not his father, with whom Macaulay confuses him, who was chosen one of the 'managers' for the commons in the conference with the House of Lords on the form of words to be used in declaring the throne vacant. According to Boyer, 'he acquitted himself with much applause.' An active whig, he strongly supported the action of William III in vetoing the Place Bill of 1693, and also spoke in favour of the attainder of Sir John Fenwick (1645?–1697) [q. v.] He especially attached himself to Montagu, and in 1697 became a lord of the admiralty, when that statesman was named first lord of the treasury (see MACAULAY, *Hist.* iv. 779, and note).

In December 1698 Littleton was put forward by the junto for the speakership of the commons, and was elected by 242 votes to 135, no other candidate being nominated, though there was a warm debate of two hours, arising mainly out of the disappointed ambition of Sir Edward Seymour [q. v.] The election had also excited some interest outside the house; and a pamphlet was circulated entitled 'Considerations on the Choice of a Speaker,' in which the claims of both Littleton and Seymour were opposed. Littleton's weak health prevented him from proving a very efficient speaker, and his occupation of the chair ceased at the dissolution in 1700. In the next parliament he succeeded Harley, the new speaker, as treasurer of the navy, and held that office till his death. He was the means of introducing useful reforms into his department (BURNET, *History of his own Time*, v. 64; note by Speaker Onslow). Littleton represented Castle Rising, Norfolk, in the first parliament of Queen Anne, and Chichester in the first parliament of Great Britain, and from 14 Dec. 1708 until his death sat for Portsmouth. He defended the action of the House of Lords in the case of Ashby *v.* White; opposed the motion to tack the Occasional Conformity Bill to the land-tax in 1704; and on 8 Feb. 1707 took part in a debate on the articles of union with Scotland, when he denied that the measure was being forced through with any undue haste. He died on 1 Jan. 1710, when the baronetcy became extinct. He left no issue by his marriage with Ann, daughter of Benjamin Baun, esq., of Westcott, Gloucestershire. He is said to have been 'a man of ready wit and good understanding;' Macky calls him 'a stern-looked man, with a brown complexion, well shaped.' Macaulay describes him as having inherited his father's eloquence, and as 'one of the ablest and most consistent whigs in the House of Commons.'

A portrait, painted in 1700 by T. Forster, was engraved by J. Simon (BROMLEY, *Cat. of Engraved Portraits*).

[Boyer's Annals of Queen Anne, v. 438, ix. 401; Macaulay's History of England, iv. 485, 745, 779, v. 146–8, 185; Burke's Extinct Baronetage; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses; Returns of Members of Parliament; Manning's Lives of the Speakers, where Littleton's early life is confounded with that of his father.] G. LE G. N.

LITTLEWOOD, WILLIAM EDENSOR (1831–1886), miscellaneous writer, born at London 2 Aug. 1831, was only son of George Littlewood, printer, of London, by Catherine, his wife. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, which he entered on 12 June 1850. He gained in 1851 the chancellor's medal by an English poem of more than average merit on Gustavus Adolphus, printed in 'A Complete Collection of English Poems,' Cambridge, 1859, 8vo. He graduated B.A. in 1854, taking a third class in classics and being bracketed thirty-fifth wrangler. He proceeded M.A. in 1860, was ordained deacon in 1857, and priest in 1858. He was curate of St. John's, Wakefield, in 1857–61, head-master of Hipperholme grammar school, Halifax, Yorkshire, 1861–8, curate of Southall, Middlesex, 1868–70, perpetual curate of Ironville, Derbyshire, 1870–2, vicar of St. James's, Bath, 1872–81, and afterwards home missionary in charge of St. Thomas's, Finsbury Park, London. He died on 3 Sept. 1886.

Besides various contributions to the 'Sunday at Home,' Littlewood published: 1. 'A Garland from the Parables,' a volume of religious verse, London, 1858, 8vo. 2. 'Essentials of English History,' London, 1862, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1865. 3. 'An Elementary History of Britain' (in 'Cassell's Primary Series'), London, 1869, 8vo. 4. 'England at Home. Being a familiar Description of the principal Physical, Social, Commercial, and Topographical features of England and Wales,' London, 1870, 8vo. 5. 'Essentials of New Testament Study. Intended as a Companion to the New Testament' (a work of considerable and well-digested learning), London, 1872, 8vo; 6. 'Down in Dingyshire,' 1872. 7. 'The Story of the Wanderer,' 1874. 8. 'Lovely in their Lives: a book for earnest boys,' London, 1876, 8vo. 9. 'The Visitation of the Poor: a practical Manual for District Visitors,' &c., Bath, 1876, 16mo. 10. 'Bible Biographies, or Stories from the Old Testament,' London, 1878, 8vo.

[Robinson's Merchant Taylors' School Reg.; information from the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge; obituary notice in the Record, 10 Sept 1886; Grad. Cant.; Cambr. Univ. Cal. 1852–61; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1886; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Kirk's Suppl. to Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] J. M. R.

LITTON, MARIE (1847–1884), actress, whose real name was LOWE, a native of Derbyshire, was born in 1847. She made what was said to be her first appearance on any stage at the Princess's Theatre, 23 March 1868, as Effie Deans in a revised version by Boucicault of his adaptation from the 'Heart of Midlothian,' the 'Trial of Effie Deans.' It was a performance of much promise. On the opening of the Gaiety Theatre, 21 Dec. 1868, Miss Litton played Mrs. Cureton in 'On the Cards,' an adaptation by Mr. Alfred Thompson from 'L'Escamoteur.' At the same house she appeared, 13 Dec. 1869, in Byron's 'Uncle Dick's Darling.' She was for a time connected with the Brighton Theatre. On 25 Jan. 1871 she undertook the management of the Court Theatre in Sloane Square, London, and opened with 'Randall's Thumb' by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. She retained the theatre for more than three years, and during that period placed on the stage, among other pieces, 'Creatures of Impulse,' 'Great Expectations,' 'On Guard,' the 'Happy Land,' and the 'Wedding March,' all by Mr. W. S. Gilbert: 'Broken Spells,' by Westland Marston and Mr. W. G. Wills; 'A Son of the Soil,' adapted from 'Le Lion Amoureux' of Ponsard, by Mr. Herman C. Merivale; 'Alone,' by Palgrave Simpson and Mr. Merivale; the 'White Pilgrim,' by Mr. Merivale; 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' by Mr. Walter Besant and James Rice; and 'Brighton,' adapted by Frank Marshall from 'Saratoga' of Bronson Howard. Miss Litton took secondary parts at her own theatre, and while managing the Court played Zayda at the Haymarket in Mr. Gilbert's 'Wicked World' (4 Jan. 1874). On 13 March 1874 she resigned the Court Theatre to Mr. Hare. On 24 April 1875 she was at the St. James's the original Caroline Effingham in Mr. Gilbert's 'Tom Cobb,' which was produced under her management. Two years later, at the Prince of Wales's, Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, she played Mrs. Montressor in Tom Taylor's 'An Unequal Match.'

Miss Litton first achieved distinguished success when she appeared in old comedy. In 1878 she took the theatre attached to the Royal Aquarium at Westminster, which she subsequently called the Imperial, and began with a fairly strong company a series of revivals of so-called classic pieces. She herself played Lady Teazle, Lydia Languish, Olivia in the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and Miss Hardcastle. Without ever attaining a thorough mastery of her art, she displayed in these

characters much brightness and refinement. Breadth of style she never reached, and her voice was hard and not too sympathetic. So pleasant and gracious, however, was her presence, and so easy were her movements, that even in parts out of her range she inspired interest and sympathy. Her Miss Hardcastle, a bewitching performance, was repeated 137 nights at the Imperial, and her Rosalind in 'As you like it,' after being played one hundred nights at the same house, was transferred for a summer season in 1880 to Drury Lane. Her company included at the house last named Mr. Herman Vezin (Jaques), Mr. Lionel Brough (Touchstone), Mr. W. Farren (Adam), Mr. Kyrle Bellew (Orlando), and Miss Sylvia Hodson (Audrey). A character in which she was seen to even greater advantage was Peggy in an alteration of the 'Country Girl,' which was given somewhat later at afternoon representations at the Gaiety. In October 1880 Miss Litton opened as manager the new Theatre Royal, Glasgow. On 6 Aug. 1881 at Drury Lane she played Eve de Malvoisie, a French siren, in 'Youth,' by Messrs. Pettitt and Harris. She played, 14 Jan. 1883, at the Globe in the 'Cynic' of Mr. Herman C. Merivale, and 25 March was the original Vere Herbert in Mr. H. Hamilton's adaptation of Ouida's novel of 'Moths.' The last impersonation was excellent. Signs of serious illness had then declared themselves, and she was soon compelled to quit the stage. She had married Mr. Wybrow Robertson, by whom she had two children, a boy and a girl, and with her husband and family she withdrew to Ascot, where, though buoyed up by hope of returning to the stage, her health gradually failed. She died at her town house, 6 Alfred Place, W., South Kensington, on 1 April 1884.

[Personal recollections, extending over her artistic career; Pascoe's Dramatic List; Era newspaper, 5 April 1884; Era Almanack, various years; Dutton Cook's Nights at the Play; E. Stirling's Old Drury Lane.] J. K.

LIULF or **LIGULF** (*d.* 1080), Anglo-Saxon nobleman, was the friend of Walcher, bishop of Durham. Nothing is known of his parentage, but he claimed large possessions in many parts of England by hereditary right (Flor. Wig. s.a. 1080). He married Ealdgyth, a daughter of Ealdred, earl of Northumbria. The lady was first cousin to Gospatric, earl of Northumberland (1067–1072) [q. v.], and sister of Æthelflæd, the mother of Waltheof, his successor, 1072–85 (Sym. Dunelm. ed. Hinde, p. 92). Florence of Worcester says that Liulf retired to Durham with his men because of the depredations of the Normans, and because of his devotion to St. Cuthbert, who was wont, so he used to tell Archbishop Aldred [q. v.], to appear to him. As the friend of Bishop Walcher he excited the envy of Leobwine, the bishop's chaplain, who, indignant at the share Liulf had in all the bishop's councils and exasperated by a rebuke, at length plotted Liulf's death. Leobwine was joined in the plot by Gilbert, a Lotharingian and kinsman of the bishop, who had committed Northumbria to his charge. Leobwine and Gilbert marched to the vill where Liulf lived and killed him, with most of his household, in 1080. In revenge for this murder, Walcher, who was believed to be privy to it, was himself slain at Gateshead. Liulf had two sons, Uhtred and Morkere; Morkere was placed by his cousin Waltheof in the monastery of Jarrow during Liulf's lifetime (*ib. Ges. Reg.* s.a. 1080; *Monasticon*, i. 236).

[Simeon of Durham's Ges. Reg., ed. Hinde (Surtees Soc.), p. 98; Florence of Worcester, ed. Thorpe, p. 14.] M. B.

LIVELY, EDWARD (1545?–1605), Hebrew professor at Cambridge, born in or about 1545, was matriculated at Cambridge as a sizar of Trinity College in February 1564–5, and afterwards became a scholar of that house. In 1568–9 he graduated B.A. He was admitted a minor fellow of Trinity College on 24 Sept. 1571, and a major fellow on 18 April 1572. In the latter year he commenced M.A. (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 407, 554). In the dedication of his 'Chronologie of the Persian Monarchy' he acknowledges that he owed his scholarship and fellowship, besides other greater benefits, to the good will of Archbishop Whitgift. During his residence in the university he received instruction in Hebrew from the famous John Drusius. About May 1575 he was unanimously elected regius professor of Hebrew, in spite of the fact that Lord Burghley, chancellor of the university, had recommended the appointment of Philip Bignon. His fellowship became vacant in or before 1578, when he married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lorkin [q. v.], regius professor of physic. In 1584 Lively was one of four persons whom Archbishop Whitgift recommended for the deanery of Peterborough. On 21 June 1602 he was collated to a prebend in that cathedral (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 545).

He was one of the fifty-four learned men appointed by King James in 1604 to make the 'authorised' translation of the Bible, and on 20 Sept. in that year he was presented by his majesty to the rectory of Purleigh, Essex,

at the instance of Archbishop Bancroft. Previously he had always been in pecuniary difficulties, but he was now well provided for. He died in 1605, and was buried on 7 May at St. Edward's, Cambridge. He left eleven children, 'destitute of necessaries for their maintenance.' Ussher, Eyre, Pocock, and Gataker speak in eulogistic terms of Lively's attainments as a Hebrew scholar.

His works are: 1. 'Annotationes in quinq. priores ex Minoribus Prophetis, cum Latina eorum interpretatione . . . ad normam Hebraicæ veritatis diligenter examinata,' London, 1587, 12mo; reprinted in Pearson's 'Critici Sacri,' 1660. Dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham. 2. 'A true Chronologie of the Times of the Persian Monarchie and after to the destruction of Ierusalem by the Romanes. Wherein by the way briefly is handled the day of Christ his birth: with a declaration of the Angel Gabriels message to Daniel in the end of his ninth chapter against the friuolous conceits of Matthew Beroald,' London, 1597, 12mo. Dedicated to Archbishop Whitgift. 3. 'Commentationes in Martinium,' manuscript in the Cambridge University Library, EE. 6. 23. It is a commentary on the Hebrew Grammar of Peter Martinius. 4. 'Treatise touching the canonical Books of the Old Testament,' manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 106. 5. 'Chronologia à Mundo condito ad annum 3598,' 2 vols., manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 88, 89.

[Funeral Sermon by Thomas Playfere, D.D.; Addit. MSS. 3088 f. 239, 5820 ff. 36, 43, 44, 5875 f. 10; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), pp. 1149, 1293; Anderson's Annals of the Bible, ii. 375; Baker MS. 28, f. 170; Clarke's Lives, 1683, p. 3; Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams, i. 9, 10; Parr's Life and Letters of Archbishop Ussher, pp. 2, 3, 369, 378, 599, 601, 603; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 1779, pp. 332, 333; Plume's Life of Hacket, p. vi; Strype's Parker, p. 470, fol.; Strype's Whitgift, pp. 171, 590, fol.] T. C.

LIVERPOOL, Earls of. [See Jenkinson, Charles, 1727–1808, first Earl; Jenkinson, Robert Banks, 1770–1828, second Earl; Jenkinson, Charles Cecil Cope, 1784–1851, third Earl.]

LIVERSEEGE, HENRY (1803–1832), painter, was born on 4 Sept. 1803 at Manchester, where his father was employed in a cotton-mill. Neglected by his father, he owed his early education to an uncle, and was encouraged to pursue the profession of an artist, for which he showed an early proclivity. His earliest attempts at painting were in portraiture, but he soon devoted himself to romantic or supernatural subjects. He also excelled as an amateur actor and was devoted to the stage. Some small pictures of 'Banditti' exhibited in Manchester in 1827 attracted notice, and about the end of that year he came to London to study at the British Museum, and also to copy the works of old masters at the British Institution. Through some informality in his application, he failed to obtain admission as a student of the Royal Academy. He returned to Manchester in 1828 and resumed portrait-painting, but in that year he exhibited at Birmingham 'Hudibras in the Stocks,' and at the Royal Academy in London, 'Wildrake presenting Col. Everard's Challenge to Charles II' (now in the possession of Mr. W. Barclay Squire). He visited London again in 1829, but in 1830 returned to Manchester, where his mother died. He paid one more visit to London, where he was patronised by the Duke of Devonshire. Liverseege suffered through life from ill-health, which produced a nervous and despondent manner; after returning to Manchester in 1831 his health completely broke down, and he died on 13 Jan. 1832, in his twenty-ninth year. He was buried in St. Luke's churchyard, Manchester.

Liverseege was a painter of some promise, and his small pictures have much dramatic force, though they show defects of drawing, and have not preserved their colour. Among the best were 'The Recruit,' 'Catherine Seyton,' 'The Grave-diggers' (engraved by S. Smith), 'Captain Macheath in Prison,' 'Benedicite' (purchased by Charles Heath and engraved in 'The Keepsake,' 1833), and 'Don Quixote reading in his Study.' A set of thirty-five mezzotint engravings from his pictures was published in 1875, with a portrait engraved from a painting by his friend William Bradley. Another portrait appeared in Arnold's 'Library of the Fine Arts' for February 1832.

[Arnold's Library of the Fine Arts, iii. 147; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; biography prefixed to Engravings from the Works of Henry Liverseege.] L. C.

LIVESAY, RICHARD (*d.* 1823?), portrait and landscape painter, was a pupil of Benjamin West, and commenced his career in London, exhibiting for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1776. Between 1777 and 1785 he lodged with Hogarth's widow in Leicester Fields, and executed for her a series of facsimiles of drawings by Hogarth, among them the seven illustrating the well-known 'Tour,' published in 1782. Being engaged by West to copy pictures at Windsor, Livesay went to reside there about 1790,

and gave lessons in drawing to some of the royal children. While at Windsor he was much employed in painting portraits of young Etonians, generally small whole-lengths, and an interesting picture by him of 'Eton Boys going to Montem' is in the possession of the college, to which it was presented by the Duke of Newcastle in 1891. In 1796, having been appointed drawing-master to the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, Livesay removed to Portsea; there he painted some of the English warships and their French prizes, and in 1800 published a set of four plates of the reviews of the Isle of Wight volunteers, aquatinted by Wells. On an address card which he issued at that time he described himself as 'Portrait, Landscape, and Marine Painter, Drawing-Master to the Royal Academy, Portsmouth, 61 Hanover Street, Portsea.' Livesay painted a large picture of the review of the Hertfordshire volunteers by the king in Hatfield Park, 13 June 1800, which was engraved by J. C. Stadler, and now hangs in Lord Salisbury's town house, 20 Arlington Street. Livesay was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy of portraits and domestic subjects up to 1821; his 'Genius and Industry,' 'Cottage Spinsters,' and 'Young Foresters' were mezzotinted by G. Dawe and J. Murphy, and his portraits of Queen Charlotte, Dr. Willis, George Byng, M.P., Dr. Fothergill, Sir Thomas Louis, bart., and others, have been engraved. His portrait of the Earl of Charlemont is in the National Portrait Gallery. Livesay is said to have died at Southsea about 1823, but the fact is not recorded in the burial registers of Portsmouth or Portsea.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Holland's Catalogue of Pictures at Hatfield House, 1891; Anderdon's Royal Academy Catalogues in Brit. Mus. vol. iv. No. 1556.] F. M. O'D.

LIVESEY, JAMES (1625?–1682), divine, was born about 1625 (he describes himself as having completed his fifty-second year on 6 April 1677). He was appointed minister of Turton, near Bolton in Lancashire, in 1650, but in 1651 removed to Atherton or Chowbent in the adjoining parish of Leigh. He remained there till 1657, when he was presented by the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Great Budworth, Cheshire. His name is omitted from the list of the vicars of Great Budworth, given in Ormerod's 'History of Cheshire,' both old and new editions, and he is also said in other publications to have been ejected thence in 1662, but to have continued to live in the parish. This is inaccurate, as he held that important vicarage till his death in February 1681–2. He married, about 1652, Elizabeth, daughter of George Chetham of Turton Tower (brother of Humphrey Chetham [q. v.] of Manchester), by whom he had a large family. His works, three in number, now all of great rarity, show him to have been a man of good scholastic attainments, thoroughly familiar with Latin and Greek writers, whom he quotes freely. He is described as A.M. on the title of his last work, but not on the earlier ones. His name, however, is not to be found either at Oxford or Cambridge, although he held a Christ Church living.

His publications are: 1. 'Enchiridion Judicum . . . a Sermon before the Judges . . . at Lancaster, March 26, 1655, together with Catastrophe Magnatum . . . a Sermon . . . at the Funeral of . . . John Atherton of Atherton, Esq. . . .,' London, 1657. At the end of this volume are a number of verses on John Atherton's death in English and Latin, by him and others, and a short treatise by him in Latin, 'Series Decretorum Dei,' &c., dedicated to two well-known Lancashire clergymen. 2. 'Ψυχησήμια, or The greatest Loss . . . a short Discourse occasioned by the . . . loss of . . . Mr. Humphrey Chetham, who died at Turton Tower, Feb. 13 1658–9 . . .,' London, 1660. 3. 'Πνευματαπολογία, or an Apology for the Power and Liberty of the Spirit . . . in three Sermons preacht at Great Budworth . . .,' London, 1674.

[Martindale's Autobiog. (Chetham Soc.), p. 220 *n.*; Nonconformity in Cheshire, p. 401 (both inaccurate); Great Budworth registers, wills, copies of his works, &c.] J. P. E.

LIVESEY, JOSEPH (1794–1884), temperance advocate and philanthropist, born on 5 March 1794 at Walton, near Preston, Lancashire, lost both his parents at the age of seven, and was brought up as a weaver by his grandfather, Joseph Livesey. The hardships of his early life continued till after his marriage in 1815 with Jane Williams, when he removed to Preston, and abandoned his trade of weaving for the business of a cheese-factor. This calling he pursued successfully in Preston until his death. He engaged energetically in municipal politics, filled many public posts, and was a leader in every kind of philanthropic effort, specially identifying himself with the teetotal movement. He died on 2 Sept. 1884, leaving a large family.

From January 1831 to December 1833 Livesey brought out 'The Moral Reformer,' a monthly magazine, price 6*d.*, in which he

attempted to provide cheap and elevating reading. It ceased because Livesey was anxious to advocate teetotal principles, and for that purpose issued in January 1834 the 'Preston Temperance Advocate,' monthly, price 1*d*. This was the first teetotal publication produced in England. Livesey conducted it for four years, when it passed into other hands, and finally became the organ of the National Temperance League. In January 1838 the 'Moral Reformer' was revived, and continued till February 1839. In 1841 Livesey engaged in the agitation against the corn laws. From December 1841 till the repeal of the laws he issued 'The Struggle' weekly, price halfpenny. The influence of the 235 numbers issued was most valuable to the repealers (Morley, *Cobden*, People's edit. p. 29). From August 1851 till May 1852 he issued the 'Teetotal Progressionist,' and in January 1867 commenced a penny monthly, the 'Staunch Teetotaler,' which was continued for two years. From 1844 to 1859, under the management of Livesey and his sons, the 'Preston Guardian,' issued weekly, became the leading North Lancashire paper. In 1881 Livesey published his reminiscences, under the title of 'The Autobiography of Joseph Livesey,' Preston, 1881; 2nd edit. London, 1885, a striking record of untiring diligence and sturdy self-help. Livesey was also author of numerous tracts and lectures.

[James Weston's Joseph Livesey, the Story of his Life, 1884; J. Pearce's Life and Teachings of Joseph Livesey, 1885 (pp. clviii–lxiii for a list of his writings).] R. B.

LIVESEY, Sir MICHAEL (1611–1663?), regicide, born in 1611, was only son of Gabriel Livesey of Hollingbourne, Kent, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes, knt., of Throwley in the same county (Berry, *County Genealogies*, 'Kent,' p. 197). In 1627 he was created a baronet, and afterwards fixed his residence at East Church, Isle of Sheppey. At the outbreak of the civil war he took sides with the parliament. The royal proclamation of 8 Nov. 1642 excepted him from the general pardon offered to the county of Kent as being a 'traitor and stirrer of sedition' (Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.* pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 54). He, however, organised Kent for the parliament, for which he was thanked and ordered by an ordinance passed on 21 Nov. to aid the four deputy-lieutenants for Sussex in putting that county into the like posture of defence. One of his acts was to seize and send up to parliament, about December 1642, the loyalist high sheriff of Kent, Sir William Brockham, who intended as soon as Livesey absented himself from the county to raise an army for the king by power of his commission. Livesey, who was colonel of the Kentish horse, subsequently joined the parliamentary forces in taking Chichester (Vicars, *Parliamentary Chronicle*, pt. i. pp. 224, 235). The weald of Kent was specially placed in his control, and in July 1643 he took Yalding, which was garrisoned for the king (*ib.* pt. iii. pp. 14–15). During the same year he was present at the siege of Arundel. In more important engagements Livesey showed himself to be lacking in the qualities of a soldier. At the battle of Cheriton Down, on 29 March 1644, he deliberately ran away. His overbearing demeanour, combined with his cowardice and incapacity, made him so generally disliked that his major, Anthony Weldon, preferred several articles of complaint against him. In revenge Livesey tried to have Weldon and his troop transferred to the army of Sir Richard Grenville (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644, pp. 171–2). He also quarrelled with his general, Sir William Waller, and did his best to harass him by detaching the Kentish horse from his army. He was consequently summoned to attend the committee of both kingdoms in July 1644 (*ib.* 1644, pp. 376–7, 384), but his social influence was very great, and the committee, after treating him with great deference, merely requested him to return with his regiment to Abingdon (*ib.* 1644, p. 423). In April 1645 Livesey was quartered at Sevenoaks, and refused to obey an order to join the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and encouraged his men to mutiny (*ib.* 1644–1645). On 15 Sept. following he was elected M.P. for Queenborough, Kent, in place of William Harrison, declared 'disabled to sit.' In December 1647 he quelled disturbances at Canterbury with a force of two thousand men (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 424), and during this and the following year was busily engaged in reorganising the Kentish horse (Carter, *Relation*, 1650, p. 95). Upon being appointed a commissioner to try the king, he attended every day of the trial and signed the warrant. In May 1659 Livesey declined Lenthall's summons to return to his place in the Long parliament, on the ground of ill-health (letter in *Tanner MS.* LI. 50); but on 28 Jan. 1659–60 he was nominated a commissioner of the admiralty and navy (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 825). At the Restoration he escaped to the Low Countries. In a letter from William Smith to John Langley, dated 12 Oct. 1660, Livesey is said to have been cut to pieces by the Dutch boors, upon being denounced as one of the king's murderers by a gentleman whom he had formerly 'highly abused' in

Kent (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 174). He appears, however, to have been at Arnheim along with John Desborough [q. v.] in September 1663, and in the ensuing October was reported to have landed at Plymouth from Mardike (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, pp. 266, 309). An act of parliament passed for his attainder and the forfeiture of all his lands, which were granted to James, duke of York. His widow Elizabeth retired to Maidstone, and was dead by 27 Feb. 1666, when her estate was administered by her daughter, Deborah Livesey (*Probate Act Book*, P. C. C. 1666). Another daughter Anne was married to Sir Robert Sprignall, bart., of Highgate, Middlesex (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658-9, p. 292).

[Burke's Extinct Baronetage, p. 317; Declaration of Colonel Anthony Weldon, 1649; Sussex Archæological Collections, v. 35, 78.] G. G.

LIVING, LYFING, ELFSTAN, or **ETHELSTAN** (*d.* 1020), archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated to the see of Wells in 999, and was appointed by Ethelred the Unready [q. v.] to Canterbury, in succession to Ælfheah [q. v.] or Alphege. He is said to have received the pall from Benedict VIII (Gervase). Godwin states that he was kept in prison by the Danes for seven months. This statement is evidently founded on a misunderstanding of a passage in the 'Gesta Pontificum,' which refers to his predecessor. Dean Hook says that it is an historical fact that he fled from England, but there seems to be no authority for this assertion. He must have taken a large part in framing the laws published with his approval in the witenagemot of 1014; they are mainly ecclesiastical. He crowned Edmund Ironside [q. v.] in 1016, and Canute [q. v.] in January 1017. He is said to have been an active prelate and a wise and religious man, and to have enriched his church with noble ornaments. Living died on 12 June 1020, and was buried in his cathedral church.

[Godwin, De Præsulibus, p. 54; Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, i. 471; Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 703, 727, 730 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); A.-S. Chron. ann. 1013, 1020 (Rolls Ser.); Gervase of Canterbury, i. 14, 24, ii. 55, 361 (Rolls Ser.); Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 33, 34 (Rolls Ser.)] W. H.

LIVING or **LYFING** (*d.* 1046), bishop of Crediton, was a monk of St. Swithun's, Winchester, and became abbot of Tavistock in Devonshire. Canute [q. v.] held him in high esteem, took him with him on his pilgrimage to Rome, and when the king left Rome sent him home with his famous letter to the English people. On Living's return to England he was consecrated bishop of Crediton in 1027. He further obtained from the king a promise that on the death of his uncle Brihtwold, bishop of Cornwall, he should receive Brihtwold's bishopric also, and so merge the see of Cornwall in that of Crediton. It is not certain when Brihtwold's death took place, and this arrangement was carried out, possibly not until 1043 (Florence, i. App. p. 238), though an earlier date is more probable. From King Harold (called Harefoot) [q. v.] he further obtained in 1038 the see of Worcester, which he held in plurality. He was with Harold in his last sickness (Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 758). He was a strenuous adherent of Earl Godwin, and being an eloquent speaker was of much service to the earl, in common with whom he was in 1040 accused of being concerned in the death of Ælfred the ætheling. Thereupon Harthacnut [see Hardecanute] took his bishopric from him, but a year later Living regained it by paying the king a sum of money. He joined with Godwin in promoting the election of Edward the Confessor in 1042, and was no doubt one of the embassy sent to invite him to accept the crown (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 7; *Vita Eadwardi*, ll. 195, 196). He died on 23 March 1046, and was buried at Tavistock. There his memory was held in honour, for he had been a liberal benefactor to the house, and William of Malmesbury records that down to his time the monks regularly chanted psalms for the bishop's repose. He is described as a man of great prudence and capacity, and his eloquence is noticed by the Worcester chronicler. He was evidently a worldly-minded, greedy, and unscrupulous man. William of Malmesbury says that old men had told him that the bishop's death was accompanied by an evil portent.

[Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, p. 5; Freeman's Norman Conquest, i. 563, 575, ii. xxix, 81–3; Anglia Sacra, i. 473; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils and Eccl. Docs. i. 688; Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 490; A.-S. Chron. ann. 1038, 1044, 1045, 1047 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 183, 193, 199, 238 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, ii. cc. 182, 188 (Rolls Ser.), and Gesta Pontiff. pp. 200, 201 (Rolls Ser.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. (Engl. Hist. Soc.) Nos. 758, 760, 764, 765; Vita Eadw. ll. 195, 196 ap. Lives of Edw. the Conf. pp. 394, 395 (Rolls Ser.)] W. H.

LIVINGSTONE, Sir **ALEXANDER** (*d.* 1450?), of Callendar, guardian of James II of Scotland, was eldest son of Sir John Livingstone of Callendar, who was killed at the battle of Homildon on 14 Sept. 1402. His mother was a daughter of Menteith

of Carse. On 23 Feb. 1423–4 he received a safe-conduct till 30 April as hostage for James I at Durham (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. entry 942). He was also one of the jury at the trial of Murdac, duke of Albany, in 1424. After the assassination of James I in 1437 Livingstone seems to have been entrusted with the guardianship of the infant prince James II. To frustrate the designs of Sir William Crichton [q. v.], he aided the queen in removing the prince to Stirling in 1439. Shortly afterwards he came to terms with Crichton, and on 3 Aug. he forcibly entered the queen's chamber at Stirling, and placed her under restraint; but difficulties were finally arranged between them, and by a solemn indenture of 4 Sept. Livingstone was to retain the custody of the king till his majority (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 54).

In 1443 Livingstone entered into a coalition with the Douglases against Crichton, and although through the influence of the Douglases he was in 1445 denounced a rebel and imprisoned, he gained his liberty on payment of a large sum of money, and was subsequently restored to the king's favour. In 1449 he was appointed justiciary of Scotland. The same year he was named one of the commissioners to England, and on 18 Sept. he signed a prorogation of the truce till 19 Nov. following (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. entry 1216). Towards the close of the year he, however, fell again into disfavour, and was imprisoned in Blackness, while his son Alexander, at a parliament held at Edinburgh on 19 Jan. 1449–50, was condemned to be executed on the Castle Hill. About the father nothing further is known.

By a daughter of Dundas of Dundas he had two sons—Sir James Livingstone of Callendar, and Alexander, ancestor of the Livingstones of Dunipace—and two daughters, Janet, married to Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, and Elizabeth to James Dundas of Dundas.

[Auchinleck Chron.; Histories of Boece, Major, and Lindsay of Pitscottie; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. iii.; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iv.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 124.] T. F. H.

LIVINGSTONE, ALEXANDER, seventh Lord Livingstone and first Earl of Linlithgow (*d.* 1622), was the eldest son of William, sixth lord Livingstone [q.v.], by his wife Agnes, second daughter of the third Lord Fleming. He supported the queen's party, and was taken prisoner at the capture of the castle of Dumbarton on 2 May 1571 (Calderwood, *History*, iii. 57), but appears to have soon afterwards obtained his liberty. On his father making submission to the regent on 22 May 1573–4, he was relieved of the bonds which along with his mother he had entered into for the deliverance of the house of Callendar (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 351). In September 1579 he accompanied the king from Stirling to Edinburgh, on the occasion of his royal entry (Calderwood, iii. 457). On 24 Sept. 1580 he was chosen a lord of the bedchamber (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 323). He was a member of the assize for the trial of Morton in 1581, and subsequently remained a steadfast supporter of Esmé Stuart, duke of Lennox. When the duke was compelled to depart from Edinburgh on 5 Sept. 1582, Livingstone accompanied him westwards to Glasgow (Calderwood, iii. 648). He was also connected with the conspiracy of the duke on 30 Nov. to seize Edinburgh (*ib.* p. 691). When the duke finally departed for France on 20 Dec. following, Livingstone accompanied him thither (*ib.* p. 693); but after the duke's death on 26 May of the following year he returned to Scotland (*ib.* p. 715). For his promptitude in taking possession of Stirling Castle on 22 April 1584, after it had been vacated by the Ruthven raiders, before 'any other force came thereto,' he was declared to have done good and acceptable service (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 662). He succeeded his father as Lord Livingstone in 1592.

Although he was in all likelihood concerned in the treasonable negotiations with Spain, he was on 31 Oct. 1593 appointed a member of the commission for the trial of the Earls of Angus, Huntly, and Erroll for the same treasonable conduct (*ib.* v. 104; Calderwood, v. 278), and he signed the 'act of abolition' in their favour on 26 Nov. (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 108). On 18 Jan. 1593–4 he was named a commissioner of taxation (*ib.* p. 116), and in May 1594 he was chosen a lord of the articles (Calderwood, v. 330). At the baptism of Prince Henry on the 23rd of the following August he carried the towel (*ib.* p. 344). In November 1596 the care of the Princess Elizabeth was entrusted to him and Lady Livingstone. To this the kirk authorities objected, on the ground that Lady Livingstone was a papist; but the king replied evasively that unless Lady Livingstone satisfied the kirk, she should not be allowed to come near his daughter, but that he could not refuse to 'concredit her to the Lord Livingstone, who was a man known of good religion' (*ib.* p. 452). Lady Livingstone did not satisfy the kirk, and her guardianship of the young princess was one of the standing grievances of the kirk. She is, however, described in 1606 as 'howbeit an obstinate Papist, but now a zealous professor' (*ib.* vi.

375). On 3 Dec. 1596 Livingstone found security 'for doing his duty in keeping of the princess' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 343). He was chosen one of the members of the privy council, on its reconstitution in December 1598 (*ib.* p. 500). In March 1600 he had a charter of *novo damus* of the barony of Callendar, in which the town of Falkirk was erected into a free burgh of barony. On 25 Dec. of the same year he was, on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Charles, created Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone and Callendar. He and Lady Livingstone remained guardians of the Princess Elizabeth until the departure of King James to London in 1603, and after the princess was restored to the king at Windsor an act was passed discharging them of their duty, and of their dutiful care and service in that behalf (*ib.* vi. 577). In July 1604 the earl was appointed one of the commissioners for a union with England. In 1621 he voted, through his procurator, against the five articles of Perth. He died on 2 April 1622.

By his wife, Eleanor Hay, only daughter of Alexander, seventh earl of Erroll, he had three sons—John, master of Livingstone, Alexander, second earl of Linlithgow, and James, earl of Callander (*d.* 1674) [q. v.]—and two daughters: Anne, married to Alexander, sixth earl of Eglinton, and Margaret to John, second earl of Wigton.

[Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; Hist. of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club); Moysie's Memoirs (Bannatyne Club); Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. ii–ix.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 126–7.] T. F. H.

LIVINGSTONE, CHARLES (1821–1873), missionary and traveller, brother of Dr. David Livingstone [q.v.], was born at Blantyre in Lanarkshire on 28 Feb. 1821. He attended the local school and worked with his brother in the cotton-factory of H. Monteith & Co., from which he moved to a lace factory at Hamilton. He devoted his leisure time to study, and became a Sunday-school teacher. In 1840 he emigrated to the Western States of America, and became a student at a training college for missionaries. In 1847 he entered the Union Theological College, New York City, from which he took his degree in 1850. Dr. Storrs of Massachusetts took a deep interest in him, and obtained for him a pastoral charge in that state. In April 1857 he came to England on leave of absence, and met his brother David, fresh from his discoveries in Central Africa, who induced him, not without a struggle, to leave his family and his flock in America, and to join the Zambesi expedition. Through many privations and difficulties he was the doctor's faithful companion and assistant till 1863, when he was invalided home, and went to join his family in America. His health would not, however, allow of his resuming ministerial duties, and after writing out his journal, he came to meet his brother David in England, and assist him in preparing the work on the Zambesi for the press. In October 1874 he accepted the appointment of her majesty's consul at Fernando Po, and in 1867 the Bights of Benin and Biafra, including the mouths of the Niger, were added by Lord Stanley to his consular district. His upright and consistent Christian life gave him great influence with the chief, whom he persuaded to abolish many cruel and heathenish customs. He visited the Okrikas, a savage cannibal tribe, and his visit resulted in great good to them. He died near Lagos, 28 Oct. 1873, of African fever.

[Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1874, vol. xxxiii.] R. H. V.

LIVINGSTONE, CHARLOTTE MARIA, Countess of Newburgh (*d.* 1755). [See under Radcliffe, Charles, titular Earl of Derwentwater.]

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID (1813–1873), African missionary and explorer, was born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, on 19 March 1813. His great-grandfather fell at the battle of Culloden fighting for the Stuarts. His grandfather was a small farmer at Ulva in the Hebrides, who, finding his farm insufficient to support a numerous family, moved in 1792 to Blantyre in Lanarkshire, about seven miles from Glasgow, where he found employment in the cotton-factory of H. Monteith & Co. His sons became clerks in the same factory, but, with the exception of Neil, all entered either the army or navy during the war with France. Neil, after serving an apprenticeship to David Hunter, a tailor, married in 1810 his daughter Agnes, eventually became a small tea-dealer, and spent his life at Blantyre and Hamilton. He was a religious man, and for the last twenty years of his life held the office of deacon of an independent church at Hamilton. He had five sons and two daughters, and set them a consistent example of piety, while the mother, a delicate woman, with a flow of good spirits, did her best to make the two ends meet.

David was Neil Livingstone's second son, and at the age of ten was sent to the cotton-factory as a 'piecer.' With his first earnings he purchased Ruddiman's 'Rudiments of Latin,' and for some years studied at an evening school, and at home until late at night, although he had to be at the factory at six

o'clock in the morning. He thus mastered Virgil and Horace, and read all that came in his way. He contrived to read in the factory by placing his book on the spinning-jenny, so that he could catch sentences as he passed at his work. He studied botany, zoology, and geology, and spent his few holidays in scouring the country with his brothers in search of scientific specimens. Although Neil Livingstone duly instructed his children in the doctrines of Christianity, David positively disliked religious reading until he met with Dick's 'Philosophy of Religion' and 'Philosophy of a Future State,' and it was not until his twentieth year that he became conscious of strong religious convictions. As he himself relates, 'In the glow of love which Christianity inspires I soon resolved to devote my life to the alleviation of human misery.' An appeal by Charles Gutzlaff, the medical missionary to China, drew his thoughts to that country, and he determined to obtain a medical education to qualify himself for work there. At nineteen he had become a cotton-spinner, and his wages were large enough to support him while attending the medical class in Anderson College, the Greek class in Glasgow University in winter, and the divinity lectures of Dr. Wardlaw in summer. While attending the university session of 1836–7 he, in company with Lyon (now Lord) Playfair and the brothers James and William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), was instructed in the use of tools by Mr. James Young, assistant to the professor of chemistry. In the course of his second session at college Livingstone offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which he selected on account of its unsectarian character. In September 1838 he went to London, passed a preliminary examination, and was sent with Joseph Moore (afterwards missionary at Tahiti, and a friend and correspondent of Livingstone) to the Rev. Richard Cecil at Chipping Ongar in Essex for some months' probation. On its completion he returned to London and devoted himself to medical and scientific study. He placed himself under the guidance of J. Risdon Bennett (afterwards president of the Royal College of Physicians), and walked the hospitals. While pursuing his studies in London he acquired the friendship of Professor Owen and George Wilson.

The opium war prevented Livingstone from going to China, and meeting Dr. Robert Moffat [q. v.], the South African missionary, in London, he was led to select that country for his labours. He was admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow University in the beginning of November 1840; on 20 Nov. he was ordained a missionary in Albion Chapel, London; and on 8 Dec. he embarked in the ship George, under Captain Donaldson, for the Cape of Good Hope. He put in at Rio de Janeiro, where he had his only glimpse of the American continent. The captain instructed him in the use of the quadrant and in taking lunar observations. After a detention of a month at Cape Town he proceeded to Algoa Bay, and landed in Port Elizabeth in May. On 31 July 1841 he arrived by wagon at Kuruman, in the Bechuana country, the most northerly station of the society in South Africa, and the usual residence of Dr. Moffat, who was still absent in England; and in accordance with his instructions, he turned his attention to the formation of a new station further north. Before the end of the year he made a journey of seven hundred miles with a brother-missionary, which confirmed his opinion as to the necessity of native labour in attempting to Christianise so vast a field, and which resulted in a visit to the chief Setshele at Shokwane and the selection of a station 250 miles north of Kuruman as the most suitable spot for fresh operations.

On 10 Feb. 1842 Livingstone set out on a second journey into the interior, and went to Litubaruba, now Molepolole, in Bechuanaland. He secluded himself from Europeans, in order to acquire a knowledge of the native languages and to gain an insight into the life and habits of the Ba-kwena. He took with him two native members of the Kuruman church, and two other natives to look after the wagon. He established friendly relations with several tribes, mastered one dialect, and commenced learning another. He investigated the geology, botany, and natural history of the country he traversed, which included part of the Kalahari desert, and returned in June to Kuruman. Here he remained for some months, journeying among the neighbouring tribes and taking part in the routine work of the station, such as preaching, printing, prescribing for the sick, and building a chapel. In February 1843 he again set out on a journey of four hundred miles among the tribes he had previously visited (Ba-katla, Ba-kwena, and others), journeying without knowing it to within a short distance of Lake Ngami, and returning in June to Kuruman. In accordance with directions at length received from the society at home to found a new settlement in the interior, Livingstone set out in August 1843 with a brother-missionary and three English sportsmen, one of whom, Captain (afterwards Sir) Thomas Steele, proved a

very constant friend. After a fortnight's journey they arrived at Mabotsa in the Bakatla country, which Livingstone had previously selected for the station, and where he had placed a native agent named Mebalwe. A large hut was erected and the new station started as a base for operations in the interior. Unfortunately, the 'charming valley' Livingstone had selected for his new home was infested by lions; they attacked the herds in open day, and leaped into the cattle-pens by night. Livingstone encouraged the faint-hearted people to destroy them, and accompanied them in a lion-hunt. Having wounded a lion within thirty yards, it sprang upon him and brought him to the ground, crushing the bone of his left shoulder before it was despatched. For the rest of his life the use of his left arm was restricted in consequence, and the wound caused him occasional suffering.

In 1844 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Moffat, and took her to Mabotsa. She had been born and brought up in the country, was an expert in all household duties, and of cultured tastes. At Mabotsa she took charge of the infant school, but owing to a disagreement with the missionary who had accompanied them, Livingstone in 1846 gave up the house he had built, the garden he had made, and the station he had organised with much trouble and expense, and moved to Tshonuane, forty miles further north, and the headquarters of the Bechuana chief, Setshele, who showed an intelligent interest in Christianity. From Tshonuane Livingstone made a long journey eastwards to the Kashane Mountains, or Magaliesberg, through the heart of what is now the Transvaal State. On his return to Tshonuane his eldest son, Robert, was born. When Livingstone had finished the erection of a school, and had organised systematic instruction under native teachers, he again travelled east, accompanied by his wife and infant son. On his return in 1847, drought at Tshonuane compelled him again to change his station, and he induced Setshele and his Ba-kwenas to accompany him forty miles to the westward to the river Kolobeñ, where he taught them to irrigate their gardens by runnels from the river. For the third time he built a house for himself. A native smith had taught him to weld iron, Dr. Moffat had taught him carpentry and gardening, and he had become handy at most mechanical employments. His wife made candles, soap, and clothes, and efficiently performed all domestic work within doors.

One of the difficulties of the mission was the proximity of the Boers of the Cushan Mountains. These men had fled from English law, and resenting the emancipation of their Hottentot slaves, had moved to distant localities, where they could enslave the natives without molestation. Livingstone had twice visited the Boers, and had tried to plant native teachers in their territory; but Heindrick Potgeiter, the Boer leader, threatened to attack any tribe which received a native teacher. More than ever impressed with the necessity for native agents to reach such large heathen masses, Livingstone determined that his primary duty was to explore and open out the country, teaching as he went, but not settling down. His sojourn at Kolobeñ had been a busy one. He made a grammar of the Sichuana language, and was incessantly teaching. In after-life he looked back with pleasure to the time spent among the Ba-kwenas, and mentioned that his only regret was that, while spending all his energy on the heathen, he had not devoted an hour each day to play with his children.

Early in 1849 Livingstone prepared to cross the desert in search of Lake Ngami. He communicated his intention to Captain Steele, who made it known to two sportsmen, Messrs. Oswell and Murray. These gentlemen on 1 June 1849 left Kolobeñ with Livingstone, and travelled along the north-east border of the great Kalahari desert, to cross which many unsuccessful attempts had been made; and even the Griquas had found the absolute want of water an insuperable difficulty. On 4 July Livingstone and his party came to the beautiful river Zuga, running N.E. On 1 Aug. they reached the north-east end of Lake Ngami, and for the first time this fine sheet of water, too broad to see across, was viewed by Europeans. Livingstone wished to visit Sebituane, the great chief of the Makololo, who lived some two hundred miles beyond the lake; but Letshulatebe, chief of the lake tribe of the Bamangwato, would give him no assistance, and the season being well advanced, the party started south again, Mr. Oswell volunteering to go to the Cape and bring up a boat. The discovery of the river and lake was communicated by Livingstone to the London Missionary Society, and to his friend Captain Steele, and extracts from his letters were forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society, who in 1849 voted Livingstone twenty-five guineas 'for his successful journey with Messrs. Oswell and Murray across the South African desert, for the discovery of an interesting country, a fine river, and an extensive inland lake,' while the president ascribed the success of Livingstone to the

influence he had acquired over the natives as a missionary.

Livingstone remained at Kolobeñ until April 1850, when, with his wife and three children, he again started for the north to visit Sebituane. He took the more eastern route, through the Bamangwato and by Letloche, the chief Setshele accompanying him to the Zuga. He travelled along the woody northern bank of that river to its confluence with the Tamunakle, where the activity of the dangerous tsetse fly compelled him reluctantly to recross the Zuga. Here he learnt that a party of Englishmen, who had come to the lake in search of ivory, were ill with fever, and he hastily travelled some sixty miles to their succour. Alfred Ryder, a young artist, died before he arrived, but the others recovered under Livingstone's nursing. When Livingstone was ready to resume his journey, two of his children and three of his servants were seized with fever. He therefore abandoned his journey for that year and returned to Kolobeñ, where a fourth child was born, but only lived a few weeks. Mrs. Livingstone being seriously ill, they went to stay with Dr. Moffat at Kuruman to recruit her health.

Accompanied by his wife and children and Mr. Oswell, to whose pecuniary assistance he was greatly indebted, Livingstone in April 1851 succeeded in visiting Sebituane, who received him with kindness, but a fortnight later died of inflammation of the lungs. The chieftainship devolved upon his daughter, Ma-mochisane, who lived twelve days' march to the north, at Na-liele. She gave Livingstone and Oswell leave to visit any part of her territory, and they made an expedition 130 miles to the north-east through Linyanti. They travelled by a more easterly route than they had hitherto tried, and crossed the network of rivers, streams, and marshes called Tshobe. At the end of June they were rewarded by the important discovery of the Zambesi at Sesheke, in the centre of the continent. Setting out on 13 Aug., the party proceeded slowly homeward. On 15 Sept. Livingstone's son, William Oswell, was born on the journey, while his son Thomas was down with fever. They reached Kolobeñ safely in October.

As there was no hope that the Boers would allow the instruction of the natives to proceed peaceably, a strong desire moved Livingstone to explore to the north; so in the spring of 1852, after a short stay with the Moffats at Kuruman, he took his family to Cape Town, and on 23 April, assisted by Oswell's liberality, he sent them to England. Livingstone's uvula had long been troublesome, and he seized this opportunity to have it excised. While staying at Cape Town, among other occupations, he put himself under the instruction of the astronomer-royal, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Maclear, who became one of his most esteemed friends, and Livingstone named after him Cape Maclear, the most striking promontory on Lake Nyasa. Under Maclear's instructions he perfected himself in astronomical observations, and acquired in this respect a skill and accuracy which few subsequent travellers have possessed in a like degree.

After procuring stores, he left Cape Town on 8 June 1852, and arrived at Kuruman about the end of August. Here a broken wheel detained him for a fortnight, and this detention probably saved his life, for the Boers had attacked the Ba-kwena at Kolobeñ, sacked the place, and, gutting Livingstone's house, destroyed his personal property and manuscripts. He made a formal representation of his losses both to the Cape and the home authorities, but never received any compensation. The country was so unsettled that it was not until 20 Nov. that he was able to secure servants, and, in company with George Fleming, a trader, to leave Kuruman. He skirted the Kalahari desert, giving the Boers a wide berth. On 31 Dec. he reached Litubaruba, and on 23 May 1853 arrived at Linyanti, the capital of the Makololo. Mamochisane had made over the chieftainship to her brother, Sekeletu, who received them most cordially. Here Livingstone had his first attack of fever, and he spent a month in preparing for his exploration northwards, while at the same time he assisted Fleming to establish himself as a trader.

At the end of June 1853, accompanied by Sekeletu, Livingstone proceeded to Sesheke, where a fleet of thirty-three canoes and 160 men was collected to ascend the Zambesi as far as the confluence of the Kabompo and the Liba. But in all this district the tsetse fly prevailed. They ascended the Liba to the confluence of the Loeti, and returned to Linyanti in September, having failed to discover a suitable and healthy site for a station. Livingstone now determined to open a path to the west coast. He sent back his Kuruman servants, who had had frequent relapses of fever, and induced Sekeletu to assist him with twenty-seven men and canoes, with the hope of opening up trade between the Makololo and the Portuguese colonies. Having committed his wagon and goods to the care of Sekeletu, he started on 11 Nov. 1853, with a very modest outfit, for his journey to the west coast. Although Livingstone travelled with so little baggage, he was always careful to maintain

personal neatness and cleanliness, and considered that any other appearance lowered a man in the eyes of savages. He descended the Tshobe, and then turned round and ascended the Liambai, or main Zambesi. At Libonta, the last village of the Makololo kingdom, he stayed to collect fat and butter for presents further on. From Libonta he journeyed on to the confluence of the Liba and Kabompo. He ascended the Liba for some distance, but in passing through the Lunda country he had some difficulty in averting a hostile reception; with his usual tact and patience, however, he explained away the natives' apprehensions and won their friendship. Queen Nyamoana objected to his proceeding further up the Liba, and despatched him on the back of a riding-ox to the supreme chief, Shinte, and sent her daughter, Manenko, as guide and protectress. He arrived at the town of Shinte on 16 Jan. 1854, and found himself unmistakably in west central Africa, denoted by banana groves, great trees, straight streets, and rectangular houses. Shinte gave him a royal reception. The heavy rains and the drunkenness of the people delayed Livingstone for ten days, and then he travelled in a northerly direction parallel to the Liba, the main stream of which he crossed near its confluence with the Lukalueje affluent, which, with a number of little tributary streams, flows through the great Luvale flat and renders it a vast sodden marsh. In the middle of this swampy prairie is the little Lake Dilolo, about twenty-eight miles in extent, near which is the straggling village of Katema. Here Livingstone and several of his party were ill with fever, and had to stay some days. Obtaining guides from Katema, he pursued a north-west course across the Kifumaji and Dilolo flats to the banks of the Kasai, one of the great affluents of the Congo. He discovered that the swampy plain he had crossed was the watershed between the Congo and the Zambesi, and described the Kasai as a beautiful river resembling the Clyde. He crossed the Kasai, and going due west entered the extensive country of Kioko. The Va-Kioko were an ill-conditioned people, who put many obstacles in Livingstone's way. The party were now in want of food, and Livingstone had to draw on his stock of beads to purchase meal and manioc. They were in a country where no animal food could be obtained, and their guide rejoiced in catching a mole and two mice for his supper. From this time their difficulties increased. Hitherto, whatever had been the physical impediments to their progress, they had been generally cordially received and supplied with food. Now everything had to be paid for; the stock of beads was small, and beads were not the current means of exchange. Tolls were demanded, and Livingstone had to part with some of his clothes, and his men with their ornaments. Moreover, Livingstone suffered incessantly from attacks of fever, brought on by crossing streams and daily getting wet up to the waist. All these difficulties began to have a bad effect. The morale of Livingstone's followers suffered, and a mutiny was only repressed by his firm and vigorous action. On 4 March they reached the territory of the Chiboque, and were only saved from collision with the chief by Livingstone's suavity and firmness. They found the natives to the westward familiar with the visits of slave-dealers, and Livingstone struck away to the north north-east, hoping to find at a point further north an exit to the Portuguese settlement of Kasanji. They crossed many swollen streams, and spent Sunday, 26 March, on the banks of the Quilo, where the scenery was fine; but fever prevented its enjoyment. They now met many parties of native traders, but had nothing to barter with them, and, depressed by sickness and want of food and clothing, Livingstone arrived at the Quango on 3 April 'glad to cower under the shelter of my blanket, thankful to God for His goodness in bringing us thus far without the loss of one of the party.' Here a Portuguese sergeant of militia, Cypriano de Abreu, in charge of a detachment, entertained them, and supplied them with meal to carry them to Kasanji, where they arrived on 13 April. They were hospitably treated by Captain Neves, who sent a black militia corporal to escort them for the three hundred miles remaining of their journey to Loanda. At Kasanji Livingstone received every kindness from the Portuguese. 'May God remember them,' he writes, 'in their day of need!' They left Kasanji on 21 April, and were hospitably received at the different stations on the way to the coast; but the journey was rough, and Livingstone was ill with dysentery, and on reaching the highlands of Golungo-Alto he rested a few days to recover his strength. On 24 May he started on his descent to the coast, and arrived in Loanda on 31 May 1854, where he was hospitably welcomed by Mr. Gabriel, the English commissioner for the suppression of the slave-trade and consul for Angola; by the Bishop of Angola, who was at the time acting-governor-general, and by the leading Portuguese of the place.

The captains of H.M.'s ships Pluto, Philomel, and Polyphemus, coming shortly after into port, offered to take Livingstone either to

St. Helena or home; but he would not leave his Makololo followers to return without his assistance, now that he knew the difficulties of the journey and the hostilities of the tribes on the Portuguese frontier. He suffered much from dysentery. It was not until 20 Sept. that he started on his return journey, well supplied with stores, and with the good wishes of the officials. He passed round by sea to the mouth of the river Bengo, and ascending the river arrived at Kalung-wembo on the 28th, and made a detour to visit the town of Massango and the country at the confluence of the rivers Lucalla and Coanza. On returning to Golungo-Alto he visited the remains of the old jesuit settlements, and wrote in terms of intelligent approbation of the work of the jesuits. Several of his men were here laid up with fever, and it was not until the end of November that Livingstone was able to resume his journey, making another detour to visit the famous rocks of Pungo Andongo. Soon after his arrival he received news of the total loss off Madeira of the mail steamer Forerunner, by which he had sent off despatches and maps describing his journey from Cape Town to Loanda. He stayed for about a fortnight at Pungo Andongo with Colonel Manoel Antonio Pires, a wealthy Portuguese merchant and farmer, and set doggedly to work to write out a fresh description from his notes and from memory, and sent it home before proceeding further inland. The narrative of this journey excited much interest at home, and the Royal Geographical Society, on the motion of Sir Roderick Murchison, awarded Livingstone its gold medal.

On 1 Jan. 1855 Livingstone left Pungo Andongo, and reached Kasanji in a fortnight and the Quango on the 28th, and crossing that stream passed without difficulty through the country of the previously hostile Bashinje. As he was about to enter the Kioko country the heavy rains and the swampy condition of the land brought on a severe attack of rheumatic fever. Fortunately, Senhor Pascoal, a half-caste Portuguese, arrived in his camp when he was at the worst, and by the application of leeches saved his life. When convalescent and moving on to join Pascoal, who had preceded him to procure food, Livingstone's party were attacked from behind by quarrelsome natives. Livingstone got off his riding-ox, and in spite of his weak health presented a six-barrelled revolver at the chief's stomach. This prompt action at once converted him to a friend. Livingstone and Pascoal travelled together through the gloomy forests of Kioko and southern Lunda as far as Kabango, where they parted company in June. Livingstone collected considerable information about the Kasai and the rivers joining it, which later knowledge has shown to be singularly correct.

Livingstone and his Makololo were received with rejoicing by their old friend Katema near Lake Dilolo, and by Shinte further south. Everywhere they were greeted with affection by the Ba-lunda people of the Upper Liba; but unfortunately, on returning to the Zambesi Valley they had returned to the tsetse fly, and Livingstone lost his riding-ox 'Sinbad,' which had carried him all the way from the Barotse country to Angola and back again. When the party reached the town of Libonta on 27 July, and were back in the Makololo country, they were received with extravagant demonstrations of joy, and their progress down the Barotse Valley was a continuous triumph. On his arrival at Sesheke letters informed him that Sir R. Murchison had already formulated the same theory of the dish-like contour of the African continent as Livingstone had arrived at independently from his own observations. On arrival at Linyanti in September, Livingstone found the wagon and stores he had left there with Sekeletu in November 1853 perfectly safe. A meeting of the Makololo people was called to receive Livingstone's report and the presents he had brought from Loanda, and these and the experience of his followers produced so good an impression that many Makololo volunteered to accompany him to the East Coast, whither he was now bound.

On 3 Nov. 1855 Livingstone left Linyanti, accompanied by Sekeletu and two hundred Makololo. The chief supplied him with twelve oxen, a number of hoes and other trade goods, and plenty of butter and honey. They arrived at Sesheke on the 13th, and Livingstone, with some of the party, sailed down the Zambesi, while the rest drove the cattle along the banks. In following the course of the Zambesi Livingstone discovered the Victoria Falls, where a water-channel a mile wide is suddenly contracted to thirty yards, with a drop of 320 feet, and continues for some thirty miles the bed of a roaring torrent. On 20 Nov. Sekeletu bade farewell to Livingstone at the falls, leaving him a company of 114 men to escort him to the coast. Passing through the Batoka country and the southern borders of the land inhabited by the Bashukulombwe, he managed with his usual tact to appease the suspicions of these people, who had not seen a white man before. On 14 Jan. 1856 he reached the confluence of the Loangwa and the Zambesi, and arrived at Zumbo next day. He reached Tete on

3 March, having nearly got into difficulties with a powerful chief called Katolosa, whom he bought off with some ivory tusks. Major Tito Sicard, the Portuguese commandant of Tete, showed Livingstone every attention, and did everything in his power to restore his health, which had been much injured by his exhausting journey. He spent some time resting at Tete, and arranged to leave his Makololo followers there with Major Sicard while he paid a visit to England. He left Tete on 22 April, and journeying down the Zambesi as far as the Mazaro, a little below the African Lakes Company's modern station at Vicente, he crossed overland to the Kwa-Kwa river, and descended the stream to Quilimane, which he reached on 22 May 1856, very nearly four years after he quitted Cape Town for the Zambesi. He had been three years without hearing from his family. H.M.S. Frolic had called at Quilimane for him the previous November, and had left wine and quinine for him. But Livingstone's pleasure at reaching the coast was sadly marred by learning that Commander Maclure, Lieutenant Woodruffe, and five men of H.M.S. Dart had been lost on the bar of the river in coming to make inquiries for him. He had to remain at Quilimane, which is very unhealthy, for six weeks, when H.M.S. Frolic again arrived, and took him and his best Makololo headman, Sekwebu, to Mauritius. Sekwebu, however, was so unbalanced by the strangeness of life at sea that he went mad and drowned himself at Mauritius.

After some stay at Mauritius Livingstone came home by way of the Red Sea, arriving in London on 12 Dec. His eminent achievements were awarded fitting recognition. On 15 Dec. there was a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to welcome him, with Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. Both Captain Steele and Mr. Oswell were present, and the gold medal that had been awarded to him was presented. Meeting succeeded meeting. The London Missionary Society received him, with Lord Shaftesbury in the chair, and there was a public demonstration at the Mansion House. He received the freedom both of the city of London and of the town of Hamilton. The prince consort granted him an interview, and he received testimonials and addresses from many public bodies. A sum of 2,000*l.* was raised by public subscription in Glasgow, and presented to him in the autumn. In Dublin he was fêted at a meeting of the British Association, and in Manchester at the Chamber of Commerce. Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., Glasgow made him a LL.D., and the Royal Society made him a fellow. At Cambridge he received a warm reception, and delivered a lecture which inaugurated the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

In November 1857 he published his missionary travels, a book which thoroughly reflects the man and is delightful reading. A second edition was called for before the first of twelve thousand copies was issued, and the generous conduct of John Murray, the publisher, made the work a small fortune for Livingstone, who spent most of the money on exploration.

Livingstone gently severed his connection with the London Missionary Society in the autumn of 1857; but although the society realised that his work in future would be on a larger scale than could be covered by their means, and in spite of Livingstone's protestations that he remained a missionary, there was much hostile criticism from narrow-minded people. In February 1858 Livingstone was appointed H.M. consul at Quilimane for the East Coast of Africa to the south of the dominions of Zanzibar, and for the independent districts in the interior, as well as commander of an expedition to explore Eastern and Central Africa. A paddle-steamer of light draught was procured for the Zambesi, and was called the Ma-Robert, the name given to Mrs. Livingstone by the African natives after—according to their custom—her first born son. The staff of the expedition consisted of Commander Bedingfield, R.N.; Dr. (now Sir John) Kirk, physician and naturalist; Mr. Richard Thornton, surveyor; Mr. George Rae, engineer; and Livingstone's brother Charles as secretary. Lord Clarendon, the foreign minister, threw himself heart and soul into the preparations for the expedition, and Livingstone was received by the queen before leaving, and was entertained by 350 friends at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Livingstone left Liverpool with his party in H.M.S. Pearl on 10 March 1858. Mrs. Livingstone and her youngest child accompanied them, but were left at the Cape with the Moffats, who had come down to meet them. Livingstone arrived off the Zambesi delta on 15 May. Inside the Luawe bar the sections of the steam-launch Ma-Robert were put together, and the Pearl departed, carrying in her Commander Bedingfield, who had resigned owing to a disagreement with Livingstone in connection with landing stores on Expedition Island. Livingstone consequently had to take charge of the Ma-Robert as well as of the expedition. The propriety of his conduct in the matter was established to the satisfaction of the admiralty and of Lord Clarendon.

The expedition reached Tete on 8 Sept., and Livingstone received an enthusiastic welcome from the Makololo. From Tete three visits were paid to the Kebra-basa rapids, which were found to be an insuperable bar to the continuous navigation of the Zambesi at all seasons of the year. The Ma-Robert turned out a failure, and was nicknamed the 'Asthmatic,' and an application was made to the government for a more suitable vessel. Pending her arrival Livingstone determined to explore the Shire river, and search for the great lake reputed to be at its source. The first trip up the Shire was made early in 1859, and after two hundred miles of navigation Livingstone and Kirk found themselves effectually stopped by impassable rapids and cataracts and by hostile natives. Livingstone named the cataracts after his friend Sir Roderick Murchison, and returned to Tete. In March Livingstone and Kirk again started for the Shire and, leaving the steamer near Katunga, proceeded on foot. The journey resulted in the discovery of Lake Shirwa, a salt lake to the east of the Shire highlands. They returned in the Ma-Robert to Tete on 3 June. In the middle of August another start was made up the Shire river; they landed as before, and with thirty-six Makololo porters and two native guides ascended the Shire highlands, passed round by Mount Zomba and Lake Shirwa, and then rejoined the Shire river, the left bank of which they followed till they came to the small lake Pamalombwe, and arrived on 16 Sept. 1859 on the southern shores of Lake Nyasa, in that south-eastern gulf whence flows the river Shire. David and Charles Livingstone, John Kirk and Edward Rae, were the first white men to gaze on this magnificent water. They did not remain long, as they were anxious about the men left in the steamer, and, hurrying back, reached it on 6 Oct. Livingstone took the boat down to the Kongoni mouth, where it had again to be beached for repairs, and after sending Mr. Rae home to advise the admiralty in the construction of the new vessel, himself returned to Tete. On 15 May 1860 he started up the Zambesi to the Makololo country with his brother Charles and Dr. Kirk. Nothing of note occurred on this journey except that a more thorough examination was made of the Victoria Falls, and they arrived at Sesheke on 18 Aug. Here they found Sekeletu ill with leprosy, and Livingstone and Kirk were able to give him some relief. Livingstone left Sesheke on 17 Sept. on their return journey, which was made mainly by water in canoes bought from the Batoka. They passed the Kariba rapids with little difficulty. At the Karivua rapids they had considerable difficulty, but escaped with a wetting to their goods. At the Kebra-basa rapids, near the confluence of the Loangwa, Dr. Kirk was nearly drowned and valuable instruments and notes lost, and the party, landing there, walked to Tete, where they arrived on 23 Nov., having spent six months on the journey. Livingstone left in the Ma-Robert for the Kongoni on 3 Dec. After many difficulties with the steamer she grounded on 21 Dec. on a sandbank and filled. Most of the property of the expedition was saved, but Livingstone and his party had to spend Christmas encamped on the island of Tshimba, a little above Sena, until the Portuguese sent canoes and took them to the Kongoni mouth. They arrived there on 4 Jan. 1861, and lodged in the newly built Portuguese station.

On 31 Jan. 1861 the long-expected new steamer for the Zambesi, the Pioneer, arrived from England, and at the same time two of H.M.'s cruisers brought Bishop Mackenzie and six missionaries sent by the Universities' Mission. By this time Livingstone knew the Shire river well, and he had learnt that, whatever personal hospitality had been shown to him by the Portuguese, a water-way under their jurisdiction was not the best on which to place a mission to reach Lake Nyasa. He had, moreover, received instructions from home to explore the Rovuma, and as the Pioneer drew too much water for the Shire at this season, it seemed desirable to take the mission up the Rovuma, and plant it at Lake Nyasa, or as near as a suitable place could be found. The mission party were accordingly conveyed to the island of Johanna, in the Comoro group, to wait there while Livingstone and the bishop explored the Rovuma. They left the mouth of the Rovuma on 11 March, but were only able to ascend thirty miles, as the water was rapidly falling and the rainy season was over. On their return they rejoined the missionaries at Johanna, and with them re-entering the Zambesi through the Kongoni mouth, passed up to the Shire. The Pioneer still drew far too much water for the Shire. The toil and time spent in ascending was excessive, and it was only after great difficulty that Tshibisa's, near Katunga, was reached in the middle of July. Here they heard of raids of the Wa-yao or A-jawa on the Mañanja to procure slaves for the Portuguese. Livingstone and the bishop, however, resolved to explore the Shire highlands to select a site for a mission station, and on their way they encountered several slave parties and liberated the slaves, who attached themselves to the

mission. A place called Magomero was chosen and the bishop was invited by the Mañanja chief to settle there. While Livingstone and the missionaries were on their way they were attacked by the Wa-yao slave-raiders. In self-defence they had to fire a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the enemy, but they decided not to pursue the Wa-yao and release the Mañanja captives they had taken, and proceeded to Magomero. After the mission was safely established, Livingstone turned with his expedition to the west, and leaving the Pioneer at Tshibisa's, engaged porters, carried the gig round the Murchison Cataracts, and on 2 Sept. 1861 sailed into Lake Nyasa. He explored the western coast, rounding the mountain promontory which he had named Cape Maclear. He found the slave-trade flourishing on shore, and horrible cruelties accompanying it. By the end of October their goods were exhausted and no provisions were procurable; so they had to return, and reached the Pioneer on 8 Nov., having suffered more from hunger than on any previous journey. They were visited by Bishop Mackenzie, who reported favourably of the mission, and it was arranged that the Pioneer should bring up the bishop's sister, Miss Mackenzie, who was expected with Mrs. Livingstone from the Cape, and an appointment was made for January 1862 at the mouth of the Ruo, where the bishop was to meet them. The Pioneer was stranded for five weeks on a shoal, and only reached the Zambesi on 11 Jan. On the 30th she met H.M.S. Gorgon at the Luabo mouth with Mrs. Livingstone, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Burrup, and other members of the mission, and a new boat, the Lady Nyassa, ordered by Livingstone at his own cost. The party at once, with Captain Wilson of the Gorgon, made for the Ruo, and not finding the bishop there, went on to Tshibisa, where they heard of his death and that of Mr. Barrup, his companion. The next few weeks were occupied in conveying to the Gorgon the ladies and all the mission party, except Horace Waller and Hugh Rowley, who decided to remain. On 4 April 1862 the Gorgon sailed with the mission party, and on 11 April Livingstone and his wife and party left for Shupanga with further sections of the Lady Nyassa. The season was unhealthy, and about the middle of the month Mrs. Livingstone was prostrated with fever, and in spite of every attention from her husband and Dr. Kirk, died on the 27th, and was buried under the large baobab tree at Shupanga.

Greatly overcome by this calamity, Livingstone worked on with resignation and dogged determination. On 23 June the Lady Nyassa was launched on the Zambesi, but as the waters of the Shire had fallen too low to allow of ascending, Livingstone made another attempt to ascend the Rovuma, leaving Kongoni in the Pioneer on 6 Aug. He navigated the river for 160 miles, and finding that it was navigable no further, he returned to the Zambesi at the end of November, and reached Shupanga on 19 Dec., leaving again on 10 Jan. 1863 with the Lady Nyassa in tow. All up the Shire they saw the most sickening scenes of destruction due to slave-raids. On arrival at the Murchison Falls the Lady Nyassa was unscrewed and the party began to make a road by which to transport the pieces over the forty miles round the falls. But neither native labour nor supplies were obtained. Dysentery attacked the party, and Kirk and Charles Livingstone were ordered home; but when they were about to start David Livingstone fell ill and Kirk remained till he was convalescent. Kirk finally left on 9 May 1863. Livingstone, hoping to find the boat he had left above the falls, on his return from the lake, went with Rae, who had rejoined the expedition, to the Upper Shire, but found the boat had been burned by the Mañanja three months before. On returning to the Pioneer on 2 July 1863 he found a despatch awaiting him from Lord Russell, ordering the withdrawal of the expedition. On receiving this despatch Livingstone wrote to Mr. Waller: 'I don't know whether I am to go on the shelf or not. If I do, I make Africa the shelf.' As it was impossible for the Pioneer to reach the sea until the floods of December, Livingstone arranged to have the Lady Nyassa screwed together again, and while this was doing to have a boat carried past the cataracts; but by the carelessness of his men the boat was wrecked. Livingstone then organised a little expedition from the crew of the Pioneer, and eventually reached Kota-Kota, on the shores of Lake Nyasa, where they were kindly received by the Arabs. During a short stay they collected information about the slave-trade, and then, going due west along the great route to Central Africa which leads to Lake Bemba or Bangweolo and the Upper Congo, reached a place called Tshimanga, in the vicinity of the Loangwa river, where Livingstone was truly told that he was only ten days' journey from Lake Bangweolo. But as the pay of his men was positively to cease on 31 Dec., Livingstone felt that, great as the temptation was to go on, it would be unfair to the men, and he retraced his steps to Lake Nyasa, which he reached on 8 Oct., and regained the

Pioneer on 1 Nov. The river, however, did not rise sufficiently till 19 Jan. 1864, and then the Pioneer carried away her rudder on a sandbank, so that they did not reach Morambala, where he picked up the remaining members of the Universities' Mission, until 2 Feb. On 15 Feb. he reached the mouth of the Zambesi, where he was met by H.M.S. Orestes and Ariel, which towed the Lady Nyassa and the Pioneer through a hurricane to Mozambique. There the expedition came to an end. The Pioneer returned to the Cape with the Rev. Horace Waller and the remainder of the mission, and Livingstone took the Lady Nyassa to Zanzibar to try to sell her. Finding no buyer, he made a plucky voyage across the Indian Ocean to Bombay in the tiny craft with only a European stoker, carpenter, and sailor, and seven native men and two native boys who had never been at sea (one of whom, Chuma, was with him to the end of his life). He sailed from Zanzibar on 30 April and entered Bombay harbour unnoticed on 13 June. He received every kindness from Sir Bartle Frere (the governor), and failing to sell his ship, left her at Bombay pending his possible return, and, borrowing the passage money for himself and one of his men, embarked for England, where he arrived on 23 July 1864.

After a week of fêting in London he visited his aged mother and his children in Scotland. In September he attended the meeting of the British Association at Bath and read a paper on Africa. He then went with his daughter Agnes to stay with his old friend Mr. Webb at Newstead Abbey, and remained there for eight months, writing 'The Zambesi and its Tributaries,' compiled from his own and his brother Charles's journals.

In the beginning of 1865 Sir Roderick Murchison proposed that Livingstone should resume the exploration of Africa, and should proceed up the Rovuma and endeavour to solve the question of the Nile basin. Livingstone desired to devote himself more especially to opening up Nyasaland, either by the Zambesi or Rovuma, but hoped to combine the two objects, and not waiting for the publication of his book, which came out in the autumn, he left London 13 Aug. 1865, and arrived in Bombay on 11 Sept. Here he sold the Lady Nyassa, which had cost him 6,000*l.*, for 2,300*l.* He invested the money in shares in an Indian bank which failed a year or two afterwards. He enjoyed a pleasant stay in India till January 1866. Sir Bartle Frere, governor of Bombay, gave him a passage to Zanzibar in the Thule, a government vessel, which he commissioned him to present to the sultan of Zanzibar as a gift from the Bombay government. He naturally received a very friendly reception from the sultan, and was furnished with letters of recommendation to the Arabs of the interior. He had brought with him from India some boys from the Nassick Mission, and thirteen sepoys, as a nucleus for his expedition. At Zanzibar he engaged ten Johanna men and four natives of Nyasaland, and bought camels, buffaloes, mules, and donkeys to experiment on their resistance to the effect of the tsetse fly. He arrived off the Rovuma in H.M.S. Penguin on 22 March, but owing to difficulties of entering, landed in Mikindani Bay on 4 April. The animals were overloaded and maltreated by the sepoys, and bitten by the tsetse fly. Having struck the river, they marched along its north bank as far as the town of Mtarika in the northern part of the Yao country, passing many ghastly scenes of the slave-trade. From Mtarika Livingstone turned to the south-west for the town of Mataka. The behaviour of the sepoys became intolerable, and they were paid off at Mataka, where Livingstone was very hospitably treated by the Yao chief, and whence on 29 July 1866 he started for Nyasa, arriving without difficulty on 8 Aug. He marched round the south end of the lake to the settlement formed by Mponda, an influential Mohammedanised chief. Thence Livingstone continued his journey round the south-western gulf of Lake Nyasa. At Marenga's town the Johanna men, scared by rumours that the country in front was being raided by the Angoni Zulus, deserted him. He obtained canoes from Marenga, and passed round the heel of Lake Nyasa to the town of Kimsusa, who treated him well and escorted him northwards, handing him over to another friendly chief. Livingstone's party now consisted of a few Nassick boys, Susi, a Yao man, and Chuma, a Zambesi man, and crossing the end of the Kirk Mountains at a height of over four thousand feet, they reached the Loangwa river on 16 Dec. 1866.

In the meantime the Johanna men had journeyed back to Zanzibar and concocted a plausible tale that Livingstone had been killed in an encounter with Zulus. In England public opinion was divided as to the credit to be given to the tale, but Mr. Edward Young, the former gunner of the Pioneer, of whose work on the Zambesi Livingstone wrote very favourably, was sent out by the Geographical Society in command of a search expedition, which left England in May 1867, reached the mouth of the Zambesi on 25 July, ascended the Shire in a steel boat they had brought with them, called the Search, which

was taken to pieces and carried round the Murchison rapids, and on arrival at Mponda's obtained satisfactory evidence that Livingstone was alive, together with information as to his further journeys into the interior. The expedition returned to England in the beginning of 1868, leaving the Search, which under another name continued to run on the Upper Shire.

From the Loangwa river Livingstone travelled through the country of the Ba-bisa towards Lake Tanganyika, passing over the dolomite mountains of Mushinga at altitudes up to six thousand feet in a fine climate. The want of other food compelled him to subsist principally upon African maize, and the loss of his goats deprived him of milk, and he noted in his journal, 'Took my belt up three holes to relieve hunger.' On 20 Jan. 1867, near Lisunga, a serious disaster occurred in the desertion of two Wa-yao porters with their loads, one of which contained the medicine-chest with all the drugs, and Livingstone was left in the heart of Africa at a very unhealthy time of year, when he was daily drenched with heavy rains, without medicines. His despondency was so great on this occasion that he wrote in the diary, 'Felt as if I had received my death-sentence.' On 28 Jan. he crossed the Tshambezi or Chambeza, which flows into Lake Bangweolo, and travelled through a country which he describes as 'dripping forests and oozing bogs,' and on 31 Jan. arrived at Tshitapangwa, the town of the chief of the Ba-bemba. Thence he sent letters by a party of Swahili slave-traders, which reached England safely, and he was able to order stores and medicine to meet him at Ujiji. After three weeks' stay he continued his journey, entering the Ulunga country on 10 March ill with fever and scarcely able to keep up with his people, and on 1 April came in sight of Tanganyika lake. Here, at Pambete, near Niamkolo, at the south end of the lake, he spent a fortnight, too ill to move, with fits of insensibility and temporary paralysis in his limbs. Going westwards, he crossed a high range of mountains and descended into the valley of the Lofu, where a party of Arabs received him with kindness. He was detained in the Lofu, at Tshitimbwa's town, for over three months by a war in Itawa. He made the acquaintance of an Arab named Hamidi bin Muhammad, better known later by his nickname, Tippoo Tib. The delay gave Livingstone much-needed rest, and he obtained a great deal of valuable information from the Arabs. When the war was over he started, on 22 Sept., in the wake of a large Arab caravan, and passed through the country of Itawa without any trouble, making for Lake Moero, which he reached on 8 Nov., his health having again broken down on the way. From the north-east shores of Moero he turned south and entered the country of the chief Kazembe, a tyrant who lopped off the ears and hands of his people for very trivial offences. The land was fertile and there was abundance of food. Livingstone remained a month, and on 22 Dec. paid another visit to Lake Moero, exploring the eastern shores. He then rejoined the Arabs, and stayed for some time in their settlement at Kabwabwata. On 16 April 1868 he started with only five attendants, the rest having deserted, for Lake Bangweolo, passing through Kazembe's country, where he remained some weeks. He discovered the lake on 18 July, and while he was exploring the northern end his Arab friends engaged in hostilities with Kazembe's people, by whom Livingstone was nearly killed on account of his relation with the Arabs. He finally got safely out of Kazembe's country, and joining the Arabs, re-entered Itawa towards the end of October. He remained some time at Kabwabwata nursing himself through an attack of fever, and speculating whether lakes Moero and Bangweolo were the real sources of the Nile. Early in 1869 he started with the Arabs for Ujiji, but his health was extremely bad. On 14 Feb. he arrived on the west shore of Tanganyika, and obtaining canoes from an Arab, coasted the lake towards the north, struck across to the east side, and on to Ujiji, where he arrived on 14 March 1869. Here he found that the stores sent to meet him had mostly been stolen, and he had to send for more. He rested for some months, and on 12 July he started for the cannibal country of Manyema, to the west of the lake, to find the Lualaba river. He joined a party of Arabs and Swahilis and passed through the Guha and Bambare countries north-westward to the village of Moenekus, where he remained until 5 Nov., resting, and endeavouring to recover his health, in which he was partially successful. In company with the Arabs he travelled as far north as the Binanga Hills (about 3° 30′ S. lat.) He then turned south again, and after more than a year's wandering he finally reached the banks of the Lualaba at Nyangwe on 1 March 1871. He remained there in ill-health, and vainly endeavouring to get canoes until the middle of July, when an atrocious massacre of Manyema women by the Swahilis, arising out of a trivial quarrel, took place, and though through Livingstone's intervention a sort of peace was patched up, he was too horrified at the crimes of the Arab slave-raiders to travel under their escort, and on

20 July he started for Ujiji. On the way back through the Manyema country many Arabs joined his party for protection, and he was in consequence attacked in the forest, and for five hours ran the gauntlet of the spears of his invisible enemies. He was constantly ill on the way from fatigue, frequent wettings, and the horrors of the slave-raiding and cannibalism around him. He writes: 'I felt as if dying on my feet, almost every step was in pain, the appetite failed, and a little bit of meat caused violent diarrhœa, whilst the mind, sorely depressed, reacted on the body.' He reached Ujiji on 23 Oct. 1871, a living skeleton, to find all the stores that had been sent to him had been sold off by the leading Arab of Ujiji, known as the Shereef. At this desperate moment Mr. H. M. Stanley, who had been sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the 'New York Herald,' to find Livingstone alive or dead, arrived with a well-equipped caravan. Stanley had reached Zanzibar on 6 Jan. 1871, and made at once for Ujiji, but on his way became involved in the war between the Arabs of Tabora and the Nyamwezi chief, Mirambo, and only after much difficulty arrived at Tanganyika on 28 Oct. 1871. Medicines, food, hope, and cheerful society soon worked a change in Livingstone, and he set out with Stanley to make a tour of the northern end of the lake. They soon ascertained that the Rusizi river, which enters the lake in a small delta at the north end, flowed into and not out of the lake. They returned to Ujiji, and after delays consequent on Stanley's illness, through which Livingstone nursed him with assiduity, they journeyed, on 27 Dec. 1871, together to Unyanyembe, where they arrived on 18 Feb. 1872. Stanley in vain urged Livingstone to return to England with him. Livingstone was possessed with the idea of finding the source of the Nile, and as it had become his conviction that the Lualaba must be the Upper Nile, he did not deem it necessary to prove it by descending the stream into the Albert Nyanza, but directed his attention to the discovery and mapping of its sources in Lake Bangweolo and on the Katanga highlands. On 14 March 1872 Stanley, having furnished Livingstone with medicine and all necessaries, reluctantly left for Zanzibar. Stanley wrote that for the four months he had lived with Livingstone he never found a fault in him, and that though himself a man of a quick temper, with Livingstone he never had cause for resentment, but each day's life with him added to his admiration of him. A search expedition under Commander Dawson, R.N., and Lieutenant Henn, and including the Rev. Charles New and Oswell Livingstone, youngest son of the doctor, had been sent by the Royal Geographical Society and others to look for Livingstone, but meeting Stanley at Bagamoio, returned to England with him.

Livingstone remained at Unyanyembe awaiting the men to be sent to him by Stanley. They arrived on 9 Aug. 1872, and on the 25th he started with all his old eagerness for Tanganyika, but he was unfit for more travel: he suffered acutely from dysentery and loss of blood from hæmorrhoids, but managed to ride his donkey, and reached the lake on 14 Oct. He skirted the south-east coast through the Fipa and Ulungu countries, and then turned south and west until he reached the Kalongosi river, which flows into Lake Moero. Crossing the river and high range of mountains beyond, he descended into the district north of Lake Bangweolo, which is one vast sponge. Here the situation was terrible. Starvation was constantly menacing the party, canoes could not be got, and Livingstone was gradually dying. He crossed the Tshambezi river on 4 April 1873, and proceeded along the swampy shores of Bangweolo, tormented with swarms of mosquitoes, poisonous spiders, and stinging ants. On 15 March Livingstone had addressed his last despatch to Lord Granville. On 9 April he took his last observation for latitude. From the middle of April he was so ill that he had to be carried in a litter. On 27 April he made the last entry in his note-book. On 30 April he arrived at Tshitambo's village, in the country of Ilala. He asked, 'How many days to go to the Luapula?' and on being told three, he only answered, 'Oh dear! dear!' Having got his man Susi to give him some calomel, he said, 'All right; you can go out now,' and these were his last words. At four o'clock next morning Susi found him dead, kneeling by the side of his bed, his body stretched forward and his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. Livingstone's men behaved admirably. They made an inventory of his effects, and packed them in tin boxes. They made a handsome present to Tshitambo, that he might help in paying honours to the dead. There was a general mourning, and volleys were fired by the servants. They roughly embalmed the body, burying the heart and viscera. Jacob Wainwright, a Nassick boy, read the burial service. The body was then enclosed in a cylinder of bark, and enveloped in sailcloth and lashed to a pole, to be carried by two men, and they started for the coast. At Kwihara, near Tabora, they met the second Livingstone relief expedition, sent out by the Royal Geographical Society, under Lieu-

tenant (now Commander) Cameron, C.B. The officers thought it best to bury the body, but Livingstone's men were resolved that their master's body should be sent to England, and the officers wisely deferred to their wishes. At Bagamoio they were met by the acting-consul-general from Zanzibar, who took charge of the body, and Livingstone's faithful servants received no word of acknowledgment, nor even the offer of a passage to Zanzibar. It was due to the generosity of Mr. James Young that Susi, the Shupanga man, and Chuma, a boy rescued by Livingstone from slavery in the Shire highlands, his devoted attendants, were brought to England.

Livingstone was buried in Westminster Abbey on 18 April 1874. A black slab in the centre of the nave in the Abbey marks his resting-place.

Sir Bartle Frere, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, wrote: 'As a whole, the work of his life will surely be held up in ages to come as one of singular nobleness of design and of unflinching energy and self-sacrifice in execution;' and again, 'I never met a man who fulfilled more completely my idea of a perfect Christian gentleman, actuated in what he thought and said and did by the highest and most chivalrous spirit, modelled on the precepts of his great Master and Exemplar.'

He was the author of: 1. 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa,' post 8vo, London, 1857; another edition, 8vo, London, 1875. 2. 'Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858–1864,' London, post 8vo, 1865.

A drawing of Livingstone, made by Joseph Bonomi in 1857, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

[Livingstone's own works as above; Heroes of Discovery, by Samuel Mossman, post 8vo, Edinburgh, 1867, new edit. 1877; How I Found Livingstone. Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa, by H. M. Stanley, London, 8vo, 1872; Royal Geographical Society Proceedings, obituary notice by Sir Bartle Frere, vol. xviii. 1874; The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death, by Horace Waller, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1874; David Livingstone, Missionary and Discoverer, by Jabez Marrat, 12mo, London, 1877; Livingstone, the Missionary Traveller, by Samuel Mossman, post 8vo, London, 1882; The Personal Life of David Livingstone, by Dr. W. G. Blaikie, 8vo, London, 1888; Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa, by H. H. Johnston, 8vo, London, 1891; David Livingstone, by Thomas Hughes (English Men of Action Series), 8vo, London, 1891.] R. H. V.

LIVINGSTONE, GEORGE, third Earl of Linlithgow (1616–1690), eldest son of Alexander, second earl, by Lady Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of George, first marquis of Huntly [q. v.], was born in July 1616. He was appointed constable and keeper of the palace of Linlithgow on his father's resignation on 15 Dec. 1642. The date of the father's death, and the son's consequent succession to the earldom, is uncertain, but it was not so late as 1653, as supposed by Wood, and occurred previous to 4 Dec. 1650, when George, earl of Linlithgow, was admitted to the house of parliament, and his incapability by his accession to the 'Engagement' for the rescue of Charles taken off (Sir James Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 198). On 20 Dec. he was nominated colonel of one of the Perth regiments of horse (*ib.* p. 210). He was member for the sheriffdom of Perthshire in Cromwell's parliament, 1654–5 (Foster, *Members of Parliament*, Scotland). At the Restoration he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards, and sworn a privy councillor. On 18 Dec. 1677 he obtained a commission to succeed Sir George Monro as major-general of the forces in Scotland, his principal duty being the suppression of covenanting conventicles. After the defeat of Claverhouse [see Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee] at Drumclog on 1 June 1679, Linlithgow acted very irresolutely. The forces of Claverhouse were directed to return to the main body under him at Stirling, and without daring to risk an engagement, he finally fell back on Edinburgh until assistance could be obtained from England. On the arrival of the English reinforcements the supreme command was transferred to Monmouth. After the battle of Bothwell Bridge Linlithgow, on 25 July, was sent by the council along with Claverhouse to London to advocate the adoption of more severe measures against those who had been in arms. On 10 July 1684 he was appointed justice-general in room of the Earl of Perth (Fountainhall, *Hist. Notices*, p. 542), but he was deprived of his office at the Restoration. Linlithgow had some connection with the Montgomery plot, but died on 1 Feb. 1690, before its betrayal.

By his wife Elizabeth Maule, second daughter of Patrick, first earl of Panmure, and dowager of John, second earl of Kinghorn, he had two sons—George, fourth earl of Linlithgow [q. v.], and Alexander, third earl of Callendar—and one daughter, Henriet, married to Robert, second viscount Oxfurd.

[Sir James Balfour's Annals; Lauder of Fountainhall's Hist. Notices; Burnet's Own Time; Balcarres's Memoirs; Wodrow's Sufferings of the

Kirk of Scotland; Napier's Graham of Claverhouse; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 128.] T. F. H.

LIVINGSTONE, GEORGE, fourth EARL OF LINLITHGOW (1652?–1695), born about 1652, was the eldest son of George, third earl [q. v.] As Lord Livingstone he actively supported his father in his military operations against the covenanters. He was lieutenant of the company known as the king's lifeguard, which was formed in 1661 of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen (WODROW, *History of the Church of Scotland*, Burn's edit. i. 243); and he was promoted by the Duke of York in 1684 to be its captain, on the death of the Marquis of Montrose, in accordance with the duke's principle that vacancies in the army should be always filled by the next in command (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Observes*, p. 122). At the head of his company Lord Livingstone led the attack on the covenanters at Bothwell Bridge in June 1679 (WODROW, *History*, iii. 106). A few years later he induced the privy council to entrust him with special powers to deal with covenanting delinquents in Linlithgow, where the burghal authorities had, in Livingstone's opinion, been deficient in vigour. He was accordingly appointed provost of Linlithgow, despite the act of parliament providing that the chief magistracy in burghs could only be held by a 'trafficking merchant' (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, pp. 452, 453, 469).

At the revolution Livingstone attended the convention of estates in Edinburgh on 14 March 1689 as the representative of Linlithgow, but the convention refused his commission on account of his being the son of a peer. When in April it declared for the Prince of Orange, he and Viscount Dundee left Edinburgh to raise forces in the interest of King James (PHILIPS, *Grameid*, Scott. Hist. Soc., p. 44). Next day they were at Linlithgow under arms, and received a visit from a herald sent by the estates, charging them to lay down their arms and to appear before the convention within twenty-four hours under pain of treason. Livingstone, detaching himself from Dundee, obeyed the summons, and on giving his parole to live peaceably under the *de facto* government, he was permitted to retire to his own seat (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, ix. 11, 14, 49, 71). Later in the same year he removed, attended by some twenty or thirty horsemen, to the residence of his brother-in-law, Lord Duffus, in Sutherland. This was construed into an intention of joining the highland army, and the council summoned him to Edinburgh. His explanations, however, were deemed satisfactory; and though he was placed as a prisoner for a day or two in Edinburgh Castle, he petitioned at the council's suggestion for the benefit of the indemnity, obtained it and his liberty, and, in spite of his Stuart sympathies, took the oath of allegiance to King William. In a letter to Lord Melville he maintained that he had always faithfully upheld the rights of the crown (*Leven and Melville Papers*, pp. 247, 272, 276, 280, 282, 291).

He succeeded on his father's death on 1 Feb. 1690 as fourth Earl of Linlithgow. A serious illness followed and produced changes in both his religious and political principles. He exchanged episcopacy for presbyterianism, and went to court to seek employment from the king. The Earl of Portland, William's confidential minister, at first doubted his intentions, but on receiving from Linlithgow a signed statement frankly setting forth the reasons for his conversion, procured him an interview with the king. William at once recognised in him statesmanlike capacity, and is believed to have contemplated appointing him lord chancellor of Scotland (WODROW, *Analecta*, ii. 71). He was in 1692 sworn a privy councillor, and became a commissioner of the treasury. On 22 July 1695 he was granted the escheat of Urquhart, part of the Dunfermline lands (*Register of the Privy Seal*, manuscript), but he died on 7 Aug. following. He married Lady Harriet Sutherland, the eldest daughter of Alexander, lord Duffus, but having no issue by her the succession passed to his nephew James, earl of Callander.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, ii. 128; authorities cited.] H. P.

LIVINGSTONE, SIR JAMES, of Barncloich, first VISCOUNT KILSYTH (1616–1661), born on 25 June 1616, was younger son of Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, a lord of session, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Houston of Houston. On 23 April he was served heir male of his brother's grandson. Being a devoted loyalist he garrisoned Kilsyth Castle against Cromwell, for which and for other services he received from Charles II a letter of thanks dated 7 Oct. 1650. He was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace in 1654, and fined 1,500*l.* After the Restoration he was on 17 Aug. 1661 raised to the peerage of Scotland by the title of Viscount Kilsyth and Lord Campsie. He died in London on 7 Sept. following. By Eupheme, daughter of Sir Robert Cunningham of Robertland, he had two sons, James, second viscount, and William, third and last viscount, who having engaged in the rebellion of 1715 was attainted of high treason, and died an exile in

Holland in 1733. Of his two daughters, Elizabeth married General the Hon. Robert Montgomery, fifth son of Alexander, sixth earl of Eglinton, and Anne died unmarried.

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 38.] T. F. H.

LIVINGSTONE, Sir JAMES, of Kinnaird, first Earl of Newburgh (*d.* 1670), a son of Sir John Livingstone of Kinnaird, was descended from the Livingstones of Callendar. He was sent by the direction of Charles I 'to be bred in France' (Clarendon, iii. 396). Subsequently he became a gentleman of the bedchamber, and on 13 Sept. 1647 was created Viscount Newburgh to him and heirs male of his body.

When Charles I was being removed, in custody of Cromwell's soldiers, from Hurst Castle to Windsor in December 1648, he arranged to dine with Newburgh at Bagshot Lodge. Newburgh and his wife had been in constant communication with the king through cipher, and they purposed to secure his escape by mounting him on a steed belonging to Newburgh, and reputed to be one of the fleetest in England (*ib.* iii. 343). It happened, however, that the horse had been lamed on the previous day, and this, coupled with the king's revelations of the strictness of the watch kept upon him, led to the abandonment of the attempt (*ib.*)

After the king's execution Newburgh, having reason to know that an important letter of his had been intercepted (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1650, p. 225), escaped in 1650 to Holland, and joined Charles II at the Hague. Returning to Scotland with Charles in the same year, he took his place in the estates without opposition (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 195), but on 4 Dec. was ordained not to vote till he had signed the covenant (*ib.* p. 196). A testimony from the minister of Kinnaird of his having taken the covenant was accordingly read on 10 Dec. (*ib.* p. 202).

Newburgh accompanied the expedition of Charles into England in the autumn of 1651, and after the battle of Worcester on 3 Sept. escaped to France (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1651–2, p. 3). He was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace in 1654. The yearly value of his forfeited estate was given as 411*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the claims thereon as 10,862*l.* 10*s.* (*ib.* 1655–6, p. 362). When Charles II in 1657 organised a force for the king of Spain in Flanders, Newburgh was appointed to the command of the fourth regiment, composed of Scots (*ib.* 1657–8, p. 5; Clarendon, iii. 809). At the Restoration he was made captain of the guards, and on 31 Dec. 1660 was created Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Flacraig, with limitation to him and his heirs general. On 13 July 1661 he received a grant of 1,600*l.* out of the tenths of the diocese of Lincoln (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1661–2, p. 37). In January 1666 he received license with other noblemen to dig coal in Windsor Forest, and to sell it, reserving 6*d.* per chaldron to the crown (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 227). He died on 26 Dec. 1670, 'leaving behind him,' according to Douglas, 'the character of one of the finest gentlemen of the age.'

The fervour and constancy of his loyalty is partly traceable to his marriage with Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk [q. v.], and relict of George, lord Aubigny, who was killed at Edgehill. She is described by Clarendon as 'a woman of a very great wit, and most trusted and conversant in those intrigues which at that time could be best carried on by ladies' (*History*, iii. 396). By her he had a son Charles, second earl of Newburgh.

[Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.; Burnet's Own Time; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 308.] T. F. H.

LIVINGSTONE, JAMES, first Earl of Callander (*d.* 1674), was the third son of Alexander, first earl of Linlithgow [q.v.] When young he travelled beyond sea, and saw military service in Germany and the Low Countries. He was knighted before 1629, applied in that year for a commission from Charles I in one of the regiments being equipped for service in Holland, and probably entered the Dutch army. He is stated to have been one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King Charles, and on the occasion of Charles's coronation in Scotland, 19 June 1633, was created Lord Livingstone of Almond (Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 203).

In 1637 Livingstone was vainly seeking relief from the stone at Harrogate Spa. In 1638 he attended the parliament in Scotland in the interests of the king, and co-operated with Hamilton in opposing the covenanters. But when Hamilton dissolved the assembly, Livingstone joined Argyll and the covenanting party (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 26).

In the army which General Leslie led to Duns Law against Charles in May 1639, the second command, that of lieutenant-general, was, according to Robert Baillie, 'destinate for Almond, in whose wisdome and valour we had but too much confidence.' But he pretended that his health rendered it needful that he should go to France for an operation, and when 'it was found there that he needed not incision,' he went to take up a military

command already assigned him in Holland (*Letters*, i. 212). In 1640 he returned to Scotland at the invitation of his countrymen, to take part in the resumption of the war with England, and was appointed lieutenant-general in Leslie's army. Thereupon Charles induced the States-General to cancel the commission he held from them as colonel of a regiment.

But, while accepting office from the covenanters, Livingstone secretly signed Montrose's band, which was drawn up at Cumbernauld in August 1640, just before the army marched for England. The fact was soon discovered, and Montrose was compelled to hand over the original deed to the parliament, who ordered it to be burnt. Meanwhile, Livingstone led the van of the Scottish army across the Tweed, and at the engagement of Newburn on the Tyne he was reported killed (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. pt. iv. p. 393). After the Scottish army took possession of Newcastle he returned to Scotland, where he discharged military duties and attended parliament, refusing an offer of continental service on behalf of the queen of Bohemia. When peace with the king was arranged, Lord Almond met Charles I at Gladsmuir, near Haddington, and convoyed him to Holyrood. He was afterwards sent to lead home the army from the Tweed (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 34, 47).

Charles knew Livingstone's secret leaning towards the royalist claims, and recommended him to the parliament of Scotland for the office of lord high treasurer. Argyll, notwithstanding, as he said, his private friendship for the king's nominee, objected on the ground of his connection with the Cumbernauld band. Almond angrily refused to 'quit the king's honor done him as long as he had any blood in [his] veynes' (*Nicholas Papers*, Camden Soc., i. 51, 54; Baillie, *Letters*, &c. i. 391). But Argyll carried the parliament with him, and Livingstone was rejected.

The 'incident' plot, hatched about the same time by the royalists, for the abduction of the covenanting leaders, Hamilton, Argyll, and Lanark, was arranged, according to one of the conspirators, in Almond's house, and Almond was to have taken a leading part in its execution. Almond, however, protested his innocence and requested the fullest investigation, and the charge was afterwards withdrawn (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. pp. 163–170). The parliament, on Almond's own petition, passed a vote (1 Oct. 1641) approving of his services as lieutenant-general in the late campaign, and relieved him of his commission (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 87). He declined the offer of a pension, and on 16 Oct. was created by the king Earl of Callander, Baron Livingstone and Almond. In the following year he refused Charles's offer of a high command in the royalist army.

In 1643 the Scots resolved, at the request of the English parliament, to send an army into England under the Earl of Leven. Callander declined an offer of his former post, or of any subordinate commission. But he accepted, as lieutenant-general, the command of the army subsequently raised for the purpose of suppressing Huntly's rising in the north, with the proviso that, in respect of authority, no one should come between him and Leven. He and his forces, however, instead of marching against Huntly, were sent across the border to assist Leven in England, the parliament voting him the sum of 40,000*l.* Scots (3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) in recompense of his services in the former expedition (*ib.* iii. 172–88, 255). Sir James Turner in his 'Memoirs' (pp. 36–8) denounced Callander for taking up arms against the king, on the ground that he had already sworn the 'deepest oathes in his oune house of Callander, and upon a Lord's day, too, that he would faithfullie serve the king.' Even after assuming his command, Turner asserts that he 'did not give over to give me all imagineable assurances that he wold act for the king, and that the greater pouer he was invested with, the more vigourouslie and vigilantlie would he show himselfe active and loyall for his Majestie.' There can be little doubt that it was only fear of the risk incurred by any other course that led him to support the parliament. But he played the part that he had assumed thoroughly. At Berwick he wrote to the parliament of Scotland to send him some printed covenants (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 190), and at Penrith he contended that none ought to bear command in the army who had not first taken the covenant (*State Papers*, Dom. 1644–5, p. 559).

Callander with his army of ten thousand men reduced Morpeth, Hartlepool, and other places, and assisted Leven in the recapture of Newcastle. After Montrose had seized Perth, Callander was sent to Scotland to arrest his progress, but returned to England in 1645, and took part with Leven in that year's campaign (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, pp. 92, 98, 100; Baillie, *Letters*, ii. 226). Late in 1645 he again returned to Scotland, and left the army apparently on some personal grievance. In December it was stated in parliament that as a condition of his future service he desired the rank of commander-in-chief of all the forces within the country. By invitation of the house he addressed it personally, but his claim was voted exorbitant. Next

day the Marquis of Argyll and the Earls of Lothian and Lanark, by order of the parliament, induced him by adroit flattery to undertake the command of the forces for the suppression of the rebellion of Montrose. The clerk-register was ordered to draw up his commission in general terms, and without derogation from the commission granted to the Earl of Leven as lord general of all the forces within and without the kingdom. But Callander declined to accept the qualification, and the commission was finally handed to Middleton (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 348, 354, 367, 370). Middleton, however, fell ill after setting out on the expedition, and Callander raised the hopes of his friends by temporarily taking his place as lieutenant-general. But he declined to retain it, and the expedition came to nothing. 'Callander,' Baillie writes (6 March), 'after all could be done to him, hes refuissed that all pressed him to. He would be at a greater sovereignty than could be granted, thinking he could not miss it in any termes he pleased' (*Letters*, &c. ii. 345, 357, 417).

Later in the same year (1646) Callander visited Charles in the Scottish camp at Newcastle, and obtained from him a patent, dated 22 July, empowering him, in the event of his having no heirs male, to nominate some other successor in his lands and dignities. He returned to Scotland with a letter, in which the king informed the committee of estates of his intention to comply with the desires of the Scottish parliament. On the withdrawal of the Scottish army from England Callander received sixty thousand merks out of the 200,000*l.* paid by the English parliament for the brotherly assistance. An act of approbation and exoneration acknowledged at the same time his services as lieutenant-general in the two expeditions in which he had been engaged.

Callander was in England when the 'Engagement' between the king and the Scots was first suggested, and he entered into communication with Charles, and actively promoted the movement. On 24 Dec. 1647 Charles signed a commission making Callander sheriff of Stirling and keeper of Stirling Castle. A few months later the parliament confirmed his custody of the castle. Of the army, raised in pursuance of the engagement to proceed into England and attempt the liberation of the king, Callander became lieutenant-general. His superior in command was the Duke of Hamilton, with whom he was on bad terms. Baillie says that his supporters in parliament were powerful enough to have made him general, 'but his inflexibility to serve against Montrose upon the sense of private injuries, whereby indelible marks of disgrace were printed on the face of Scotland, and his very ambiguous proceedings in England, at Hereford, and elsewhere, make us that we dare not put our lives and religion in his hand' (*Letters*, &c. iii. 40).

In carrying out the 'Engagement' Callander was soon involved in misfortune. He had difficulty in obtaining his levies, owing to the opposition of the church. An armed demonstration made against him at Mauchline in Ayrshire he suppressed after a severe struggle, and at a later date those whom he injured there sought and obtained damages against his estate. When his army had taken Carlisle, he was (9 July 1648) appointed governor of the city, but he accompanied the troops southwards until their progress was arrested by Cromwell at Preston. Sir James Turner, who was with the expedition, attributes that defeat chiefly to a want of harmony between Hamilton and Callander. After the battle high words passed between the two commanders. 'Callander,' says Turner, 'was doubly to be blamed, first for his conduct, for that was inexcusable, and next for reproaching the duke for that whereof himself was guilty.' To add to their difficulties a mutiny broke out in the camp, and the troopers made prisoners of both Hamilton and Callander. Turner himself persuaded the mutineers to withdraw their guards, whereupon Callander, disregarding the entreaties of the duke and his brother officers that they should stand together, sought his own safety in flight. He reached London in disguise, and succeeded in escaping to Holland. Hamilton and the rest of the officers surrendered to the governor of Stafford, and Hamilton was executed at London, 9 March 1648 (Turner, *Memoirs*, pp. 56–72).

The overthrow of the 'Engagement' brought about a revolution in the government in Scotland, and Callander was forbidden to return. He accompanied Charles II, however, from Holland to Scotland in June 1650, but was immediately ordered to leave, and not to return without express permission of the parliament, under a penalty of 100,000*l.* Scots (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, p. 458). After the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar in September 1650, Callander wrote from Rotterdam to the Earl of Lothian, requesting him to procure the king's permission for him to go to some more remote place. He could be of no use, he said, to king or country, and was ashamed to be seen in Holland while such actions were taking place at home (*Correspondence of the Earls of Ancrum and Lothian*, p. 308).

After offering to submit to the parliament and to the church, he received permission

to return to Scotland in December 1650, and arrived there in February following. A proposal made at a meeting of the committee of estates at Stirling in May to appoint him field-marshal of the army fell through (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 297), but in the following month he became a member of the committee of estates, and was present at Alyth in August, when the committee was surprised by English troopers from Dundee. Callander had the good fortune to escape capture, and met the committee later at Aberdeen. In October he was summoned to attend a meeting of the committee in the Isle of Bute, but wrote from Ruthven (probably in Badenoch) excusing his absence (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 645; Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, iii. 57).

During Cromwell's campaign in Scotland Callander's house was made a royal garrison, and in July 1651 it was stormed and burned, and sixty persons who were within at the time were put to the sword (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. App. p. 435). The earl did not accompany the king and his army into England. Popular rumour attributed his absence to his jealousy of David Leslie [q. v.] But Callander asserted that his sole desire was to remain in quiet and peace. In November of 1651 he submitted himself to General Monck, and received his formal protection. But he was exempted from Cromwell's act of grace in 1654, and had his estates confiscated. For refusing bond and parole for his peaceable behaviour, he was moreover imprisoned first in the castle of Burntisland, and afterwards at Edinburgh. Many of his fellow-prisoners made their escape from Edinburgh Castle by tying together sheets and blankets, and descending the wall and castle rock. Callander refused to run the risk, remained behind, and was after six months' detention allowed by Monck to proceed to London and plead his own cause with the Protector and his council. He succeeded in his efforts, and obtained his release and also the discharge of his estates, which were now, however, hopelessly burdened with debt (*Lothian and Ancrum Correspondence*, p. 391).

Callander welcomed the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, and re-entering political life, took an active part in the parliament of 1661. After making formal resignation of his earldom he received a regrant of it to himself, with succession to his brother's son, Alexander Livingstone. He was confirmed in the hereditary sheriffship of Stirling, and was allowed precedence of the Earl of Leven, son of the first bearer of that title. Some recompense for the losses he had incurred in the service of the king was made him, and he was one of the fourteen earls who carried the body of Montrose on the occasion of its state interment in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh (Napier, *Life of Montrose*, p. 834). He attended parliament until 1672, and died in March 1674 at Callander House, whence his body was borne and interred at Falkirk on the 25th of that month (Fraser, *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 507).

About 1633 he married Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of James, seventh lord Yester, and widow of Alexander, first earl of Dunfermline. She was permitted to retain the rank and precedency due to her as Countess of Dunfermline (Earl of Stirling, *Register of Royal Letters*, p. 845). She died in 1660, and was buried at Dalgety in Fifeshire beside her first husband. Callander had no issue.

Callander founded a hospital in Falkirk in 1640 for the support of four aged and infirm persons, the foundation of which he ratified by charter in 1668 (*Old Statistical Account*, xix. 79). During an epidemic in that town in 1644 he wrote to his factor there to see that meal and coal and four-tailed coats were supplied to the suffering families (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. App. pt. ii. p. 734).

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Wood's edit. i. 304; Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1641–72 passim; State Papers, Dom. 1628–57 passim, and authorities above cited.] H. P.

LIVINGSTONE, JOHN (1603–1672), Scottish divine, was born at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, on 21 Jan. 1603. His father was William Livingstone, minister of that parish and afterwards of Lanark, who was descended from the fifth Lord Livingstone, and his mother was Agnes Livingstone, of the house of Dunipace. He was educated at the grammar school of Stirling, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, where he graduated in 1621. His father wished him to marry and to settle down on an estate which he had purchased, but he resolved to study for the church, and having completed his theological course, received license to preach in 1625. He had been devout from his early years and did not remember, as he tells us in his 'Autobiography,' any particular time of conversion. He acted as assistant for a time in the parish of Torphichen, and afterwards as chaplain to the Countess of Wigton. He was in great request as a preacher and was still unordained, when, on the Monday after a communion in June 1630, he preached in the kirk of Shotts, Lanarkshire, a sermon which is said to have produced a serious change in five hundred of his hearers. Patrons

and parishes were anxious to secure his services, but his refusal to give the promise then required of obedience to the articles of Perth stood in the way of his receiving ordination.

As there was no prospect of a settlement at home, Livingstone went over to Ireland in 1630 on the invitation of Lord Clandeboye, and soon afterwards became minister of Kilinshie or Killinchy in the diocese of Down. He was ordained by some Scottish ministers under the presidency of Andrew Knox [q.v.], bishop of Raphoe, who, to accommodate his countrymen, omitted those portions of the English ordinal to which they objected. In 1631 Livingstone was suspended for nonconformity by the Bishop of Down, but was restored on the intervention of Archbishop Ussher. A few years later he was deposed and excommunicated for the same cause. In September 1636 he and other Scots and English puritans to the number of 140 sailed for New England in a ship called the Eagle Wing, which they had built for the purpose. They were chiefly presbyterians, but some of them inclined to independency and others to Brownism. Meeting with a great storm halfway across the Atlantic, they were obliged to put back, and returned to Lochfergus, where they had embarked nearly two months before. Livingstone soon afterwards went over to Scotland, and when the national covenant was signed in March 1638 he was sent up to London with copies for friends at court. In July of that year he was inducted to the parish of Stranraer, where his ministry produced a great impression, and his communions were attended by crowds from Ireland. He was a member of the Glasgow assembly of 1638, and of all subsequent assemblies till 1650, except that of 1640. In that year he went as chaplain of the Earl of Cassilis's regiment to Newcastle, and was present at the skirmish of Newburn, of which he wrote an account. He and other Scots who returned from Ireland formed the nucleus of an extreme party, which introduced innovations previously unknown in Scotland, such as the omission of the Lord's Prayer, creed, and 'Gloria Patri' in public worship. These novelties were condemned by the early covenanting assemblies, but soon spread and gradually leavened the whole lump. During his ministry at Stranraer Livingstone frequently spent some months of the summer in Ulster, supplying vacant charges or officiating to the Scottish troops quartered there. In 1648 the commission of the assembly sent him to dissuade these troops from obeying the order of the Scottish estates to join the army then being raised in support of the 'Engagement,' but in this mission he was not successful. In August of that year he was translated to the parish of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Lothian. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the church to treat with Charles II at Breda in 1650, and while the ships conveying the royal party were lying at anchor off Speymouth, on their return to Scotland, Livingstone received the king's oath of fidelity to the covenants. He did all this most reluctantly, not believing in the king's sincerity, and he afterwards joined the ultra-rigid party who opposed Charles's coronation and administration of the government. His party soon protested against the resolutions of the church that those who had taken part in the 'Engagement' might, on making professions of penitence, be allowed to serve in defence of the country. With his friends, Livingstone subsequently disowned the authority of the general assembly, and formed the first schism in the reformed church. He was elected moderator of the meeting of protesters held in October 1651, but he was among the less resolute of the party, and withdrew from their councils when he recognised their dangerous tendency. After Cromwell had put an end to the meetings of the general assembly, Livingstone resolved to introduce a system for managing Scottish ecclesiastical affairs similar to that of the 'tryers' in England, and sent for Livingstone and two other protesters to secure their co-operation. 'Being at London,' he says, 'I found no great satisfaction, and therefore I left the other two there and came home.' After the Restoration he was called before the privy council, and on refusing to take the oath of allegiance because of its Erastian terms, was banished. He chose Rotterdam as his place of exile, and spent the remainder of his life there, often preaching in the Scottish church and devoting himself to theological study. He died 9 Aug. 1672, in the seventieth year of his age, and is widely remembered as a preacher of extraordinary popular gifts. His own estimate of his sermons was, however, a very modest one, and he describes himself generally as 'timorous, averse from debates, rather given to laziness than rashness, too easy to be wrought upon.' In his later years he expressed a great abhorrence of sectarianism. He had a good knowledge of Latin, Hebrew, and Chaldee, and could read French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German.

Livingstone married, 23 June 1635, the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, merchant, Edinburgh, and had a large family. One of his sons emigrated to America, and has left distinguished descendants. There

are original portraits of Livingstone and his wife at Gosford, East Lothian, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss.

His works are: 1. 'Letters from Leith to his Parishioners,' 1633, 4to, 1673. 2. His 'Life,' first published at Glasgow in 1754, together with 3. 'Remarkable Observations upon the Lives of the most eminent Ministers and Professors in the Church of Scotland.' The last work was edited in 1845–6 for the Wodrow Society by W. K. Tweedie. An edition of the 'Life' by T. Houston was published at Edinburgh in 1848. Livingstone also wrote during his exile a new Latin translation of the Old Testament, which was approved by eminent Dutch divines but was not published.

[Life of Livingstone and Life of Blair (Wodrow Soc.); Stevens's Hist. of the Scots Church, Rotterdam; Reid's Irish Presbyterian Church; Scott's Fasti.] G. W. S.

LIVINGSTONE, Sir THOMAS, Viscount Teviot (1652?–1711), lieutenant-general, born in Holland about 1652, was elder of the two sons of Sir Thomas Livingstone, who was created a baronet by Charles I, and was colonel of a regiment of foot in the Dutch service. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Edmond of Stirling. He succeeded his father as second baronet of Newbigging, and acquired military reputation as an officer in the Scots brigade in the pay of Holland. Swift states (Creighton, *Memoirs*) that he was well known in Scotland, as in the course of his Dutch service he was repeatedly sent over to recruit for the brigade. He came to England with William of Orange in 1688, as colonel of a regiment of foot, and on 31 Dec. 1688 was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of Scots dragoons, now the Royal Scots Greys. The regiment (which Dalrymple and other historians have confused with the royal regiment of Scots horse, afterwards disbanded) was in England at the time, and its colonel, Charles Murray, first earl of Dunmore [q. v.], had refused to serve against King James. Livingstone served in Scotland under General Hugh Mackay [q. v.], and when in command at Inverness, by forced marches with a body of horse and dragoons, surprised and completely routed the Jacobite forces under General Thomas Buchan [q. v.] at Cromdale, on 1 May 1690. The engagement put an end to the resistance of the clans. Livingstone succeeded General Mackay as commander-in-chief in Scotland, and was sworn of the privy council. On 1 Jan. 1796 he became major-general on the English establishment, and on 4 Dec. 1696 was created Viscount of Teviot in the peerage of Scotland, by patent to him and his heirs male.

Livingstone married Macktellina Walrave de Nimmeguen, from whom he appears to have separated. She 'pursued' him in the Scottish courts in November 1703 for the sum of 500*l.*, to pay her debts contracted since he left her, and alimony at the rate of 400*l.* a year. The lords of session 'recommended, under the circumstances of the case, to cause pay her bygone debts, and to settle somewhat upon the lady yearly with the time coming, and to treat with the viscount to that effect' (see Lauder, Sir John, Lord Fountainhall, *Decisions*, ii. 200). As a result probably of this litigation, Teviot sold the colonelcy of the Scots Greys on 7 April 1704 to Lord John Hay [see Hay, Lord John, *d.* 1706]. In the 'Great Seal Registers' are charters of resignation by him of the lands of Lethington on 23 June 1702, and of the lands of Waughton on 26 July 1709. Teviot became a lieutenant-general on 1 Jan. 1704. He died in London, aged 60, on 14 Jan. 1711, when having no heirs male the viscountcy became extinct, and the family baronetcy devolved on his brother, Sir Alexander Livingstone, third baronet. Teviot was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his brother is said to have erected to his memory (Wood) a sumptuous monument which no longer exists. By his will, dated 27 Sept. 1710, he left his house and estate, known as Livingstone House, Wimbledon, Surrey, with furniture, plate, &c., to Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Charles Gordon, second earl of Aboyne. The lady, at this time a child, died unmarried in 1770. The remainder of his property went to his brother, Sir Alexander, except a legacy of 1,000*l.* to his cousin-german, John Cornelius Edmond, then residing in Holland.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ed. Wood, ii. 589; Brit. Mus. Eg. MS. 2551, f. 5 *b*, patent of baronetcy, 1660; Swift's Works, vol. xii. (Memoirs of Creighton); Some Account of the Scotch Brigade, London, 1794; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 2nd Royal North British Dragoons or Scots Greys; Chester's Westminster Registers, p. 271.] H. M. C.

LIVINGSTONE, WILLIAM, sixth Lord Livingstone (*d.* 1592), partisan of Queen Mary, was the second son of Alexander, fifth lord Livingstone, by Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John, second earl of Morton. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1553. Although a protestant he became a strong supporter of the queen, probably through the influence of his sister, Mary Livingstone, one of her ladies. Mary frequently stayed at his house at Callendar, and shortly before her marriage to Darnley rode thence from Perth, to be present at the

christening of his child (Knox, ii. 490), according to rumour narrowly escaping capture by the Earl of Moray and his confederates on the way. Livingstone after the marriage accompanied the queen in the roundabout raid against Moray (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 379). He was one of those who on 7 Feb. 1566 refused the queen's order to attend mass (*Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary*, Bannatyne Club, p. 153). At the time of the murder of Rizzio on 9 March he was in attendance on the queen in Holyrood, but succeeded in making his escape from the palace. Mary, on her journey from Edinburgh to Glasgow to visit Darnley in his sickness, stayed a night at Callendar, and in one of the casket letters is represented as recording an allusion made by Lord Livingstone to Bothwell's passion for her. There is no evidence that Livingstone was concerned in the murder of Darnley, although he was in Edinburgh when it happened (Calderwood, ii. 343). He was in attendance on the queen at Seton, whither she went shortly after the murder (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–1568, entry 977), but after her marriage to Bothwell he seems to have held aloof from her, and was not present when she surrendered at Carberry. He, however, signed the bond to deliver her from Lochleven, fought for her at Langside, and accompanied her in her flight from the battle. On 18 May 1568, after crossing the Solway, he arrived with her at Workington in Cumberland (*ib.* entry 2199). On the 24th of the same month he was charged to render up his castle of Callendar (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 626).

Queen Mary appointed him one of her commission to York, and he was again in England as Mary's agent in the summer of 1570. He returned to Scotland in July (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 1062), and in August he sent to his servant, George Livingstone, for delivery on his behalf to the Earl of Sussex an explanation of the motives which had induced the lords of the queen's party to take up arms (*ib.* Scott. Ser. p. 299). During the hostilities in Scotland he remained abroad. On 4 July 1572 sureties appeared for him to give security that his castle of Callendar would be delivered up to the regent on fifteen days' warning, and on this condition his wife and household servants were permitted to remain in it (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 130). On 7 April 1573 the Regent Morton wrote to Burghley, asking that Lord Livingstone, who was on his way from France to England, should be prevented from coming to Scotland (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. p. 372). On 14 April Livingstone appealed to Morton from London to procure a license from Elizabeth for his return (*ib.* p. 373), and ultimately he obtained leave from the regent on 13 June to return (*ib.* p. 850). On the 22nd of the following March he was declared to have made due obedience to the government, and was relieved of his bonds and cautions (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 351).

Livingstone was one of the nobles who in 1577 advised the king to abolish the regency and take the government into his own hands, and when Morton retook possession of Stirling Castle joined the lords who assembled against him at Falkirk. His hostility to Morton was probably in part due to the fact that the revocation of grants of domains of the crown affected an estate which had been bestowed by Queen Mary on his sister, Mary Livingstone. He became a supporter of the Duke of Lennox, and ultimately was supposed to incline to the catholic religion, although his action was less pronounced than that of his son Alexander, seventh lord. Robert Bruce, in a letter to the Duke of Parma on 24 July 1589, stated that one portion of the money sent from Spain was 'in the principal house of my Lord Livingstone, a very Catholic lord' (Calderwood, v. 22); but those subsequently sent by King James to search for the money 'returned without it, and the Lord Livingstone came in to the king' (*ib.* p. 36). On 6 March 1589–90 he was appointed one of a commission for enforcing the laws against the jesuits (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 464). He walked in procession at the coronation of Queen Anne in the following May (Calderwood, v. 96). He died in 1592.

By his wife Agnes Fleming, second daughter of the third Lord Fleming, he had four sons—Alexander, seventh lord Livingstone, and first earl of Linlithgow [q. v.]; Henry, who died young; Sir George Livingstone of Ogilface, Linlithgowshire; and Sir William Livingstone of West Quarter—and two daughters: Jean, married to Alexander, fourth lord Elphinstone, and Margaret, to Sir Lewis Bellenden of Auchinoul.

[Histories of Knox, Leslie, Calderwood, and Spotiswood; Hist. of James the Sext; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser., and also For. Ser.; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i–v.; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 126.] T. F. H.

LIVINGUS (*d.* 1046), bishop of Crediton. [See Living.]

LIVINUS, Saint (*d.* 656 ?), is known as the Apostle of Brabant. The proof of his existence turns upon the genuineness of a metrical epistle and epitaph which he is believed to have written, and which, if genuine, affords some little authentic material for his

biography. The epistle is addressed to his friend Florbert, who was abbot of the foundation at Ghent, afterwards called St. Bavo's, and died in 661, and the epitaph is on St. Bavo, who died in 654. The epistle seems to show that Livinus was of episcopal rank. Bale claimed Livinus as the author of an epitaph on St. Bavo (*Script. Illustr.* 1557, Basle, ii. 190). It and the epistle were first printed by Ussher (*Sylloge*, p. 19), who does not say whence he obtained them. Ghesquière was acquainted with another manuscript version. Moll regards both as genuine, and mentions a manuscript of the epitaph (No. 16886) in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. This belongs to the sixteenth century, and is preceded by a French note stating that it was copied from an inscription on stone (*Kerkgeschiedenis van Nederland*, 1864, p. 77, *n.* 2). Rettberg (*Kirchengesch. Deutschlands*, 1846, ii. 510) was the first to question the genuineness of the epistle, on the ground that the author plainly foretells his own martyrdom; while he describes Hauthem in dark colours, possibly in foreknowledge of the place of his martyrdom; prophesies the destruction of Ghent, probably alluding to its fall in the ninth century; and uses a poetical license in saying that the poems were written while Florbert's messengers waited. A stronger argument may be based on the style of the versification, which for the seventh century is remarkably polished (*Hist. Litt. de la France*, iii. 585; *Dict. Christ. Biog.* s. v.) Further, it is surprising that, if Livinus existed, he should be unknown to martyrologists till the eleventh century.

Mention is made of him in the Brussels version of Usuard (Migne, cxxiv. 687), but that version must have been written after the translation of what was alleged to be St. Livinus's remains to Ghent in 1007. In the eleventh century legend respecting him was abundant. The account supplied by the Brussels version of Usuard agrees with that in the eleventh-century life of St. Florbert (Vande Putte, *Annales S. Petri*, Blandin, pp. 26, 45). According to these late authorities Livinus was of Scottish or Irish race, an archbishop of Ireland, who came to Ghent in 633 with three disciples, was kindly received by Florbert, and after preaching in Brabant was martyred at the village of Escha, 12 Nov., and was buried at Hauthem. A legendary life of Livinus by a writer named Boniface dates at the earliest from the eleventh century (Rettberg); it is full of anachronisms, and historically worthless (Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 4). In 1007 Erembold, abbot of St. Bavo's, is said to have translated Livinus's relics from Hauthem to Ghent; of this an account is given by an anonymous monk at the end of the eleventh century, who alone speaks of an elevation of the relics at Hauthem in 842, by Theodoric, bishop of Cambrai (Mabillon, *Acta*, sæc. vi., i. 65). Erembold's action probably led Boniface to write Livinus's life, and was also the cause of the entries in the life of Florbert and in the martyrologies and the Ghent office (Molanus, *Natales SS. Belg.*) His day, according to these authorities, was 12 Nov.

[Ussher's Vet. Epist. Hibern. Sylloge; Acta SS. Belg. Sel. Ghesquière, iii. 133; Dictionary of Christian Biography.] M. B.

LIVIUS, TITUS (*fl.* 1437), historian, calls himself Titus Livius de Frulovisiis, of Ferrara. Hearne connects De Frulovisiis with Friuli, and calls him Forojuliensis. Whether Titus Livius was the historian's real name, or assumed in allusion to the historical model he set before himself, is disputed. He certainly bore it before writing the history by which alone he is now known, and Livius occurs as an Italian family name in the next century. As a boy his imagination was, he tells us, fired by the reports of the achievements of Henry V of England, and when, after the death of that king, a restless humour and family misfortunes drove him from Italy to seek his fortune, he made his way to England, where he found a patron in Humphrey, duke of Gloucester [q. v.] Gloucester made him his poet and orator, and ultimately procured for him letters of denization in 1437 (*Fœdera*, x. 661). At some date subsequent to this he wrote his 'Vita Henrici Quinti, Regis Invictissimi' at the instigation of and largely from information supplied by Gloucester. He dedicated it to Henry VI, who, according to a manuscript seen by Hearne (Preface, p. vii), made him one of his privy councillors. There is also attributed to him an 'Elogium episcopi Bathoniensis' in hexameter verse (Tanner, p. 483), which seems to be lost.

[Proem to the Vita, edited by Hearne, 1716; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Gesta Henrici V, p. v (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Tiraboschi's Storia della Letteratura Italiana, vi. 761, Florence, 1809.] J. T–t.

LIXNAW, Barons. [See Fitzmaurice, Patrick, 1551 ?–1600; Fitzmaurice, Thomas, 1502–1590; Fitzmaurice, Thomas, 1574–1630.]

LIZARS, JOHN (1787 ?–1860), surgeon, son of Daniel Lizars, a publisher, was born at Edinburgh about 1787. His brother, William Home Lizars, is separately noticed, and a sister, Jane Home, married Sir William

Jardine of Applegirth, seventh baronet. He was educated at Edinburgh High School and University, and having obtained his medical diploma by 1810, he acted as surgeon on board a man-of-war commanded by Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and saw active service on the Portuguese coast, during the Peninsular war, under Lord Exmouth. Returning to Edinburgh in 1815, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city, and became a partner with John Bell, his old medical tutor, and Robert Allan, both well-known surgeons in Edinburgh. He was highly successful, first in partnership and afterwards alone, as a teacher of anatomy and surgery, and in 1831 was appointed to succeed John Turner as professor of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. With this appointment he combined that of senior operating surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, in which post Robert Liston [q. v.] was his colleague. He had in 1822 issued the work by which he is chiefly known, 'A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, accompanied with Descriptions, and Physiological, Pathological, and Surgical Observations,' Edinburgh, fol. Although the letterpress is necessarily out of date, the numerous and beautifully executed plates (done by his brother William under Lizars's close supervision) are still valuable to the anatomical student. They were extensively used by medical students of the last generation. It was followed in 1835 by 'Observations on Extraction of diseased Ovaria, illustrated by [five] Plates coloured after Nature,' 1835, fol., and in 1835 by a 'System of Practical Surgery, with numerous explanatory Plates, the Drawings after Nature,' Edinburgh, 8vo. The chief blemish on these works was the bitterness with which Lizars condemned external urethrotomy as practised by James Syme [q. v.], afterwards professor of clinical surgery in the university of Edinburgh, who had been an unsuccessful competitor for the post held by Lizars. The latter subsequently went so far as to insinuate in a public lecture that Syme had endangered a patient's life and ruined his health by want of care in averting hemorrhage after an operation. This was followed by a lawsuit, in which Syme claimed 1,100*l.* damages for false and malicious statement, and although the suit does not appear to have been successful, Syme succeeded in dissuading the College of Surgeons from re-electing a professor of surgery when Lizars's tenure of the office determined. Though a successful as well as an intrepid operator, and an able contributor to the chief medical journals, Lizars was unable (no doubt partly owing to certain eccentricities, both of manner and conduct) to obtain any further public appointment, and his private practice had greatly declined previous to his sudden death, not without suspicion of laudanum, on 21 May 1860.

Lizars introduced into surgery the operation for the removal of the upper jaw, and his name is commemorated in the medical profession by the well-known 'Lizars lines.'

[Annual Register, 1860, p. 456; Lancet, 26 May 1860; Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1860, ii. 101; Gent. Mag. 1860, pt. ii. p. 101; McCall's Some Old Families, 1890, pp. 11, 15, 19, 21; Medical Directories, and Lizars's Works in British Museum; private information.] T. S.

LIZARS, WILLIAM HOME (1788–1859), painter and engraver, son of Daniel Lizars, and brother of John Lizars [q. v.], was born at Edinburgh in 1788, and was educated at the high school there. His father was a publisher and an engraver of some merit, who had been a pupil of Andrew Bell (1726–1809) [q. v.], and engraved many portraits as book illustrations. Lizars was first apprenticed to his father, from whom he learnt engraving, and then entered as a student under John Graham (1754–1817) [q. v.] in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he was a fellow-student with Sir David Wilkie. From 1808 to 1815 he was a frequent exhibitor of portraits, or of sacred and domestic subjects, at exhibitions in Edinburgh. In 1812 he sent two pictures to the Royal Academy in London, 'Reading the Will' and 'A Scotch Wedding.' They were much admired, were hung on the line, and were engraved. They are now in the National Gallery of Scotland at Edinburgh. In 1812, on the death of his father, Lizars was compelled to carry on the business of engraving and copperplate printing in order to support his mother and family. He engraved 'The Ommeganck at Antwerp,' after G. Wappers, for the 'Royal Gallery of Art,' and 'Puck and the Fairies,' after R. Dadd. He also engraved numerous plates of Scottish scenery for various publications, and the 'Anatomical Plates' of 1822 for his brother. Lizars perfected a method of etching which performed all the functions of wood-engraving in connection with the illustration of books. He died in Edinburgh on 30 March 1859, leaving a widow and family. Lizars took an active part in the foundation of the Royal Scottish Academy, and two pictures of churches by him are in the Academy's collection. There is a pencil drawing by him, done in 1815, of John Flaxman, R.A. [q. v.], in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery at Edinburgh.

[Edinburgh Ann. Reg. 1816, p. ccccIxxx; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Cat. of the Royal Scottish Academy; information from J. M. Gray, esq.] L. C.

LLANOVER, Lord, politician. [See Hall, Benjamin, 1802–1867.]

LLEWELYN. [See also Lluelyn and Llywelyn.]

LLEWELYN, DAVID (*d.* 1415), Welsh warrior. [See Gam.]

LLEWELYN, THOMAS (1720?–1793), baptist minister, was born about 1720 at Penalltau isaf, in the parish of Gelligaer, Glamorganshire, being fourth in descent, it is said, from Thomas Llewelyn of Rhegoes near Aberdare, who, according to Iolo Morganwg (1746–1827), translated a portion of the Bible into Welsh about 1540, that is twenty-seven years before W. Salesbury's was printed (see Malkin, *South Wales*, i. 297). After following in youth the trade of a tailor, he entered when about twenty a collegiate school at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in order to qualify himself for the baptist ministry. He continued his studies at Bristol, under Bernard Foskett, and in London, and after his ordination acted from about 1746 to 1770 as tutor at a seminary for the training of candidates for the baptist ministry. He was presented with the degree of M.A., and afterwards with that of M.D., by the university of Aberdeen. In 1768 he published 'An Historical Account of the British or Welsh Versions and Editions of the Bible,' London, 8vo, in which he dealt trenchantly with the want of bibles in Wales, and urged the need of increasing the number of copies of the edition of the Welsh Bible then in the press, issued in 1769. In the last year Llewelyn published 'Historical and Critical Remarks on the British Tongue, and its Connection with other Languages, founded on its State in the Welsh Bibles,' London, 8vo. A translation into Welsh of the 'Historical Account' was printed in 'Seren Gomer,' then a weekly newspaper, in 1815, while both works were republished in one volume immediately after the author's death in 1793, under the title 'Tracts Historical and Critical,' Shrewsbury, 8vo. The critical portions show Llewelyn to be a good classical scholar, while the results of his historical researches have been utilised by all subsequent writers on the history of the Welsh versions of the Bible (e.g. Thomas Charles in his *Geiriadur*; David Owen (Brutus) in *Allwedd y Cyssegr*; and William Rowlands in *Y Traethodydd*). In both of these pamphlets Llewelyn successfully appealed for assistance in enlarging the supply of Welsh bibles, and with the money thus raised, supplemented by a liberal donation from Llewelyn himself, who had made a wealthy marriage, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge printed twenty thousand copies of the Welsh Bible.

In 1776 Llewelyn took a prominent part in the establishment of a baptist mission for North Wales. He was one of the first members of the Gwyneddigion Society of London, and was its president in 1775. He was also a great supporter of the School for Welsh Girls, now located at Ashford in Middlesex. He lived for many years in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and appears to have died in August 1793 (*Seren Gomer* for 1855; cf. *Hist. of the Baptist Assoc.* 1795, p. 69); he was buried in Bunhill Fields in the same grave, according to a family tradition, as Isaac Watts.

[Memoir by the Rev. W. Roberts in Seren Gomer for 1855, pp. 385–9, and 433–9; Joshua Thomas's Hanes y Bedyddwyr; Richards's Cambro-British Biography, where it is erroneously stated that he died in 1783; Owen's Cambr. Biog., where by another mistake his death is placed in 1796; Leathart's History of the Gwyneddigion, p. 14; Foulkes's Enwogion Cymru, s.v.; notes kindly supplied by the Rev. R. Jenkin Jones.] D. Ll. T.

LLEYN, WILLIAM (1540?–1587), Welsh poet. [See Owen.]

LLOYD. [See also Lhuyd, Llwyd, and Loyd.]

LLOYD, BARTHOLOMEW (1772–1837), provost of Trinity College, Dublin, born at New Ross, co. Wexford, 5 Feb. 1772, was descended from a Welsh family which, about the end of the seventeenth century, settled in co. Wexford, and was son of Humphrey Lloyd, himself the son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd of the Abbey House of New Ross. His father died while he was still a boy, and an uncle, the Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Ferns and Kilbride, to whose care he had been committed, did not long survive, so that he was left to struggle for himself. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1787 as a pensioner. In 1790 he gained first scholarship, in 1792 graduated B.A., and in 1796 obtained a junior fellowship on passing a remarkably high examination. He graduated M.A. in the same year, B.D. in 1805, and D.D. in 1808. In 1813 he was appointed Erasmus Smith's professor of mathematics on the resignation of Dr. Magee, afterwards archbishop of Dublin, and in 1822, Erasmus Smith's professor of natural and experimental philosophy in succession to Dr. Davenport.

In both chairs he imported a radical change into the methods of teaching, and raised the study of mathematics to a position which it had never before reached in the university. Until his day the higher departments of analytical science were unknown in Ireland. He was the first to introduce the French mathematics into Trinity College. His versatility and the wide range of his attainments are shown by the facts that in 1821 and again in 1823 and 1825 he was elected regius professor of Greek in the university, and in 1823 and again in 1827 Archbishop King's lecturer in divinity. In 1831 he was elected provost of the college, in succession to Dr. Kyle, then appointed bishop of Cork. His administration of collegiate affairs was exceedingly vigorous. He provided additional means for fostering the study of mental and moral philosophy, and he introduced many improvements into the courses of study and the general arrangements of the college and university. 'To no one man during the present century does the university owe so much,' says Dr. Stubbs (*The Books of Trinity College*, p. 116).

The magnetic observatory of the college was founded through his influence. In 1835 he was appointed president of the Royal Irish Academy, in the affairs of which he took an active interest, and in the same year acted as president of the British Association meeting at Dublin. His inaugural address dealt mainly with 'the correspondence of the objects of science with divine revelation.' He died suddenly of apoplexy, 24 Nov. 1837, and was buried in the chapel of his college. The 'Lloyd Exhibitions' were founded by subscription in 1839 in his memory. A marble bust of him by T. Kirk, R.H.A., stands in the library of Trinity College, and a portrait hangs in the provost's house.

Lloyd was married early in life to Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters. The eldest, Humphrey (1800-1881) is separately noticed.

In addition to many scientific papers and other small publications, Lloyd was author of 1. 'A Treatise on Analytic Geometry,' London, 1819. 2. 'Discourses, chiefly Doctrinal, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin,' London, 1822. 3. 'An Elementary Treatise of Mechanical Philosophy,' Dublin, 1826.

[Memoir by the Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., in Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy for 1837; Dublin University Mag. 1838, vol. xi.; Gent. Mag. 1838; The Books of Trinity College, Dublin, 1892; Taylor's Hist. of Trinity College, Dublin; Dublin Univ. Calendars.] T. H.

LLOYD or **FLOYD**, Sir CHARLES (*d.* 1661), royalist, was the son of Sergeant-major Bronghill Lloyd (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, p. 223); Sir Godfrey Lloyd or Floyd [q. v.] was his younger brother. He served for some time in the English regiments in Dutch pay, was in 1640 a captain in the Earl of Northumberland's regiment in the army raised against the Scots, and was employed to fortify Berwick (*ib.* 1639–40, passim). He returned again to the king's service in the summer of 1642 (Peacock, *Army Lists*, 2nd ed. pp. 73, 92). Lloyd's military experience and skill as an engineer made him useful; he became quartermaster-general of the king's army, and was knighted at Oxford on 8 Dec. 1644 (*Diary of Richard Symonds*, p. 161). In the winter of 1644 he was occupied in the fortification of Faringdon, Berkshire, and was then sent to fortify Devizes, of which he became governor (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, i. 521). In September 1645, after the capture of Bristol, Fairfax detached Cromwell to attack Devizes, which surrendered on 23 Sept., after a seven days' siege (Sprigge, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, p. 133; Waylen, *Hist. of Devizes*, pp. 139–46). Parliamentarian writers praise the skill with which Lloyd had fortified the town, but Sir Edward Walker expresses the opinion that it was too easily surrendered, and that the governor deserved punishment (Sprigge, p. 133; Walker, *Historical Discourses*, p. 142). At the Restoration Lloyd petitioned for the continuance of the salary of 13*s.* 4*d.* a day granted him by Charles I, but never received any part of his salary, or any other compensation for his losses (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1 p. 302, 1661–2 p. 223). He died in 1661. Some of his letters are to be found among Prince Rupert's correspondence in the British Museum.

[Authorities cited above.] C. H. F.

LLOYD, CHARLES (1735–1773), secretary to George Grenville, born in 1735, was son of Philip Lloyd of Greenwich, afterwards of St. Martin's, Westminster. An elder brother, Philip Lloyd, born in 1729, who graduated B.A. from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1750, M.A. in 1752, and B.D. and D.D. in 1763, was tutor to the sons of George Grenville [q. v.], was prebendary of Westminster 1763–5, became vicar of Piddletown, Dorset, in 1765, and was dean of Norwich from 1765 till his death, 31 May 1790 (*Gent. Mag.* 1790, pt. i. p. 575; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) Charles obtained a king's scholarship at Westminster in 1749, and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 18 June 1754. He graduated B.A. in 1758 and M.A. in 1761.

He secured a clerkship in the treasury, and seems to have been appointed receiver-general and paymaster of the band of gentlemen-pensioners 7 March 1761. Through the influence of his brother Philip he became secretary to George Grenville when prime minister (1763–5). While in office Grenville appointed him receiver of Gibraltar, but Lord Rockingham, on succeeding to the premiership, removed him from the office. He became, however, deputy-teller of the exchequer in 1767.

Lloyd distinguished himself as a political pamphleteer in Grenville's interest, and he was absurdly suspected by Lord North of being the author of the 'Letters of Junius.' As the editor of 'Junius's Correspondence' (3 vols. 1812) points out, 'Lloyd was on his deathbed at the date of the last of Junius's private letters.' He died, after a long illness, 22 Jan. 1773. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries 17 Nov. 1763.

Lloyd's chief pamphlets were: 1. 'The Anatomy of a late Negotiation,' severely commenting on the negotiations between George III and Mr. Pitt in 1763. 2. 'A Vindication of the Conduct of the Ministry in the case of Mr. Wilkes.' 3. 'A Defence of the Majority in the House of Commons on the question relating to General Warrants,' 1764. 4. 'An Honest Man's Reasons for Declining to take a part in the New Administration,' 1765 (i.e. Lord Rockingham's, which succeeded Grenville's in 1765). 5. 'A Critical Review of the New Administration,' in opposition to Sir Grey Cooper, who had praised in print Rockingham's ministry. 6. 'A True History of a late Short Administration,' 1766, being an answer to a pamphlet of Burke's written in praise of the Rockingham ministry, and entitled 'A Short Account of a Short Administration.' 7. 'An Examination of the Principles and Boasted Disinterestedness of a late Right Honourable Gentleman; in a Letter from an Old Man of Business to a Noble Lord' (i.e. Lord North). This was written upon the accession of the Grafton ministry in 1766. Pitt is much blamed for accepting the offers of the court. 8. 'The Conduct of the late Administration examined relative to the Repeal of the Stamp Act,' 1767. Much of this pamphlet, which runs to two hundred pages, was dictated by Grenville himself. It is the best existing collection of arguments on behalf of the Stamp Act. The latter part is devoted to an attempt to show that the Rockingham ministry, by refusing to check the American resistance to the English customs duties, were opening a way for the loss of the American colonies. 9. 'A Word at Parting to his Grace the Duke of Bedford,' occasioned by the duke's friends joining the Grafton ministry in 1767 while Grenville still remained out of office.

[Grenville Correspondence, index sub nom.; Almon's Biographical Anecdotes, vol. ii. ch. xx.; Gent. Mag. 1773; Alumni Westmonasterienses, pp. 362, 573; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Albemarle's Memoirs of Rockingham; Letters of Junius.] G. P. M–r.

LLOYD, CHARLES (1748–1828), philanthropist, born at Birmingham 22 Aug. 1748, was second son of Sampson Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, a descendant of an old Montgomeryshire family and a member of the Society of Friends, by his second wife, Rachel, daughter of Nehemiah Champion of Bristol. Charles was educated at a private school, whence he passed into his father's counting-house. He found time, however, to make himself no mean classical scholar. After his father's death he carried on the banking business with eminent success, was a preacher, and otherwise a man of great influence among the Friends. Though debarred from public offices by his religious principles, he was universally respected as a citizen, and was one of the pioneers of the movement for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, a supporter of the Bible Society and of unsectarian education, and one of the founders of the Birmingham General Hospital. He died on 16 Jan. 1828. His residence, Bingley House, near Birmingham, gave its name to Bingley Hall, the well-known place of assembly within the town.

Lloyd married, on 13 May 1774, Mary, daughter of James Farmer of Birmingham, by whom he had fifteen children. His eldest son was Charles Lloyd (1775–1839) [q. v.] the poet; his eldest daughter, Priscilla, married Christopher Wordsworth [q. v.], afterwards master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and brother of William Wordsworth the poet.

A 'Translation of the Twenty-fourth Book of the Iliad of Homer,' in the heroic couplet, after the manner of Cowper, was printed anonymously by Lloyd for private circulation in 1807 and 1810, Birmingham, 8vo. He also translated seven books of the 'Odyssey,' which remained in manuscript. Between 1808 and 1812 he published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' metrical translations of 'Horace,' Lib. i. Od. i., Lib. i. Ep. i. ii. iii. iv. vii. and x. In 1812 he printed for private circulation 'The Epistles of Horace translated into English Verse,' Birmingham, 12mo. Another of his essays in verse, a translation in the heroic couplet of an Alcaic ode on the death of Dr. Parr, by his grandson, Charles Wordsworth,

now (1893) bishop of St. Andrews, is printed with one of his letters in the bishop's 'Annals of my Early Life,' London, 1891, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1809 pt. ii. p. 255, 1810 pt. i. pp. 66, 252, 358, pt. ii. p. 159, 1811 pt. ii. p. 62, 1828 pt. i. pp. 279, 281; Martin's Privately Printed Books, p. 203; Overton and Wordsworth's Life of Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, London, 1890, 8vo, pp. 3–4; Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, ed. Hankin, 1859, pp. 163–4; Wordsworth's Annals of my Early Life, pp. 3–4; Fitzgerald's Life and Letters of Lamb, i. 426; Burke's Commoners, 'Lloyd of Dolobran;' information from Mr. G. B. Lloyd of Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham.] J. M. R.

LLOYD, CHARLES, LL.D. (1766–1829), dissenting minister and schoolmaster, third son of David Lloyd, presbyterian minister at Llwyn-rhyd-owen, Cardiganshire, was born there on 18 Dec. 1766. On his father's death (4 Feb. 1779, aged 54) his education for the ministry was undertaken by his uncle, John Lloyd of Coed-lanau. His uncle, however, provided only for his schooling (1779–84) under David Davis [q. v.], who had been his father's colleague. In the autumn of 1784 he entered (with an exhibition of 10*l.*) the presbyterian academy, then at Swansea, under Solomon Harries (1726–1785), who was succeeded in 1785 by Josiah Rees (father of Thomas Rees, LL.D. [q. v.]) and Thomas Lloyd, son of Charles Lloyd's uncle above mentioned. William Howell became theological tutor in 1786, and the other tutors established a grammar school, preparatory to the academy; Charles Lloyd was appointed afternoon teacher. Among his fellow-students was Lewis Loyd, father of Samuel Jones Loyd, first baron Overstone [q. v.] Leaving the academy (1788) in ill-health, he went to Hotwells, near Bristol, where he received much kindness from John Wright, M.D., and his brother, Thomas Wright, presbyterian minister at Lewin's Mead, Bristol, almost the only persons whom Lloyd, in his singular autobiography, exempts from censure. Through the influence of Nathaniel Philipps, presbyterian minister at Derby, Lloyd was elected minister, in August 1788, of the Oak Street congregation, Evesham, Worcestershire, with a stipend of 40*l.* He was at this time a 'moderately high Arian.' He started a Sunday-school and an evening service, and increased his congregation from forty to two hundred. He wished, however, to administer the sacraments without being ordained; the congregation objected; he consulted Joseph Priestley, then at Birmingham, who, to his surprise, urged him to be ordained. At length the congregation yielded, in consideration of the expense attending an ordination. Shortly afterwards he began to have doubts about infant baptism, and on 3 April 1790 proposed to omit this rite or resign. His resignation was at once accepted. Through Joshua Toulmin, D.D., he was put in charge of a general baptist congregation at Ditchling, Sussex, and proceeded thither after visiting London in May 1790. At Ditchling he received adult baptism, but refused to submit to the additional rite of imposition of hands, then usual among general baptists; he also again declined ordination. He cultivated extempore preaching. His salary was sixty guineas. At the beginning of 1792 he started a boarding-school, and married in the following summer. He wrote also, for a periodical, on the slave-trade and other topics. Early in 1793 he left the ministry and removed his school to Exeter, where it flourished for eight years. His first pupil was John Kenrick [q. v.], who describes the school as held in a 'large ancient house near Palace Gate.' He next turned farmer (1799) on the small estate of Coed-lannau-vawr, Cardiganshire, probably derived from his brother Richard, who died on 27 Sept. 1797, aged 37. His experiment of agriculture exhausted all his savings. He would have been glad to act as colleague in the congregation that had been his father's, but the pastor, his old schoolmaster, David Davis, opposed the election of a Socinian baptist. By this time, however, he had rejected the rite of baptism in any form, as an institution confined to the apostolic age. A secession from Llwyn-rhyd-owen chose him as their pastor, and built two small chapels at Capel-y-groes (with a membership of eighty) and Pant-y-defaid (with a membership of sixty). His stay in Cardiganshire did not last long. Leaving his congregations to the care of John James, he removed in 1803 to Palgrave, Suffolk, undertaking a school and the charge of a presbyterian congregation (5 April 1803 to 4 Oct. 1811). In 1809 he received the diploma of LL.D. from Glasgow University.

From Palgrave Lloyd removed to London, where for many years he kept a school in Keppel Street. He died on a visit to relatives near Lampeter, Cardiganshire, on 23 May 1829, aged 63, and was buried at Llanwenog; there is a marble tablet to his memory in the church. By his first wife, Letty, who died at Palgrave on 11 Dec. 1808, he had several children. By a second marriage he had no issue. As a teacher, Lloyd's attention to prosody gained him the nickname of 'Quantity Doctor.' Kenrick says he was 'a good classical scholar, and grounded his pupils well . . . interesting them by his re-

marks on the authors. . . . But his temper was warm, and he corrected passionately. He was sensitive, and suspicious of affront.'

He published: 1. 'Two Sermons on Christian Zeal,' &c., 1808, 8vo. 2. 'Observations on the Choice of a School,' &c., 1812, 8vo. 3. 'Particulars of the Life of a Dissenting Minister. Written by himself,' &c. [1813], 12mo (anon.); this curious work, which Lloyd subsequently tried to suppress, mentions few names, though drawing many characters, often with much virulence; it bears the impress of an acute and honest, though jaundiced mind. For the key to some of the allusions the present writer is indebted to the Rev. R. Jenkin Jones). 4. 'Travels at Home,' &c., 1814, 12mo, 2 vols. 5. 'The Monthly Repository Extraordinary,' &c., 1819 (Aspland). 6. 'The Epistles [six] of St. Paul . . . and . . . St. James; . . . a New Version . . . by Philalethes,' 1819, 12mo; identified as Lloyd's on the authority of John Kentish [q. v.] In the 'Monthly Repository' (1813–14) Lloyd, as a Greek scholar, controverted some of the positions of John Jones, LL.D. (1766?–1827) [q. v.], with whom he is said to have played cards and quarrelled every evening. Jones's portrait is probably drawn in Lloyd's 'Autobiography,' pp. 171 sq. Other contributions by Lloyd, in criticism of Lant Carpenter, LL.D. [q. v.], are in the 'Monthly Repository,' 1815.

[Particulars of the Life, 1813; Monthly Repository, 1809 pp. 51, 698, 1819 pp. 569 sq., 1829 p. 443; Christian Reformer, 1831 p. 337, 1852 pp. 618 sq. (article by Robert Brook Aspland [q. v.]); manuscript Autobiog. of John Kenrick; extracts from Minute-book of Palgrave (now Diss) congregation; extracts from Lloyd's unpublished letters; tablet at Llanwenog; information from the Rev. R. Jenkin Jones.]

A. G.

LLOYD, CHARLES (1784–1829), bishop of Oxford, was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, rector of Aston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, 1782–1815, who dwelt at Downley in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, but afterwards removed to Bradenham and to Peterley House, Great Missenden, where he became famous as a schoolmaster. He died at Missenden 4 Sept. 1815, aged 70, and his wife Elizabeth died 26 May 1814, aged 54; both were buried at Missenden. Their son Charles was born at Downley 26 Sept. 1784, and educated for some time by his father. In the Eton School list he is entered, sub 1802, as a colleger and in the fifth form, upper division, and he remained at Eton until he was superannuated. On 4 Feb. 1803 he matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, and from December 1804 until 1822 he was dean's student, on the nomination of Cyril Jackson [q. v.] He graduated B.A. in 1806 (after having in an examination of three days gained the first place in the honours list), M.A. 1809, B.D. 1818, and D.D. 1821. Sir Robert Peel became his pupil while he was still an undergraduate, and found in him throughout his life 'a friend and counsellor.' On taking his degree Lloyd went to Scotland as tutor in Lord Elgin's family, but soon returned to Christ Church, where he was made in turn mathematical lecturer, tutor, and censor. The skill in teaching which he derived from his father gave him great influence at Oxford. When Abbot vacated in 1817 his seat for the university, Lloyd was despatched to London with the invitation to Peel to fill the vacancy, and through Peel's influence his rise in the church was rapid. From 21 June 1819 to 12 Feb. 1822 he held the preachership at Lincoln's Inn, he was chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury about 1820, and on 5 Feb. 1822 he was instituted to the vicarage of South Bersted in Sussex. In the latter year he was called back to Oxford as regius professor of divinity, with the rectory of Ewelme and a canonry at Christ Church. These preferments he retained until his death. On 4 March 1827 he was consecrated as bishop of Oxford at Lambeth. Like Peel he altered his views on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in favour of which he delivered an impressive speech in the House of Lords on 2 April 1829 (*Hansard*, xxi. 75–91). For some time Lloyd had taken insufficient exercise, and his health was further weakened by the censure of the newpapers and the cold treatment of his friends at his change in politics. A chill which he caught at the Royal Academy dinner at Somerset House on 2 May 1829 hastened his end. He died at Whitehall Place, London, 31 May 1829, and on 6 June was buried in the cloister under the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. He married at Thorpe, Surrey, on 15 Aug. 1822, Mary Harriett, daughter of Colonel John Stapleton of Thorpe Lee. She survived him, with one son and four daughters.

Lloyd's ambition was to make himself a great divine, presiding over a school of theology at Oxford, and to secure this result he supplemented his formal discourses by private lectures, which were attended by such graduates as R. H. Froude, Newman, Pusey, and Frederick Oakeley. He taught, to the surprise of many of his hearers, that the prayer-book was but the reflexion of mediæval and primitive devotion, still embodied in its Latin form in the Roman service books. His pupils were grateful for his instruction, though it was accompanied by much 'chaff at their

expense.' Many of them, partly through his help, rose to eminence, and Newman claimed to have repeated in 'Tract XC.' his views on the 'distinction between the decrees of Trent and the practical Roman system.' A brief abstract of his lectures is given in the 'History of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford,' by its vicar, the Rev. E. S. Ffoulkes, pp. 400–4. His publications were few in number, and consisted of: 1. 'Formularies of Faith put forth by authority during the reign of Henry VIII,' 1825 and 1856. 2. 'Novum Testamentum [in Greek]. Accedunt Parallela Scripturæ loca necnon vetus capitulorum notatio et Canones Eusebii,' 1828, 1830, and 1863. He contributed to the 'British Critic,' October 1825, pp. 94–149, a 'View of the Roman Catholic Doctrines,' and he was the first to publish the 'Book of Common Prayer' with red-lettered rubrics (1829). Many of his liturgical notes were used by William Palmer in his 'Origines Liturgicæ,' and an interleaved copy of Gaisford's edition of the 'Enchiridion of Hephæstion' which is in the British Museum has some manuscript notes by him. Mr. Gladstone characterises Lloyd as 'a man of powerful talents, and of character both winning and decided,' and Dean Church remarks that had he lived he would have played a considerable part in the Oxford movement.

[Gent. Mag. 1815 pt. ii. p. 285, 1822 pt. ii. p. 273, 1829 pt. i. pp. 560–3; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xi. 106, 155, 215 (1855); Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 509–10, 526, iii. 511; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, ii. 385; J. H. Newman's Letters, 1891, i. 82, 84, 109–13, 208–9; Newman's Tract XC., ed. 1865, pp. xxii–v; Gladstone's Chapter of Autiobiog. pp. 52–3; Froude's Remains, i. 30–48, 221; Dean Church's Oxford Movement, pp. 10, 41; Parker's Sir R. Peel, 1788–1827, pp. 17–18, 250–5, 288–95, 322–325, 384–6, 438–47, 477–81.] W. P. C.

LLOYD, CHARLES (1775–1839), poet, born in Birmingham, 12 Feb. 1775, two days after the birth of Charles Lamb, was the eldest son of Charles Lloyd (1748–1828) [q. v.] the quaker banker and philanthropist. He was educated privately by a tutor named Gilpin, and was intended to have entered his father's bank, but, in Cottle's language, 'thought that the tedious and unintellectual occupation of adjusting pounds, shillings, and pence suited those alone who had never, eagle-like, gazed at the sun, or bathed their temples in the dews of Parnassus.' As early as 1795 he published a volume of poems at Carlisle, which display a thoughtfulness unusual at his age. In the following year he made the acquaintance of Coleridge on the latter's visit to Birmingham to enlist subscribers to his 'Watchman.' Fascinated with Coleridge's conversation, Lloyd 'proposed even to domesticate with him, and made him such a pecuniary offer that Coleridge immediately acceded to the proposal.' This was 80*l.* a year, in return for which Coleridge was to devote three hours every morning to his instruction; and although the undertaking may not have been very strictly performed, Lloyd, much later in life, speaks with enthusiasm of the benefit he had derived from Coleridge's society. They lived together at Kingsdown, Bristol, and at the close of 1796 Lloyd accompanied the Coleridges on their removal to Nether Stowey. Coleridge's sonnet 'To a Friend' on the birth of his son Hartley, and his lines 'To a Young Man of Fortune,' are probably addressed to Lloyd. The latter had already printed at Bristol, for publication in London, a volume of elegiac verse to the memory of his grandmother, Priscilla Farmer, introduced by a sonnet from Coleridge's pen, and concluded by 'The Grandam' of Charles Lamb, to whom Lloyd had been introduced by Coleridge. Almost immediately after his arrival at Nether Stowey, Lloyd was attacked by fits, the precursors of his subsequent infirmities, and Coleridge described his condition as alarming. He shortly afterwards went to London, where he cultivated the society of Lamb. This was the most afflicted period of Lamb's life. 'I had well-nigh,' he writes, 'quarrelled with Charles Lloyd; and for no other reason, I believe, than that the good creature did all he could to make me happy.' Lloyd appears, notwithstanding, to have been substantially domesticated with Coleridge until the summer of 1797. In the autumn of this year all the poems which he deemed worthy of preservation were appended by Cottle, along with poems by Charles Lamb, to a second edition of Coleridge's poems. The collection was headed by an elegant Latin motto on the mutual friendship of the authors, attributed to 'Groscollius,' but in reality composed by Coleridge. Coleridge shortly afterwards asserted that he had only allowed Lloyd's poems to be published together with his own at the earnest solicitation of the writer, and ridiculed both them and Lamb's poems in sonnets subscribed 'Nehemiah Higginbotham' in the 'Monthly Magazine' (November 1797).

Some tattling communication subsequently made by Lloyd to Lamb respecting Coleridge reached Coleridge's ears in the first half of 1798, and a serious breach was inevitable. Lloyd, nevertheless, speaks of Coleridge as a friend in the preface to 'Edmund Oliver,' a novel in letters, published in 1798, some of

the details of which are derived from Coleridge's experiences as a private soldier. The book is mainly a polemic against Godwin's views on marriage, and, though very poor as a novel, is not devoid of interesting features. In the same year there appeared 'Blank Verse by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb.' In 1799 Lloyd married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Pemberton of Birmingham, with whom, if De Quincey can be trusted, he eloped by proxy, employing no less distinguished a person than Southey to carry her off. He at first resided with her at Barnwell, near Cambridge, whose prosaic landscape is the subject of one of his best descriptive poems. About August 1800 he took the small mansion of Low Brathay, near Ambleside, where he received Southey and his wife on their return from Portugal, and where De Quincey made his acquaintance in 1807. At that time he appeared enviably happy, enjoying an ample allowance from his father, and blessed with a numerous family of children, and a wife whom De Quincey declares to have been 'as a wife and mother unsurpassed by anybody I have known in either of those characters.' He corresponded in French with Miss Watson, daughter of the Bishop of Llandaff, 'the letters on both sides being full of spirit and originality.' His principal literary occupation was a translation of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' commenced in 1805 and completed in 1811, specimens only of which have been published. A version of the last book of the 'Iliad,' published at Birmingham in 1807, and sometimes ascribed to him, was by his father.

It was probably about 1811 that Lloyd began to suffer from the distressing auditory illusions so powerfully described by De Quincey, and from the 'slight and transient fits of aberration, flying showers from the skirts of the clouds that precede and announce the main storm.' A serious illness is mentioned in July 1813. De Quincey seems to intimate that Lloyd undertook his translation of Alfieri as a means of diverting his mind. It appeared in 1815, with a dedication to Southey, who reviewed it in the 'Quarterly,' vol. xiv., and might have spoken with warmer acknowledgment of its homely force and strict accuracy. Lloyd also wrote, and printed privately at Ulverston, a novel, entitled 'Isabel,' which was published in 1820, but has remained almost unknown. It has little merit. Meanwhile Lloyd was placed in an asylum near York, from which he escaped about 1818, and found his way back to Westmoreland, where he suddenly reappeared at De Quincey's cottage. De Quincey vividly describes his condition and conversation, but does not mention, what he privately told Woodhouse, that Lloyd laboured to convince him of his (Lloyd's) identity with the devil, and in trying to establish this assertion ultimately reasoned himself out of it. This anecdote confirms the testimony of Talfourd: 'Poor Charles Lloyd! Delusions of the most melancholy kind thickened over his latter days, yet left his admirable intellect free for the finest processes of severe reasoning.' Mrs. Coleridge, writing to Poole in April 1819, says that Lloyd visited Greta Hall 'last summer,' and said 'he was lost and his wife and children only shadows.' His mental condition seems to have borne great affinity to Cowper's. Soon after his interview with De Quincey, however, he temporarily recovered, and removed to London, accompanied by his wife, but not, as would appear, by his children. In London in June 1819 he was more beneficially affected by the emotion caused by witnessing Macready's performance of Rob Roy, and expressed his feelings in a copy of verses, printed in Macready's 'Reminiscences.' For some time he displayed much literary activity, publishing in 1819 a collection of his poems, under the title of 'Nugæ Canoræ;' in 1821, 'Desultory Thoughts in London; Titus and Gisippus; and other Poems;' and 'Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope;' in 1822, 'The Duke D'Ormond,' a tragedy written in 1798, together with 'Beritola,' a metrical tale in the Italian manner; and a small volume of poems in 1823. From this time he was silent, and precise details of his latter days are wanting, but the tone of De Quincey and Talfourd leaves no doubt that they were clouded by insanity, which, nevertheless, left him the power, while sunk in despondency respecting his own condition, of discussing speculative questions with interest and acuteness. He eventually went to France, and died in a *maison de santé* at Chaillot, near Versailles, 16 Jan. 1839. His wife died at Versailles about the same time. The children, five sons and four daughters, were, when De Quincey wrote, dead, or scattered over the world.

Lloyd cannot be ranked among good poets, but his writings are the reflection of an interesting personality. De Quincey compares him with Rousseau, whom he certainly resembles in sentimental pensiveness and intense love of nature. As a descriptive poet he has considerable merit, and exhibits that gift of minute observation so frequently found combined with powers of mental analysis. His poetry, however, is mainly subjective, and monotonous from the writer's continual self-absorption. His versification

is frequently worse than inharmonious, and his diction so prosaic as to evince that his power of expression bore no proportion to his power of thought. His best poem is 'Desultory Thoughts in London,' which contains, with other good passages, a beautiful description of his home in Westmoreland, and deeply felt though poorly composed eulogies on Lamb and Coleridge. His abilities as a thinker were highly estimated by those who knew him intimately. 'It was really a delightful luxury,' declares De Quincey, 'to hear him giving free scope to his powers for investigating subtle combinations of character.' 'His mind,' says Talfourd, 'was chiefly remarkable for a fine power of analysis. In this power of discriminating and distinguishing, carried almost to a pitch of painfulness, Lloyd has scarcely been equalled.'

[De Quincey's Literary Reminiscences, and Conversations with Woodhouse, appended to the Parchment Series edition of the English Opium Eater; Talfourd's Memorials of Charles Lamb; Cottle's Early Recollections; Southey's Letters; Leigh Hunt's Correspondence; Page's Life of De Quincey; Mrs. Sandford's Thomas Poole and his Friends; Macready's Reminiscences, i. 164–6.] R. G.

LLOYD, CHARLES DALTON CLIFFORD (1844–1891), servant of the crown, eldest son of Colonel Robert Clifford Lloyd of the 68th Durham light infantry, by his wife, a daughter of Captain George Savage of the 13th light dragoons, was born at Portsmouth on 13 Jan. 1844. His grandfather was Bartholomew Lloyd [q.v.], provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1831–7, and the same office was afterwards held by his uncle, Humphrey Lloyd (1800–1881) [q.v.] He was educated at Sandhurst, but instead of the army he entered in 1862 the police force in British Burmah, where he subsequently filled the offices of assistant and deputy-commissioner and inspector-general of registration. He came home in 1872 and read law at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in Trinity term 1875, having already been appointed, 16 Feb. 1874, resident magistrate for co. Down, Ireland. In this capacity he displayed equal energy and discretion, and in January 1881 was entrusted with the onerous duty of restoring order in co. Longford. Though not expressly invested with extraordinary powers, he acted from the first on the assumption that all the forces of the crown within his jurisdiction were at his disposal, and by this means, and also by making a liberal use of the power of remand, whereby he dispensed in most cases with the necessity for further proceedings, effected the pacification of the county in a few months. In May he was transferred to Kilmallock, co. Limerick, where the land league had become the *de facto* government. By the arrest, however, under the Protection of Person and Property Act, on 20 May of Father Sheehy and other leading representatives of the league, followed by that of other leaguers at Kilfinane, and by a steady and vigorous administration of the ordinary law, Lloyd gradually restored its authority. During this period he was made the subject of violent attacks in the House of Commons and the Irish press, and he was in hourly danger of assassination. Fully alive to the defects of the Protection of Person and Property Act, which he held could only be put in force with advantage against combinations, he concerted with Mr. Forster in December 1881 a scheme for infusing new vigour into the administration of the ordinary law. The country was divided into five districts, each presided over by a special resident magistrate, invested with executive authority over the entire forces of the crown within his jurisdiction. Himself appointed special resident magistrate for the Limerick district, he organised during the winter of 1881–2 an efficient system of combined military and police protection. He was also mainly responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1882 within his district; and when in September 1883 the state of the country enabled his services to be dispensed with, he was able to boast that no case of grave agrarian crime had occurred within his district during his tenure of office.

Lloyd entered the service of the khedive of Egypt as inspector-general of reforms in 1883, and was soon advanced to the post of under-secretary at the home office. With characteristic energy he threw himself into schemes for sanitation, local self-government, and the cleansing of the Augean stables of justice. His proposals for the reform of prison management, formulated in January 1884, and partially carried into effect during the spring, excited the opposition of the Mudirs, whose powers they abridged, of Procureur-Général Sir Benson Maxwell, who was committed to another scheme, and finally of the Egyptian minister, Nubar Pasha, who in April talked of resigning in consequence. Lloyd, though supported at the outset by Sir Evelyn Baring, found his position untenable, and towards the end of May resigned. On his return to England he explained his plan of reform in a letter to the 'Times,' 30 June 1884 (see also the *Times* of 7 and 10 July following, and 29 Sept. 1888).

In the spring of 1885 Lloyd resumed the duties of resident magistrate in Ireland,

being gazetted to serve for co. Londonderry on 12 March. In the winter he embarked for the Mauritius, where he had been appointed (23 Nov.) lieutenant-governor and colonial secretary. Here unfortunate differences with the governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, led to his transfer to the Seychelles (a charge which he never took up) in August 1886, and eventual resignation of office in 1887. For some time he remained without a post, and employed his leisure in writing a 'Narrative of Personal Experiences' in Ireland during the struggle with the land league. On 15 Sept. 1889 he was appointed consul for Kurdistan, where his exertions in the cause of the Armenians were cordially appreciated by Sir William White, the English ambassador at Constantinople. He died of pleuro-pneumonia at Erzeroum on 7 June 1891.

An autobiographical fragment, with a brief biographical preface, appeared in 1892 under the title, 'Ireland under the Land League: a Narrative of Personal Experiences,' London, 8vo. It covers the period from the summer of 1880 to the winter of 1881–2, and presents an extremely lively picture of the state of Ireland at that crisis as seen from the point of view of an eminently humane, capable, brave, and resolute official. Though a staunch unionist, Lloyd was by no means a partisan of the landlords, and was strongly in favour of the decentralisation of the Irish administrative system (cf. his letter to the *Times* of 21 Aug. 1885, headed 'Political Necessities in Ireland').

[Besides the works noticed above, see Parl. Papers (H. C.), 1884, vol. lxxxviii., Egypt, No. 1 p. 73, No. 5 pp. 16–19, vol. lxxxix., Egypt, No. 18 p. 27, No. 25 pp. 38–42, and 94–103, 1887 vol. lviii. c. 5101; Times, 18, 19, and 27 Sept. 1883, 22 and 27 March, and 7–10 April 1884, 21 Feb., 7 and 14 March, and 21 Aug. 1885, 25 Aug. 1886, 20 May, 16 June, and 28 Dec. 1887, 26 Nov. 1888, 18 March, 15 Sept., and 8 Nov. 1889, and 8 and 10 Jan. 1891; Dublin Gazette, February 1874 and March 1885; London Gazette, November 1885; Foreign Office List, 1890; Ann. Reg. Chron. p. 136.] J. M. R.

LLOYD, DAVID (1597–1663), author of the 'Legend of Captain Jones,' born at Berthlwyd in the parish of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, in 1597, was son of David Lloyd. His uncle, Oliver Lloyd, fellow of All Souls, advocate of Doctors' Commons, and a benefactor of Jesus College, Oxford, was appointed dean of Hereford in 1617, and held that preferment until his death in 1625 at the age of fifty-four. David matriculated from Hart Hall, Oxford, on 30 Oct. 1612, graduated B.A. 22 June 1615 (he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1616), was elected fellow of All Souls 9 May 1618, and proceeded B.C.L. in 1622, and D.C.L. in 1628. He obtained the post of chaplain to William Stanley, sixth earl of Derby, and was also, Wood suggests, comptroller of his household. He was made a canon of Chester in 1639 and was instituted on 2 Dec. 1641 to the rectory of Trefdraeth in Anglesey, upon resigning which he was in July 1642 instituted to Llangynhafal, and on 21 Dec. following to the vicarage of Llanfair Dryffyn Clwyd. In 1642 he was also appointed warden of Ruthin, Denbighshire. Deprived, and for a time imprisoned by the Long parliament, he was reinstated in his benefices upon the Restoration, and promoted to the deanery of St. Asaph in succession to Andrew Morris (1660), being two years later presented to one of the comportions of Llansannan. He died on 7 Sept. 1663 at Ruthin, where he was buried without any inscription or monument, though a humorous rhyming epitaph, said to have been written by himself, is printed by Wood (*Athenæ*, iii. 653). The epitaph bespeaks a jovial ecclesiastic who spent considerably more than his revenues on the pleasures of the table.

Lloyd is exclusively remembered by the jeu d'esprit which he produced very soon after leaving Oxford, entitled 'The Legend of Captain Jones; relating his Adventures to Sea . . . his furious Battell with his sixe and thirty Men against the Armie of eleven Kings, with their overthrow and Deaths,' &c., London, 1631, 4to. The legend or ballad, which opens with

> I sing thy arms (Bellona) and the man's
> Whose mighty deeds outdid great Tamerlan's,

is a genial, if somewhat coarse burlesque upon the extravagant adventures of a sea-rover called Jones, who, says Wood, 'lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and was in great renown for his high exploits.' The poem relates how with his good sword Kyl-za-dog Jones slew the mighty giant Asdriasdust, how eleven fierce kings made a brave but futile attempt to stay his triumphant progress, and how at last he was captured by the Spanish king at the expense of six thousand warriors, but at once ransomed by his countrymen, anxious to recover him on any terms. Elsewhere Wood says that the 'Legend' was a burlesque upon a Welsh poem entitled 'Awdl Richard John Greulon;' but the view that Jones was not an altogether mythical person seems to derive support from the fact that, in his 'Rehearsal Transprosed' (1776, ii. 19), Andrew Marvell says, apropos of the 'Legend,' 'I have heard that there was indeed such a captain, an honest,

brave fellow; but a wag that had a mind to be merry with him, hath quite spoiled his history.' The 'Legend' at once obtained a great popularity. It was reissued in 1636, and with the addition of a second part in 1648. In 1656 appeared (in octavo) the edition described by Wood, with a frontispiece representing Jones 'armed cap-a-pee, well-mounted on a war-horse, encountering an elephant with a castle on its back, containing an Indian king, shooting with arrows at the captain, under whose horse's feet lie the bodies of kings, princes, and lyons, which had been by him, the said captain, kill'd.'

In subsequent editions introductory poems were added, and in 1766 appeared a so-called second edition, with the title, 'The Wonderful, Surprizing, and Uncommon Voyages and Adventures of Captain Jones to Patagonia, relating his Adventures to Sea, &c. . . . all which and more is but the Tythe of his own Relation, which he continued until he grew speechless and died, with his Elegy and Epitaph.' But by this time the supplemental rodomontade of successive editors had almost entirely destroyed the naïve effect of the original version. Besides the 'Legend,' Lloyd is vaguely said by Wood to have written 'certain songs, sonnets, elegies, &c.—some of which are printed in several books;' these do not seem to have been identified. The 'Legend' was printed in its original form in the 'Archæologist,' 1842, i. 271.

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 652, 653; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 280; Browne Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, ed. Edwards, i. 173; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xii. 30; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Burrows's Worthies of All Souls, p. 474; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 1; Hazlitt's Handbook, p. 338; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, p. 1375; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

LLOYD, DAVID (1635-1692), biographer, son of Hugh Lloyd, was born at Pant Mawr, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, on 28 Sept. 1635, and was educated in the free school of Ruthin in Denbighshire. In 1653 he became a servitor of Merton College, Oxford, where he discharged the duties of janitor. He graduated B.A. 30 Jan. 1656–7 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 192) from Oriel College. The warden and fellows of Merton College presented him to the rectory of Ibstone, Oxfordshire, in May 1658, and he commenced M.A. 4 July 1659. Resigning his rectory in 1659, he came to London and was appointed reader in the Charterhouse under Dr. Timothy Thurscross. About 1663 he suffered six months' imprisonment at the suit of the Earl of Bridgewater, who resented Lloyd's publication of a work describing the late countess's virtues under the title 'The Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost,' London, 1663. Subsequently he became chaplain to Dr. Isaac Barrow, bishop of St. Asaph, who gave him several preferments in that diocese and collated him to a canonry (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 86). On 14 Aug. 1671 he was instituted to the vicarage of Abergeley, Denbighshire, which he exchanged in 1672 for that of Northop, Flintshire, where he was also master of the free school. He was also rector of Llanddulas, Denbighshire, in 1672. His health failed, and he retired to Pant Mawr, where he died on 16 Feb. 1691–2. He was buried at Trawsfynydd.

His principal works are: 1. 'The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation,' London, 1665 and 1670, 8vo. A reprint of the work appeared under the title of 'State Worthies' in 2 vols. London, 1766, 8vo, under the editorship of Sir Charles Whitworth, who added the characters of the sovereigns of England, and sought to counteract the effect of Lloyd's extravagant eulogies of the royalists by introducing extracts from Lord Herbert, Rapin, and other writers. 2. 'Memoires of the Lives, Actions, Sufferings, and Deaths of those Noble, Reverend, and Excellent Personages that suffered by Death, Sequestration, Decimation, and otherwise for the Protestant Religion and the great Principle thereof, Allegiance to their Soveraigne, in our late Intestine Wars, from 1637 to 1660, and from thence continued to 1666. With the Life and Martyrdom of King Charles I,' London, 1668, fol., and also with a new title dated 1677. Prefixed is a frontispiece containing portraits. This work, embodying much that had already appeared in Lloyd's 'Statesmen,' is of slight historical or biographical value. Wood says that the book, 'wherein are almost as many errors as lines,' gained for Lloyd 'not only the character of a most impudent plagiary, but a false writer and meer scribbler.' Bishop Humphreys relates that Lloyd himself, in his later years, 'would express no great esteem of his youthful performances' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 352 *n.*)

Lloyd was also the author of: 3. 'Modern Policy Compleated, or the Publick Actions and Councels, both civil and military, of his Excellency the Lord General Monck, under the General Revolutions since 1639 to 1660,' London, 1660, 8vo. The running title of this work is 'Modern Policy, the Second Part.' 4. 'Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, or the true Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majesty Charles the II. In three Books. Beginning from his Birth

1630 unto this present year 1660. Wherein is interwoven a Compleat History of the High-born Dukes of York and Glocester,' London, 1660, 8vo, a work to be distinguished from the better-known book respecting Charles I [see GAUDEN, JOHN]. 5. 'Cabala: or the History of Conventicles unvail'd: in an Historical Account of the Principles and Practices of the Nonconformists. . . . With an Appendix of cxx. Plots against the present Government that have been defeated,' London, 1664, 4to, published under the pseudonym of Oliver Foulis. 6. 'The Worthies of the World,' abridged from Plutarch, London, 1665, 8vo. 7. 'Dying and Dead Mens Living Words, or fair Warnings to a careless World,' London, 1665 and 1682, 12mo, being a collection of sayings by great men in all ages. 8. 'Wonders no Miracles: or Mr. Valentine Greatrack's Gift of Healing examined' (anon.), London, 1666, 4to. 9. 'A Treatise of Moderation,' 1674. 10. Exposition of the catechism and liturgy.

[Whitworth's Preface to the State Worthies; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 348, and Life, p. clxxvi; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 1376, 1891; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ii. 73, 263, 331; Brydges's Censura Literaria, 1807, iii. 230.] T. C.

LLOYD, DAVID (*d.* 1714?), captain in the navy and Jacobite agent, was in 1672 appointed lieutenant of the Henry. In 1677 he was promoted to be captain of the Mermaid, and during the next three years commanded the Reserve, Dover, and Crown in the Mediterranean. In May 1687 he was appointed to the Sedgemoor. At the time of the revolution he commanded one of the ships under Lord Dartmouth [see LEGGE, GEORGE, LORD DARTMOUTH], and having knowledge of the design of some of the captains to seize Dartmouth and deprive him of the command, he discovered it to him, and so caused the plot to fail (*Memoirs relating to the Lord Torrington*, Camden Soc., p. 32). When the cause of James was lost in England, Lloyd followed him to France, and during the whole of the reign of William III seems to have been actively employed as an agent in the interests of the exiled king. It was through him that the negotiations were carried on with Admiral Russell previous to the battle of Barfleur [see RUSSELL, EDWARD, EARL OF ORFORD], and afterwards with the Duke of Marlborough. Both in 1690 and in 1692 he was proclaimed a traitor, and orders were issued for his apprehension. But then and afterwards he escaped the threatened dangers and continued to act as a go-between from James to his partisans in England. After the death of James II he appears to have retired into private life, but continued to reside in France. He is said to have returned to England in 1714, and to have died suddenly shortly afterwards. He is described as a man of honest purpose, possessed of a fund of quaint though rough humour.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. ii. 14; Macaulay's Hist. of England, cabinet ed., vi. 57, 63; Tindall's Continuation of Rapin's Hist. of England; Clarke's Life of James II.] J. K. L.

LLOYD, DAVID (1752–1838), divine and poet, only son of Thomas Lloyd of Trevodick, by Mary, daughter of David James of Little Croscunnon, was born at Croscunnon Llanbister, Radnorshire, on 12 May 1752. Though he had as a boy to work on the paternal farm, he managed to pick up a knowledge of Latin and mathematics from the neighbouring schools, set himself to learn Greek unassisted, and was able in 1771 to establish a small school at Llanbister. His leisure he devoted to preparing himself for the church, and he took holy orders in 1778. He served a curacy at Putley, Herefordshire, from 1785 till 1789, when he became vicar of Llanbister. Here in 1792 he composed a religious poem, in distant imitation of Young, entitled 'The Voyage of Life,' in nine books. Encouraged by a critic's commendation of the 'moral tendency of his muse,' he dedicated a revised and enlarged edition of this work, 'with other poems,' to Thomas Burgess, bishop of St. Davids, in 1812. The title was altered to 'Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Sentiments, or the Voyage of Life,' London, 8vo. His only other work was 'Horæ Theologicæ, or a Series of Essays on Subjects Interesting and Important, embracing Physics, Morals, and Theology,' London, 1823. Apart from his writings, Lloyd displayed natural abilities as a mechanician and as a musician, devised 'perpetual motion' engines, and composed several pieces of music, of which a march, called 'The Loyal Cambrian Volunteers,' was published and met with success. Lloyd died at Llanbister, after an incumbency of forty-nine years, on 3 March 1838, leaving 500*l.* to the Church Missionary Society, of which he had been a zealous supporter (*Church Missionary Record*, 1839, p. 236). He married in 1779 Mary, daughter of John Griffiths of Leehall, Llangunllo, Radnorshire, and had one son, John, who died in childhood. Mrs. Lloyd died in 1836, aged 89.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 281; Gent. Mag. 1838, i. 662–3; Lloyd's works in British Museum.] T. S.

LLOYD, EDWARD (*fl.* 1688–1726), from whom the great commercial corporation known as 'Lloyd's' derives its name, is mentioned in an advertisement in the 'London Gazette,' No. 2437, 18–21 Feb. 1688, as keeper of a coffee-house in Tower Street, then one of the busiest thoroughfares in London. About 1692 he removed to premises in Lombard Street, at the corner of Abchurch Lane, where 'Lloyd's Coffee-house' became the recognised centre of shipbroking and marine insurance business. Previously, the chief resort of the brokers and shipowners had been a coffee-house, known as 'John's,' in Birchin Lane; the well-known 'Garraway's' had also a considerable connection among customers of this class. Lloyd appears to have been a man of great intelligence and enterprise. In September 1696 he started a newspaper entitled 'Lloyd's News,' a shipping and commercial chronicle, consisting of a leaf of two pages, each containing 10½ inches by 5¼ inches of letterpress, appearing as often as three times a week. It ceased on 23 Feb. 1697 with its seventy-sixth number. A measure for limiting the freedom of the press was at the time before the House of Commons; it was thrown out on a second reading a few weeks later (see *Parl. Hist.* 1697), but in the final issue of his 'News' Lloyd appears to have offended the government by announcing that the quakers had petitioned the House of Lords to be excused from all offices. 'Mr. Edward Lloyd was desired,' the 'Protestant Mercury' states, 'that the statement being groundless and a mistake, he doe rectifie in his next.' Lloyd refused, but promised to suspend the publication for a time. The British Museum has only a single number of the 'News,' but in the Bodleian Library there is a nearly complete file; the first six numbers alone are missing.

As early as 1700 a poem which professed to follow the daily movements of 'The Wealthy Shopkeeper, or Charitable Christian,' contained the lines:

> Then to Lloyd's Coffee-house he never fails
> To read the letters and attend the sales.

During the next decade Lloyd's Coffee-house prospered continuously. Steele mentions it in the 'Tatler,' No. 268 (Christmas day 1710), and Addison describes the manners of the frequenters in the 'Spectator,' No. 46 (23 April 1711). The merchants and underwriters appear to have used it as a free place of meeting, and to have been under no rules or organisation.

The publication of 'Lloyd's News' was revived by Edward Lloyd, or, at any rate, at Lloyd's Coffee-house, Lombard Street, in 1726, under the name of 'Lloyd's Lists.' This periodical still survives as the official organ of the 'Committee of Lloyd's,' although it has since 1836 been incorporated in the 'Shipping and Mercantile Gazette,' and is the oldest existing London newspaper, the 'London Gazette' excepted. The completest collection of 'Lloyd's Lists' is in the library at 'Lloyd's,' and begins with 1740. Earlier numbers may have perished in the fire that destroyed 'Lloyd's' offices in the old Royal Exchange in 1838. The issue of 'Lloyd's Register of Shipping' is believed to have commenced about the same time as the 'Lists,' with which it must not be confounded, in the form of printed (at an earlier period written) ship-lists distributed to subscribers at Lloyd's Coffee-house. The earliest extant volumes of this publication, those for 1764–6, are at 'Lloyd's Registry of Shipping.'

Lloyd may have been the person of that name whose interment at St. Peter's-on-Walbrook is registered in July 1734; but the name is common. He probably died before 1740, since in March of that year 'Mr. Baker,' who was then 'master of Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard Street, waited upon Sir Robert Walpole' with the first news of Admiral Vernon's capture of Portobello (*Gent. Mag.* x. 142).

A coffee-house of the same name existed early in the eighteenth century in Dublin, and from it was issued 'Lloyd's Newsletter.' The proprietor was probably another Edward Lloyd—the same, doubtless, who was elected sheriff of Dublin in December 1690 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. pt. vii. p. 306). Among the British Museum printed books is a solitary number of 'Lloyd's Newsletter,' No. 139, 'printed for Edward Loyd (*sic*) at his Coffee-house, Cork Hill, Dublin, in 1713.'

In 1770 John Julius Angerstein [q. v.] and other city merchants started an association of underwriters, under the name of 'New Lloyd's,' with its headquarters in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill. Various improvements in marine insurance were introduced. The adjective 'new' was soon dropped, and the offices were removed to the old Royal Exchange. This association, since improved and reorganised, received a charter of incorporation in 1870. The offices of 'Lloyd's' are at the Royal Exchange, and are still erroneously called 'Lloyd's Coffee-house' by some old-fashioned people and foreigners.

[F. Martin's Hist. of Lloyd's, London, 1876; Annals of Lloyd's Reg. of Shipping, London, 1884, 4to; articles on 'Lloyd's,' 'Austrian Lloyd's,' &c., in 9th edit. Encycl. Brit.; Fox Bourne's Newspaper Press, i. 286; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. xi. 492; Wheatley and Cun-

ningham's London, ii. 407–11; Dickens's Dict. of London; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory.] H. M. C.

LLOYD, EDWARD (*d.* 1847), captain, of the Gambia River, is described as originally of Beechmount, near Limerick. The Lloyds of Beechmount were, according to Burke, a branch of the family of Lloyd of Castle Lloyd, co. Limerick (*Landed Gentry*, ed. 1868). Lloyd obtained an ensigncy in the 54th foot in 1799, and served with that regiment in Egypt in 1801. In 1803 he became lieutenant in the 58th foot, and in 1804 received a company without purchase in the royal African corps, then re-formed. He retired in July 1812. He is regarded as the founder of the Gambia River settlement, where he died, after forty-three years' residence, on 16 March 1847. Major Richard Lloyd, an officer mentioned by the African traveller, Mungo Park, was, like Edward Lloyd, in the royal African corps, and was killed as lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd battalion 84th foot at the battle of the Nive in December 1813.

[Army Lists; Ann. Reg. 1847.] H. M. C.

LLOYD, EDWARD (1815–1890), founder of 'Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper,' was born at Thornton Heath, Surrey, on 16 Feb. 1815. His parents removed to London, and when quite a boy Lloyd opened a shop in Curtain Road, Shoreditch, where he sold books and newspapers, and began to publish cheap literature. In 1833 he compiled 'Lloyd's Stenography,' getting the introduction printed, writing the symbols with his own hand, and carrying round the copies for sale. He published in 1836 a monthly budget of news, and in 1840 'The Pickwickian Songster,' which occasioned a temporary dispute with Dickens, 'The Ethiopian Song Book' in 1847, and other works of the same class. He also issued in 1842 'Lloyd's Penny Weekly Miscellany,' which had a large circulation, and became in 1844 'Lloyd's Entertaining Journal,' continuing till 1847; 'Lloyd's Penny Atlas' (1842–5) was a similar undertaking. A more important venture was 'Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper,' issued in opposition to the 'Illustrated London News,' on 27 Nov. 1842, at twopence. It was stopped after seven numbers, owing to difficulties with the stamp office, as it really contained news, though unstamped. It was continued immediately, however, without illustrations, at twopence halfpenny, under the name of 'Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.' In April 1852, when Douglas Jerrold, one of Lloyd's personal friends, became editor, the circulation had reached seventy thousand; in 1853 it averaged about ninety thousand, and at the present day (1892) exceeds five hundred thousand. In 1857 Blanchard Jerrold succeeded his father, and he was in 1884 succeeded by Mr. Thomas Catlin. The price was reduced to twopence in 1855, and to a penny in 1861.

In January 1855 'The Business and Agency Gazette' had been established. It was merely a sheet of advertisements given away weekly to people living in Clerkenwell. In May 1856 it became 'The Clerkenwell News,' its price was a halfpenny, and it was the first district newspaper of London. In February 1866 its name was altered to 'The Clerkenwell News and London Times,' and it was now issued five times a week. In April 1866 it became a daily newspaper, and in the autumn of 1869, the proprietors of the 'Times' objecting to the title, its name was again altered to 'The London Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News.' On 25 Nov. 1872 the name 'Daily Chronicle' was adopted. In 1876 Lloyd bought it for 30,000*l.*, and after spending 150,000*l.* succeeded in establishing it as a London daily newspaper. Lloyd was one of the first to introduce Hoe's American printing presses into England; he also established a large paper manufactory at Sittingbourne in Kent, and having leased over a hundred thousand acres of land in Algeria for the purpose, became a grower and importer of esparto grass for the improvement of papermaking. Lloyd died, very wealthy, on 8 April 1890 at 17 Delahay Street, Westminster, and was buried at Highgate cemetery. He left a widow and large family.

[Times and Daily Chronicle, 9 April 1890; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 13 April 1890; Athenæum and East Kent Gazette, 12 April 1890; Fox Bourne's Hist. of the Newspaper Press, vol. ii.; Illustrated Lond. News, 19 April 1890 (portrait); Frost's Forty Years' Recollections, p. 84; Blanchard Jerrold's Life of Douglas Jerrold, p. 224 &c.] W. A. J. A.

LLOYD, EVAN (1734–1776), poet, second son of John Lloyd of Vrondderw, near Bala, and a descendant of Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, M.P. for Merioneth in 1601 (*Parl. Ret.* i. 441), was born in 1734, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, whence he matriculated as a scholar on 22 March 1751, and graduated B.A. in 1754 and M.A. in 1757. After taking orders and serving for a short time a curacy in London, he was, about 1762, presented to the vicarage of Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd in Denbighshire. In his Welsh parsonage he devoted himself to cultivating the vein of satirical humour of which he had given evidence before going to Oxford. His

first satire, 'The Powers of the Pen; a poem addressed to John Curre, Esquire,' was written in 1765, and is chiefly concerned with an attack upon the two chief critics of the day:

> Warburton—learning turned to curds,
> Johnson—a catacomb (*sic*) of words.

This was followed in 1766 by 'The Curate; a poem, inscribed to all the Curates in England and Wales,' which dwells mock-heroically upon the woes of curates and the slights put upon them alike by 'pursy rectors' and by the more frivolous portions of society, and 'The Methodist; a poem,' which appears to cloak a venomous attack upon a neighbouring squire, a certain 'T–s–d.' This indiscretion subjected Lloyd to an action for libel and an imprisonment in the king's bench, where he laid the foundations of a firm friendship with a fellow-prisoner and kindred spirit, John Wilkes. 'The Conversation; a poem,' appeared in 1767, and his last poem, an 'Epistle to David Garrick, Esq.,' in 1773. The latter is adorned with an emblematic frontispiece, in which Nature is depicted 'leaning on the sarcophagus of Shakespeare, crowning Genius with laurel.' The 'Epistle' gained for Lloyd, who was already intimate with Churchill, Colman, and other wits of the time, the warm friendship of Garrick. The actor visited him at Llanvair and presented him with a drinking-cup, beautifully carved out of the famous mulberry tree in the form of the head of Shakespeare, moulded in silver and engraved with Garrick's crest. The cup is now in the possession of Rice Hugh Anwyl, esq., of Bala (Williams, p. 563). Two interesting letters from his poetical admirer are included in Garrick's 'Correspondence' (ed. 1832, i. 409, ii. 95). Unfortunately, a covert allusion in the 'Epistle' to William Kenrick [q. v.] as a 'be'doctored bat' conspired with his praise of Garrick to evoke Kenrick's very easily aroused wrath. In 'A Whipping for the Welsh Parson' he mocked and bespattered Lloyd and other 'filthy Yahoos' associated with him with his usual smart ferocity. Lloyd, who seems to have attempted no further imitations of Churchill's style, died unmarried in January 1776 (*Gent. Mag.* 1776, p. 94). He was buried in the family vault at Llanycil Church, Merionethshire; his epitaph, describing his 'keen wit' and 'strong sense,' being written by Wilkes.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 563; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. iii. 108; Watt's Bibl. Brit. p. 611; Lloyd's works in British Museum Library.] T. S.

LLOYD, GEORGE (1560–1615), bishop of Chester, a son of Meredith Lloyd of Carnarvonshire, was born in 1560. He received his early education in Wales, whence he went to Cambridge, and was elected a fellow of Magdalene College. In 1596 he was presented to the living of Llanrwst by Lord Egerton, and was afterwards rector of Heswell-in-Wurall, Cheshire, and divinity reader in Chester Cathedral. Lloyd was promoted to the bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1600, holding the rectory of Halsall, Lancashire, at the same time. He succeeded Vaughan as bishop of Chester in December 1604, and is said to have treated the nonconforming clergy of his diocese with much leniency, protecting them as much as he could from persecution. He held two livings, Thornton-le-Moors and Bangor (appointed 29 July 1613), in addition to his see. He died at Chester, 1 Aug. 1615, aged 55, and was buried in the cathedral.

[Lansd. MSS. 983, p. 151; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 843; Willis's Cathedrals, i. 333; Heylyn's A Help to English History, p. 131; Richardson's Godwin, p. 777; History of Chester Cathedral, by a Member of the Cheshire Archæological Society, p. 56; Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 76, 126, 146, 164; Halley's Puritanism of Lancashire, i. 223.] E. T. B.

LLOYD or FLOYD, Sir GODFREY (*fl.* 1667), military engineer, was son of Sergeant-major Bronghill Lloyd and a younger brother of Sir Charles Lloyd or Floyd (*d.* 1661) [q. v.] He does not appear to have been engaged like his brother in the civil wars, but was proscribed as a conspirator by the parliament. During the Commonwealth he was captain of a company of foot in the Dutch service. He is believed to be the 'Captain Lloyd, a stout, choleric Welshman, brought up under William of Orange,' who is mentioned by Clarke (see *Life of James II*, i. 283) as in charge of the advanced approaches at the French siege of Condé in 1655, and wounded in the head there. He is mentioned by Hyde in 1656 as an 'honest man' in the king's employ (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 171). He was knighted by Charles II at Brussels in 1657. He had a high reputation as a military engineer. On 27 Dec. 1661 he was appointed 'chief engineer of all ports, castles, and fortifications in England and Wales' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, p. 192). Sir Bernard de Gomme [q. v.] had been appointed to the like post some months before. The post of chief-engineer was held by more than one person at once (Whitworth Porter, vol. i.) In 1665 Lloyd petitioned for a sum of 360*l.* due to him as 'engineer-general of England and Wales,' he

having quitted the service of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg by the king's order (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, p. 594). On 12 May 1666 he was appointed captain of a company of foot-guards in garrison at Portsmouth (*ib.*) In 1667, after the Dutch attack on the Medway, Lloyd and De Gomme were consulted by the king as to the defences of the kingdom (PEPYS, *Diary*, 1854 ed. iii. 424). On 27 Sept. 1667 Lloyd again received a commission as captain in the foot-guards, which he appears to have sold the same day (HAMILTON, *Gren. Guards*, iii. 430). The 'State Papers, Domestic Series,' of this period contain frequent references to Lloyd's employment in fortifying Portsmouth Dockyard and Sheerness. There is some uncertainty as to the date of his death. He is believed to have been father of Godfrey Lloyd, who was colonel of a regiment of English foot at Portsmouth and in the West Indies at the time of the Martinique expedition (cf. treasury records).

[Le Neve's Knights; Whitworth Porter's Hist. Royal Engineers, vol. i.; Hamilton's Hist. Gren. Guards, vol. iii.; Cal. of Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian Library, vol. iii.; Pepys's Diary, 1854 ed. iii. 424, v. 256; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. and Treasury.] H. M. C.

LLOYD, HANNIBAL EVANS (1771–1847), philologist and translator, born in London in 1771, was son of Henry Humphrey Evans Lloyd [q. v.] His mother was descended from the Garnetts of Yorkshire. Both his parents died in his youth, but he was carefully brought up by some near relations. He subsequently visited the continent, and in the spring of 1800 settled at Hamburg. He suffered severely from the hardships to which Hamburg was exposed during its occupation by the French army, and joined the inhabitants in taking up arms in its defence. He eventually effected his escape, but with the loss of nearly the whole of his property. On his arrival in England in July 1813 he published, at the suggestion of Lord Bathurst, the foreign secretary, an account of his experiences at Hamburg, and about the same time received an appointment in the foreign office, the duties of which had previously been divided among several clerks, but Lloyd's extensive acquaintance with continental languages enabled him to discharge them single-handed. He retained the post till his death. A friend of Klopstock, Lloyd translated under his auspices the greater portion of 'The Messiah,' but did not publish his version. His excellent memory and varied acquirements made him a delightful companion. He wrote Italian verse with much elegance, and maintained a correspondence with many eminent travellers and men of science.

Lloyd died at Blackheath on 15 July 1847. By his marriage to Miss Von Schwartzkopff of Hamburg he had a son and several daughters.

Lloyd's original writings are: 1. 'Hamburgh, or a particular account of the Transactions which took place in that City during the first six months of 1813,' 8vo, London, 1813. 2. 'Alexander I, Emperor of Russia, or a Sketch of his Life,' 8vo, London, 1826. 3. 'George IV, Memoirs of his Life and Reign,' 8vo, London, 1830. 4. 'Descriptive and Historical Illustrations,' in English and French, accompanying J. Coney's 'Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe,' fol., London, 1831 [–34]. 5. 'Descriptive and Historic Illustrations,' accompanying 'Picturesque Views in England and Wales by J. M. W. Turner,' 2 vols. fol., London, 1832–1838. 6. 'Theoretisch-praktische Englische Sprachlehre für Deutsche,' 4th edit. 8vo, Hamburg, 1833, long the standard grammar in several of the German universities. 7. 'English and German Dialogues: with a collection of idioms,' 8vo, Hamburg, 1842.

He edited or revised Booth's 'Battle of Waterloo;' Rördansz's 'European Commerce,' 1818 (another edit. 1819); Rabenhorst's 'German and English Dictionary,' 1829; 'Englisches Lesebuch (Gems of Modern English Literature),' 8vo, Hamburg, 1832; and B. G. Babington's translation of Hecker's 'Epidemics of the Middle Ages,' 1844 (Sydenham Society).

Among his translations may be mentioned: Iffland's 'Nephews,' a play, 1799; Saabye's 'Greenland,' 1818; Prince Wied-Neuwied's 'Travels in Brazil,' 1820; Von Kotzebue's 'Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beerings Straits' [anon.], 1821; Von Spix and Von Martins's 'Travels in Brazil,' 1824; Timkovsky's 'Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China,' 1827; Von Raumer's 'England in 1835,' 3 vols. 1836, in collaboration with Sarah Austin; Wolff and Doering's 'German Tourist,' 1837; Von Raumer's 'Political History of England, 2 vols. 1837; Waagen's 'Works of Art and Artists in England,' 1838; Count Björnstjerna's 'British Empire in the East' [anon.], 1840; Von Raumer's 'England in 1841,' 1842; Prince Wied-Neuwied's 'Travels in the Interior of North America,' 1843; Björnstjerna's 'Theogony of the Hindoos' [anon.], 1844; Dahlmann's 'History of the English Revolution,' 1844; Von Orlich's 'Travels in India,' 1845; Prince Pueckler-Muskau's 'Egypt under Mehemet Ali,' 1845; Tams's 'Visit to the Portuguese Possessions in South-

Western Africa,' 1845; and Von Feuchtersleben's 'Principles of Medical Psychology,' 1847, revised by B. G. Babington (Sydenham Society).

Lloyd was a constant contributor to the 'Literary Gazette' from its commencement in 1817, chiefly on foreign archæology and the fine arts.

[Gent. Mag. 1847, pt. ii. pp. 324–6.] G. G.

LLOYD, HENRY, or HENRY HUMPHREY EVANS (1720?–1783), author of 'A Political and Military Rhapsody,' born probably in 1720, was the son of a Welsh clergyman, from whom he received a liberal education, and is described as of Cwmbychan, Merionethshire (Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*; *Biog. Univers.*) Cwmbychan is a farm in the upper part of Llanbedr parish, Merionethshire, owned by the Lloyds for centuries, and recently sold on the emigration of the last of the family. The parish registers of Llanbedr, however, go back no further than 1745 (information from the Rev. D. Owen, vicar). Lloyd's friend, John Drummond, first met him in France in 1744, and says that he was then between twenty and thirty, a lay brother in a religious house. Lloyd stated that he was the son of a Welsh clergyman, and, after some training for the church and the law, had come to France to obtain a commission in the French army. Disappointed in this, he had entered the novitiate as a monk. Lloyd was recommended to the Drummonds as a military instructor who had taught geography and field-fortification to some officers of the Irish brigade. At Fontenoy (11 May 1745) Lloyd was with Drummond, then a lieutenant in Lord John Drummond's Royal Écossais. Lloyd's clever sketches of the villages round Fontenoy attracted the notice of M. Richauard, the French commanding engineer, who obtained permission from Marshal Saxe for Lloyd to accompany the army as a mounted draughtsman, with the rank of sub-ensign (sub-engineer?). Lloyd was appointed third engineer, with a captain's commission from the Pretender, in the expedition of 1745 to Scotland; and, Drummond says, was on board the Elizabeth, and severely wounded in her action with the Lion [see Brett, Sir Peircy]. Lloyd followed the prince from Moidart to Carlisle, where the rebel forces arrived early in November 1745. He was then sent on a mission to 'friends' in North Wales, and did not rejoin in Scotland. A rising in Flintshire was at the time generally expected (H. Walpole, *Letters*, i. 404). He reconnoitred Milford Haven and Bridgwater and Barnstaple bays, and the approaches to Plymouth, and carefully examined the coast from Dover and the Downs round into the port of London, where he was arrested on suspicion. When Drummond (protected by his French commission) arrived in London after Culloden (16 April 1746), he found Lloyd in custody of one Carrington, a king's messenger, in Jermyn Street. He probably changed his name, as it has not been found in the 'Home Office Lists' of 'prisoners in charge of messengers' about this time. Drummond made interest for Lloyd with 'a relative, a noble duke,' and took him as his English tutor, pretending he had never seen him before. They went back to France together, and Lloyd distinguished himself as an engineer at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747, and was made a major in the French army. When Drummond entered the Spanish service in 1748 his father recommended Lloyd to Marshal Keith (1696–1758) [q. v.], and Drummond understood that Lloyd entered the Prussian service. By another account he was travelling to collect information respecting the various armies of Europe, much of which was published, in tabulated form, in 1760, by Millan of Whitehall, as 'Capt. Lloyd's Lists.' In 1754 Drummond found Lloyd again in the service of France, a lieutenant-colonel, with pay of five livres a day. Lloyd was sent to England to report on the feasibility of a descent on the southern coast. He adopted the guise of a 'rider' or commercial traveller. Drummond states that it was chiefly due to Lloyd's representations that the Marshal de Belleisle's project of an invasion was abandoned. Drummond adds that Lloyd afterwards served in the Austrian and Russian armies, and that when he next met him in London in 1756, Lloyd explained that he too had made his peace with the British government, and was in receipt of a pension of 500*l.* a year.

Lloyd states that he made the earlier campaigns of the seven years' war in the quartermaster-general's department of the Austrian army, under Count Lacy, and that in 1760 he 'was entrusted with a very considerable detachment of cavalry and infantry, with orders never to lose sight of the Prussian army, which he punctually complied with, and was never unfortunate' (*Hist. of the War*, vol. i., Preface). Lloyd is said to have suddenly quitted the Austrian service, in which he held the rank of major-general, owing to a dispute about promotion. His further statements imply that he made the concluding campaigns of the same war on the opposite side, with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (*ib.*), to whom the first volume of his account of the war (London, 1766) is dedicated. Lloyd is sometimes stated to

have been employed in negotiating the marriage of Queen Charlotte with George III. Although this is improbable, he may have been known to and employed by Colonel David Græme of Gorthy, who was sent on a confidential mission to Germany previous to the marriage (cf. JESSE, *Hist. George III*, vol. i. chap. vi.), and was intimate with the leading Jacobites. A British passport issued to Lloyd in 1767 describes him as 'the Sieur Lloyd, major-général, sujet de Sa Majesté Britannique' (*Home Office Passes*, 1760–84, p. 61). In 1774 Lloyd distinguished himself in command of a Russian division at the siege of Silistria, and was afterwards nominated to command a force of thirty thousand men against the Swedes. He left the Russian service suddenly, the alleged ground being the refusal of the order of St. Anne, on the score of his plebeian birth. He appears to have subsequently travelled in Italy and Spain, and visited Governor Eliott at Gibraltar just before the famous siege. Lloyd states (*Rhapsody*, 5th edit. p. 67) that upon the alarm of invasion in 1779 he thought it his duty to examine the possible movements of the enemy and the best way of meeting them, the results being given in his 'Rhapsody.' Lloyd seems to have quitted England for Belgium soon afterwards, and to have there resided, occupied exclusively, it was said, with literary pursuits until his death in 1783. The second portion of his history is dated at Brussels in 1781.

Lloyd was never in the British army. There is no record at the treasury of his pension, which presumably was secret service money. He married a sister of the Chevalier James de Johnstone [q. v.], a lady remarkable for her likeness to Prince Charles Edward, in mistake for whom she was once arrested. Hannibal Evans Lloyd [q. v.] was a son by the marriage. Lloyd died suddenly at Huy, Belgium, on 19 June 1783. It is stated (*Biog. Univers.* vol. xxiv.) that upon his death an English emissary seized and carried off some of his papers on a plea of debt.

Lloyd was an able, though too dogmatic a writer. It has been suggested (*ib.*) that his axiom, Russia falls when Moscow is taken, was not without bearing on the French reverses of 1812. Carlyle describes him as 'a man of great natural sagacity and insight, decidedly luminous and original, though of somewhat crabbed temper now and then; a man well worth hearing on this (battle of Lobowitz) or whatever else he handles' (*Hist. Frederick the Great*, vol. vii. note to p. 91). Lloyd's principal works were: 1. 'History of the War between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany and her Allies.' The first volume, by a 'General Officer who made several Campaigns with the Austrians,' appeared in London in 1766. The second part in two volumes, including miscellaneous dissertations, is dated at Brussels, and was published in 1782 in London. The author gives his name, and promises a continuation of the history, which never appeared. A German translation, with a continuation, was published in five volumes at Berlin in 1785, by the Prussian general Templehof, and Lloyd and Templehof were followed by Jomini in his great treatises on the art of war. 2. 'A Political and Military Rhapsody on the Defence of Great Britain' was first published in 1779 in London. On the author's death one hundred guineas is said to have been paid by a nobleman for a single copy. Four posthumous English editions appeared between 1790 and 1805, to which the biographical account by John Drummond is prefixed. Lloyd's works have been translated into other languages and re-translated, and portions of them have been published separately, under other titles, and without acknowledgment.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen and Encycl. Londinensis, under 'Lloyd, Henry;' Biog. Universelle (Michaud), vol. xxiv.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Printed Books under 'Lloyd, Henry;' Lloyd's Works; Monthly Rev. xxxv. 84, vol. lxvi.; State Papers, Domestic and Foreign, in Public Record Office.] H. M. C.

LLOYD, HUGH (1546–1601), master of Winchester College, born in 1546 in Lleyn, Carnarvonshire, entered Winchester in 1560 (KIRBY, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 136). Proceeding to New College, Oxford, he was admitted probationary fellow on 5 Jan. 1562, and perpetual fellow in 1564 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. i.) He graduated B.A. in 1566, B.C.L. in 1570, and D.C.L. in 1588. He resigned his fellowship in 1578 upon being appointed chancellor of Rochester; in 1579 he was presented to the vicarage of Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and was master ('informator') of Winchester from 1580 to 1587. On 12 Nov. 1584 he was made prebendary of St. Paul's (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 418), and in 1588 became rector of Islip, near Oxford. He died on 17 Oct. 1601, and was buried in New College outer chapel. He was brother of John Lloyd (1558–1603) [q. v.]

Lloyd compiled 'Phrases elegantiores ex Cæsaris Commentariis, Cicerone, aliisque, in usum Scholæ Winton. (Dictata),' 2 pts. 8vo, Oxford, 1654, which was edited by John Lamphire [q. v.]

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 710–11; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hibern.; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714.] G. G.

LLOYD, HUGH (1586–1667), bishop of Llandaff, said to be a native of Cardiganshire and of good parentage, was born in 1586. He matriculated about 1607 at Oxford as a servitor of Oriel College. He graduated B.A. 12 Nov. 1611, and proceeded M.A. 30 June 1614, when he had entered holy orders. He was subsequently elected a fellow of Jesus College, and proceeded B.D. in 1624 and D.D. in 1638. In 1617 he became rector of St. Andrew, and in 1626 rector of St. Nicholas, both in Glamorganshire. On 20 June 1632 he was recommended to Secretary Nicholas for promotion. In 1637 he was presented to the sinecure rectory of Denbigh, and in 1638 to the rectory of Hirnant, Montgomeryshire. On 19 Oct. 1644 he was collated canon and archdeacon of St. Davids. He was a staunch royalist, and his benefices were sequestered during the civil wars. Walker says that he was allowed his fifths for some years, but was at last deprived of them. He is probably the Hugh Lloyd of Radnor for whose arrest orders were given 9 Feb. 1650, and in 1652 his lands and estates here were forfeited for treason (Scobell, ii. 211; *Cal. State Papers*, February 1650). On 24 Aug. 1654 he seems to have been performing some ecclesiastical duties at Fordham in Cambridgeshire. At the Restoration he was elected bishop of Llandaff, 17 Oct. 1660, with the prebend of Caire in that church, and consecrated, along with six others, on 18 Nov. He was reinstated in the archdeaconry of St. Davids, which he was allowed to hold *in commendam*, was made in 1661 rector of Llangattock, Brecknockshire, and was restored to his livings in Montgomeryshire and Glamorganshire. He died 7 June 1667, and was buried in Llandaff Cathedral.

Lloyd was author of: 1. 'Articles of Visitation and Enquiry concerning matters Ecclesiastical,' London, 1662, 4to. 2. A letter to his clergy, 29 Oct. 1662, concerning the support of free schools in the diocese, printed in Wood, iv. 835. The 'Phrases Elegantiores,' Oxford, 1654, 8vo, has been assigned to him; it is by Hugh Lloyd (1546–1601) [q. v.]

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Le Neve's Fasti; Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Bodleian Cat.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. p. 107; two sermons preached on the occasion of the consecration of the seven bishops, Brit. Mus.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 834; Scobell's Commonwealth Acts; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.] W. A. S.

LLOYD, HUMPHREY (1610–1689), bishop of Bangor, third son of Richard Lloyd, D.D., vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, was born at Bod-y-Fudden, parish of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, in 1610. He matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, 25 Jan. 1627–8, aged 17, but, 23 Jan. 1629–30, graduated B.A. from Oriel College, where he became fellow in 1631, and was tutor for many years. He proceeded M.A. 12 May 1635, and was created D.D. 12 Sept. 1661. He took holy orders, and was made chaplain to Archbishop Williams, to whom he owed a long succession of ecclesiastical preferments. On 9 April 1644 Williams presented him to the prebend of Ampleforth in York Cathedral, actually investing him; but when Lloyd set out for York his installation was prevented by the advance of the Scotch army. Accordingly he did not enjoy the prebend till the Restoration, when it was considered as having lapsed into the king's hands, and was regranted to Lloyd on his petition (*Cal. State Papers*, Charles II, xii. 57).

Walker represents Lloyd as having been deprived of the vicarage of Ruabon. In the 'Lords' Journals,' however, there is an order, 10 June 1647, for the induction of Lloyd into the vicarage of Ruabon, 'he taking the national league and covenant.' He probably took the test, but was afterwards engaged in treasonable transactions. His name occurs in a list of royalists in 1654, and all the petitions presented for him in 1660 to Charles II mention the fact of his sequestration and imprisonment (see also Wood, *Antiq.* i. 356). At the Restoration he petitioned for the deanery of Bangor, the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and the prebend of Ampleforth, and was granted the last of these, holding it *in commendam* on his election as bishop. On 13 Aug. 1661 he was made canon of St. Asaph, dean of St. Asaph 14 Dec. 1663, holding it till 1674. He held the sinecure of Northop in Flint from 1661 till 19 Dec. 1664, and in 1673 removed from Ruabon to the vicarage of Gresford. He was enthroned bishop of Bangor 5 Jan. 1673–4, and held at the same time the archdeaconries of Bangor and Anglesey, which he had procured with a sinecure rectory to be united to the see for the benefit of the cathedral fabric. He became canon of Bangor in 1676 and added another sinecure rectory to his preferments. He died on 18 Jan. 1688–9, and was buried in Bangor Cathedral. He married Jane, daughter of John —— Griffyth of Llyn, and widow of Owen Brereton of Burros. By her he had three sons, John, Francis, and Richard.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 873; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Le Neve's Fasti; Lords' Journals; Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. ii. 32, vii. 107, vi. 182.]

W. A. S.

LLOYD, HUMPHREY (1800–1881), provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and man of science, eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd [q. v.], by Eleanor McLaughlin, was born in Dublin on 16 April 1800. Having received his early education at Mr. White's school, Dublin, he entered Trinity College there in 1815, gaining first prize, out of sixty-three competitors, at the entrance examination, which was at that time altogether classical. His college career was very distinguished. He obtained a scholarship in 1818, and graduated B.A. in 1819, taking first place and the gold medal for science, and proceeding M.A. in 1827, and D.D. in 1840. He became a junior fellow in 1824, and a senior fellow in 1843. He devoted himself especially to scientific study, and in 1831 succeeded his father as Erasmus Smith's professor of natural and experimental philosophy. During his tenure of this chair he sought successfully to improve the position of physical science in the university.

His own investigations in optics produced some remarkable results. At the meeting of the British Association in 1833 he gave an account of what was perhaps his most notable single scientific achievement (notice in *Proceedings of Royal Society*, vol. xxxi.), viz. his establishment by experiment of the existence of conical refraction in biaxial crystals, in conformity with the theoretical anticipations of Sir William Rowan Hamilton [q. v.] (see *Report of the British Association* for 1833; *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xvii.; and Graves, *Memoir of Sir W. R. Hamilton*). He also succeeded in establishing experimentally the law by which the polarisation of the rays composing the luminous cone is governed. In 1834 he furnished the British Association, at its request, with a valuable report on 'The Progress and Present State of Physical Optics' (see *Report* for 1834). Shortly after, by means of an experiment on the interference of light proceeding directly from a luminous source, with light coming from the same source but reflected at a very high angle of incidence from a plane surface, he was able to make a most important contribution to the theory of reflected light (see *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xvii.) A letter from Sir David Brewster led him to turn his attention to the phenomena of light incident on thin plates. In 1841 he submitted a communication on the subject to the British Association (see *Report* for 1841), and in 1859 he described his complete investigation of the phenomena to the Royal Irish Academy (see *Transactions*, vol. xxiv.)

In the field of magnetic research he was even more successful. When the magnetic observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, was established under the auspices of his father, it was placed in his charge, and the instruments for it were devised by him and constructed under his superintendence. He was a member of the committee of the British Association, at whose solicitation, in conjunction with that of the Royal Society, the government was induced to endeavour to improve our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism by establishing observing stations at various points in Great Britain and India. He prepared the written instructions for the conduct of the observatories, and the officers appointed to take charge of them were taught by him in Dublin the practical use of the instruments (see art. viii. *Quarterly Review*, lxvi. 271). It was largely owing to his efforts that the enterprise was successfully carried out. Many papers which he wrote on these and other subjects are to be found in the 'Reports' of the British Association and in the 'Transactions' and 'Proceedings' of the Royal Irish Academy. Of the latter body he was president from 1846 to 1851, and in 1862 he was awarded by it the Cunningham gold medal. He resigned his chair of natural philosophy in 1843, on his accession to a senior fellowship in Trinity College. In 1862 he became vice-provost, and in 1867 was appointed provost, in succession to Dr. Richard MacDonnell. He was president of the British Association in 1857, when it met in Dublin, and delivered an inaugural address, which was afterwards published, in which he gave a sketch of the recent progress made in astronomy, terrestrial magnetism, and other branches of science (see *Report* for 1857). He died in the provost's house, Dublin, 17 Jan. 1881. Lloyd was a leading member of the general synod of the Irish church which came into existence on disestablishment, and took a specially active part in its committee for the revision of the prayer-book.

In addition to the honours already mentioned, he was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and an honorary member of many other learned societies of Europe and America. In 1855 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and in 1874 the emperor of Germany the order 'Pour le Mérite.'

He married, in July 1840, Dorothea, only

daughter of the Rev. James Bulwer, rector of Hunworth-cum-Stody, Norfolk. He had no children. A bust of him, by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, was placed in the library of Trinity College in 1892.

Besides several tracts, his published works comprise: 1. 'A Treatise on Light and Vision,' London, 1831. 2. 'Two Introductory Lectures on Physical and Mechanical Science,' London, 1834. 3. 'Lectures on the Wave-theory of Light,' two parts, Dublin, 1836 and 1841; republished, London, 1857, as 'Elementary Treatise on the Wave-theory of Light.' 4. 'Account of the Magnetic Observatory at Dublin, and of the Instruments and Methods of Observation employed there,' London, 1842. 5. 'An Account of the Method of Determining the Total Intensity of the Earth's Magnetic Force in Absolute Measure,' London, 1848. 6. 'The Elements of Optics,' Dublin, 1849. 7. 'Address delivered at the opening meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Dublin 26 Aug. 1857,' Dublin, 1857. 8. 'Is it a Sin? An Inquiry into the Lawfulness of Complying with the Rule of the National Board relative to Religious Instruction,' published anonymously, Dublin, 1860. 9. 'The Climate of Ireland and the Currents of the Atlantic,' a lecture, Dublin, 1865. 10. 'Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Trinity College, Dublin,' Dublin, 1865. 11. 'The University of Dublin in its Relations to the several Religious Communities,' anonymous, Dublin, 1868. 12. 'The Doctrine of Absolutism,' Dublin, 1871. 13. 'Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial,' London, 1874. 14. 'Miscellaneous Papers connected with Physical Science,' London, 1877.

[Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for 1881, v. 165; obituary notice prefixed to Proceedings of Royal Society of London, vol. xxxi.; private information; Dublin University Calendar.] T. H.

LLOYD, JACOB YOUDE WILLIAM (1816–1887), genealogist, born in 1816, was eldest son of Jacob William Hinde, esq., of Ulverstone, Lancashire, afterwards of Langham Hall, Essex, by Harriet, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas Youde of Clochfaen, Montgomeryshire, Plas Madog, Denbighshire, and Rowley's Mansion, Shrewsbury. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1839, M.A. 1874), and became curate of Banhaglog, Montgomeryshire. Afterwards he turned Roman catholic, and served in the pontifical Zouaves. Pius IX conferred upon him the knighthood of the order of St. Gregory. He was also a knight of the Saviour of Greece. On the death of his aunt in 1857 he succeeded to the estates at Clochfaen and Plas Madog, and subsequently he assumed the name of Lloyd in lieu of Hinde. The chevalier was a generous landlord, and although a Roman catholic he restored the parish church of Llangurig at a cost of 10,000*l*. He was a distinguished Welsh antiquary, and published several genealogical works, the chief of which is 'The History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog, the ancient Lords of Arwystli, Cedewen, and Meirionydd, and many of the Descendants of the fifteen Noble Tribes of Gwynedd,' 6 vols. London, 1881–7, 8vo. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on 14 Oct. 1887.

[Times, 25 Oct. 1887, p. 9; Clergy List, 1841–50; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, 1851; Walford's County Families; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] T. C.

LLOYD, FLOYD, or FLUD, JOHN (*d.* 1523), composer, appears to have been born either in the parish of St. Cadocks or in that of Christchurch, at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, near the end of the fifteenth century. Foxe, bishop of Winchester, writing to Cardinal Wolsey 20 July 1515, seems to refer to the composer when describing the unruly action of the canons of St. Augustine's, Bristol. He writes that 'one Lloyd, of the king's chapel, is chief author of this mischief . . . a young fool.' It may have been to atone for some youthful indiscretion hinted at here that Lloyd resolved, in January 1518, to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Whether he was the John Fludde who graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1519 is doubtful. Hawkins describes him as bachelor of music; he certainly took a musical degree, as he is styled in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 31922 'in armonia graduat,' and his early death makes it improbable that he obtained a doctor's degree. In 1520 Lloyd, along with the other gentlemen of Henry VIII's Chapel, attended the king at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and in January in the following year he appears to have accompanied his royal master on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire. At various times he received grants of corrodies in the monasteries of St. Augustine's at Bristol, Glastonbury, and Thetford. He died on 3 April 1523 'in the king's chapel,' and was buried in the Savoy, being described on his tombstone there as 'virtutis et religionis cultor.' The only compositions of his extant are contained in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 31922, and consist of a round in three parts, 'Deme

the best of euery dowt,' and two instrumental pieces, also in three parts.

[Cal. State Papers; Loftie's Memorials of the Savoy; copy of will at Somerset House.]
A. H.-H.

LLOYD, JOHN (1558–1603), classical scholar, born at Denbigh in 1558, entered Winchester in 1574, and matriculated at Oxford as a scholar of New College on 20 Dec. 1577 (Kirby, *Winchester Scholars*, p. 146). He was perpetual fellow from 1579 until 1596, and graduated B.A. in 1581, M.A. in 1585, B.D. in 1592, and D.D. in 1595 (*Oxf. Univ. Reg.*, Oxf. Hist. Soc., vol. ii.) On 4 April 1591 he was elected junior proctor, and in 1598 was presented by his college to the vicarage of Writtle, Essex. He died in 1603, and was buried in Writtle Church. He was brother of Hugh Lloyd (1546–1601) [q. v.]

Lloyd, who was an eloquent preacher, edited, with a Latin translation and notes: 1. 'Flavii Josephi de Maccabæis liber,' 8vo, Oxford, 1590. 2. 'Barlaami de Papæ principatu libellus,' 4to, Oxford, 1592, the first edition of the tract.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 738–9; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714.] G. G.

LLOYD, JOHN (*d.* 1682), poet, born in 1644, was son of George Lloyd, rector of Wonston, Hampshire, and brother of Nicholas Lloyd [q. v.] On 13 Nov. 1662 he matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar from 1663 until 1669. He graduated B.A. in 1666, and M.A. on 18 Feb. 1668–9, being instituted vicar of Holyrood, Southampton, 20 May 1675 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, iii. 926). He died at Southampton on 31 Aug. 1682, when he was succeeded by Roger Farbrother. He was author of 'Shir ha Shirim, or the Song of Songs; being a Paraphrase upon the most excellent Canticles of Solomon in a Pindarick Poem. To which is annext another late Pindarick Ode, being an Hymn on the Works of the Six Days,' 8vo, London, 1681–2. It was not until the 'Paraphrase' had been surreptitiously printed in 1681 (4to) by a stranger as his own composition that Lloyd published the genuine edition.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 736; Gardiner's Reg. of Wadham Coll. pt. i. p. 245; information from the vicar of Holyrood.] G. G.

LLOYD, JOHN (1638–1687), bishop of St. Davids, born at Pentaine, Carmarthenshire, in 1638, was son of Morgan Lloyd. He matriculated at Oxford from Merton College on 10 March 1656–7, and was elected fellow of Jesus, becoming principal of that house in 1673. He graduated B.A. in 1659, M.A. in 1662, B.D. on 15 March 1669–70, and D.D. in 1674. On 9 April 1672 he was chosen precentor of Llandaff, and on 10 May 1679 he was appointed treasurer (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 261, 263). In 1682 and the three following years he was vice-chancellor of the university. He became rector of Llandawke, Carmarthenshire, in 1668, of Llangwm, Pembrokeshire, in 1671, and of Burton, in the same county, in 1672. He was consecrated bishop of St. Davids on 17 Oct. 1686, holding his rectories *in commendam*. He died in Jesus College on 13 Feb. 1686–7, and was buried in the chapel.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 870; Griffiths's Oxford Wills; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Jones and Freeman's St. Davids, p. 332.] G. G.

LLOYD, JOHN AUGUSTUS (1800–1854), engineer and surveyor, youngest son of John Lloyd of Lynn, Norfolk, was born in London on 1 May 1800, and was educated successively at private schools at Tooting and at Winchester, where he was taught the rudiments of science. When on a visit to Derbyshire he executed a survey of the Wirksworth mines. The peace of 1815 prevented his obtaining a commission in the army as he desired, and he was sent out to his elder brother, who was king's counsel at Tortola. There John spent his time in surveying, and acquired a knowledge of Spanish and French. Crossing to South America, he presented an introduction, which had been given him by Sir Robert Ker Porter, to Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia, and served some years on his staff as a captain of engineers, ultimately attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In November 1827 he was commissioned by Bolivar to survey the Isthmus of Panama and report on the best means of inter-oceanic communication. His progress was arrested by disturbances at Carthagena, where in helping to restore order he was severely wounded and narrowly escaped death. He ultimately carried out the survey under immense difficulties, some of it being through dense forests, where the surveyors were constant targets for the carbines of 'Cisneros' and his band, wild Indian freebooters, for years the pest of the Caraccas. Lloyd recommended a road, on the line since adopted for the Chagres and Panama railway. Soon afterwards he appears to have returned to England. His report on his survey appeared in 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1830, pp. 59–68, with supplementary information in 'Journal of Royal Geographical Society,' i. 69–101. In the same year he was made F.R.S. He was employed, under the joint direction of the board of admiralty and the Royal Society,

in determining the difference of level in the Thames between London Bridge and the sea. His report appeared in 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1831, pp. 167–98.

In 1831 Lloyd went out to Mauritius, where he was appointed colonial civil engineer and surveyor-general. He arrived at Port Louis on 31 Aug. 1831, and soon afterwards made a daring ascent of the Peter Botte mountain, which was previously regarded as inaccessible (see account in *Journal of Royal Geographical Society*, vol. iii.) During his twenty years' service in Mauritius he executed many useful public works, including a breakwater for the inner harbour, the custom house, a patent slip for vessels of six hundred tons, the colonial observatory, iron bridges, district churches, hundreds of miles of macadamised roads, and a trigonometrical survey of the island and the adjoining islets. He also compiled a new map of Madagascar, with a memoir, published in 'Journal of Royal Geographical Society,' vol. xx. He quitted the island on 4 April 1849, and reached Europe by way of Ceylon. He made his way to Norway, and afterwards travelled through Poland, where he was temporarily detained by the Russian authorities at Cracow. On his release he visited the Carpathians, Vienna, the Tyrol, and France, and inspected the observatories en route.

Lloyd became an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and served on the council. His paper communicated to the institute in 1849 on the 'Facilities for a Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific' (see *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* ix. 58 et seq.) was awarded the Telford medal. 'There was nothing,' he wrote, 'but the climate and the expense to prevent a canal being cut from one sea to the other of sufficient depth to float the largest ship in her majesty's navy' (*ib.* p. 60). In 1851 Lloyd acted as special commissioner, in conjunction with Dr. (now Sir James) Lyon Playfair, in procuring specimens of the industrial products of the metropolis and manufacturing districts for the Great Exhibition, and performed his work with indefatigable industry. By way of reward he was sent as British chargé d'affaires to Bolivia. A paper which he wrote there on the famous mines of Copiapo, Chili, was communicated by Prince Albert to the Royal Geographical Society (see *Journal*, xxiii. 196–212). After the outbreak of war with Russia, Lloyd started on a mission to stir up the Circassians in the English interest. He was detained in the Crimea after the battle of the Alma to collect information, and died at Therapia of cholera on 10 Oct. 1854, in his fifty-fifth year. He left a widow and family. Two sons held commissions in the British army.

Lloyd was a man of immense energy and of much scientific aptitude. Besides the scientific papers already mentioned Lloyd wrote 'Notes on Panama' ('Journal of Royal Geographical Society,' i. 69–100), 'Account of Observations at Mauritius' ('Astronomical Society's Monthly Notices,' 1833–1836, iii. 186–94), 'On Beds and Masses of Coal at a distance from the Sea in Mauritius' ('Geological Society's Proceedings,' 1842, iii. 317–18), 'Notes on Geological Formation of Round and Serpents Islands, Mauritius' ('Proc. Verb. Soc. Hist. Nat. de Maurice,' 1846, pp. 155–6), 'Report of a Journey across the Andes between Cochabamba and Chimoré' (*ib.* xxiv. 259–65). A volume of 'Papers relating to Proposals for establishing Colleges of Arts and Manufactures for the Industrial Classes' was printed for private circulation at London in 1851, 8vo. He made many drawings of Madagascar, and charts, mostly South American.

[Obituary notices of Lloyd in Proc. Inst. Civil Engineers, vol. xiv., and Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc., vol. xxv. pp. xci–ii; Cat. Scientific Papers; Brit. Mus. Catalogues. No official records of Lloyd's services have been preserved either in Downing Street or in Mauritius.] H. M. C.

LLOYD, JULIUS (1830–1892), divine and author, son of Francis Lloyd, manufacturer, of London, was born 10 Sept. 1830 and was educated at the New Proprietary School, Blackheath. He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, on 11 May 1848, was admitted scholar on 3 May 1851, and graduated B.A. in 1852 as a wrangler. In 1853 he was placed in the first class of the moral science tripos. In 1855 he proceeded M.A., and was ordained. He served curacies in succession at Brentwood, Essex (1855–7), St. Peter, Wolverhampton (1858–62), Trysull, Staffordshire (1862–6), and St. Peter, Pimlico (1866–8). In 1868 he became vicar of High Cross, Hertfordshire, in 1871 incumbent of St. John, Greenock, in 1880 rector of St. Ann, Manchester, in 1886 vicar of Leesfield, Lancashire, rural dean of Oldham, and honorary canon of Manchester; and finally, in 1891, canon-residentiary of Manchester and rector of St. Philip, Salford, where he was elected a member of the Salford school board. Dr. Fraser, bishop of Manchester, appointed him his examining chaplain in 1881, to which post he was reappointed in 1886 by Bishop Moorhouse.

Lloyd died on 27 May 1892. He was an effective preacher and a hard-working parish priest, of pronounced liberal views. In 1865 he was appointed select preacher at Cam-

bridge, and published his sermons on 'The Unity of God in Revelation' in 1866.

His 'Life of Sir Philip Sidney,' 8vo, London, 1862, a creditable work, was superseded by Mr. Fox Bourne's more exhaustive biography, which preceded it by a few weeks.

Lloyd published collected volumes: 'Sermons,' in 1862, 1866, 1874, 1887 ('On Old Testament Characters'), and 1889 ('On the Prophets of the Old Testament'); and wrote for the Christian Knowledge Society: 'Sketches of Church History in Scotland' (1877), England (1879), France (1879), and Germany (1880). He also wrote: 1. 'The Principles of Ethics according to the New Testament,' Cambridge, 1856, 8vo. 2. 'Essay on the Maintenance of the Church of England as an Established Church,' which won the third prize of 100*l.*, given by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry W. Peek, M.P., printed in 'Three Essays,' &c., 8vo, London, 1874. 3. 'Christian Politics: a Study of the Principles of Politics according to the New Testament,' 8vo, London, 1877. 4. 'The North African Church,' 8vo, London, 1880 (in the 'Home Library'). 5. 'Duty and Faith: an Essay on the Relation of Moral Philosophy to Christian Doctrine,' Manchester, 1884, 8vo.

[Times, 28 May 1892, p. 12; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1892; private information.]

G. G.

LLOYD, LUDOVIC, LODOWICK, or LEWIS (*fl.* 1573–1610), poet and compiler, was, according to Phillips (*Theatrum*, 1800, p. 91), a conspicuous figure at the court of Queen Elizabeth. He describes himself in several of his works as 'her Maiesties Seargeant at Armes,' and from the numerous compliments and dedications addressed by him to James I and his consort it is probable that the post was continued to him by the queen's successor. He was an intimate friend of John Lane [q. v.], who says that Spenser would not have had any funeral honours paid him after being suffered to die of want, 'but for my lovinge frend Ludovic Lloyd;' the whole story is discredited by Mr. Grosart (*Life of Spenser*, p. 239).

The chief of Lloyd's compilations, all of which are dull, is: 'The Pilgrimage of Princes; penned out of sundry Greeke and Latine Aucthours [1573], printed by William Jones, and to be sold at his nevve long shop at the West door of Powles.' Following the title are acrostic verses on Cristoforus Hattonvs, and a prose dedication to Sir C. Hatton, the patron to whom, Hazlitt conjectures, Lloyd owed his place at court. Prefixed are commendatory verses by, among others, Edward Grant and Thomas Churchyard. Other editions appeared in 1586 (Huth) and in 1607, in both of which Lloyd describes himself as 'her Majesties Sergeant-at-Arms;' and a reissue appeared in 1653, with a curiously transformed text and title, as 'The Marrow of History, or the Pilgrimage of Kings and Princes, truly Representing the Variety of Dangers inherent to the Crowns, and the lamentable Deaths which many of them, and some of the best of them, have undergone. Newly Corrected and Revived by R. C[odrington], Master of Arts.' This was reprinted in 1659.

Lloyd's other works are: 1. 'The Consent of Time, Deciphering the Errors of the Grecians in their Olympiads,' 1590, 4to, dedicated to Whitgift. 2. 'The Triplicitie of Triumphs, containing the Order, Solempnitie, and Pompe of the Feastes, Sacrifices, Vowes, Games, and Triumphes used upon the Nativities of Emperors, &c.,' 1591, 4to. 3. 'A Brief Conference of Divers Lawes, Divided into certaine Regiments,' 1602, 4to, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. 4. 'The Stratagems of Jerusalem; with the Martiall Lawes and Militarie Discipline, as well of the Jewes as of the Gentiles,' 1602, 4to, dedicated to Sir Robert Cecil. 5. 'The Practice of Policy,' 1604, 4to. 6. 'The Choice of Jewels,' London, 1607, 4to, containing verses arranged acrostically on the words, 'To Anna Queene of Gret Britane Health,' followed by congratulations to Christian, king of Denmark, on his visit to England in 1607. 7. 'The Tragicomedie of Serpents,' 1607, 4to, a curious collection, chiefly of classical and biblical fables, dedicated to James I. 8. 'Linceus Spectacles. Esa. 6, Videntes videbitis non videbitis,' 1607, 4to, dedicated to James I, and similar in character to the preceding. 9. 'Hilaria, or the Triumphant Feast for the fift of August (Coronation Day),' 1607. 10. 'The Jubile of Britane,' 1607, 4to. In the case of Nos. 5, 7, and 8 the title is no index to the character of the work, which consists exclusively of 'Collectanea Curiosa.' An epitaph by Lloyd, on Sir Edward Saunders, is printed in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices,' 1576, and was, according to Mr. Hazlitt, also issued as a broadsheet (*Collections and Notes*, 1867–76, p. 260). Lloyd has commendatory verses signed Lodowick Flood, prefixed to 'The Castle or Picture of Pollicy' of William Blandie [q. v.], and 'verses in prayse of the author' prefixed to Twyne's translation of Lhuyd's 'Breviary of Britayne,' 1573, 12mo.

A certain Lodowick Lloyd, possibly a son of the above, kept a stationer's shop in Pope's Head Alley, Lombard Street, where in 1652 he published, in conjunction with Henry Crips, the first London edition of Burton's

'Anatomy' (*State Papers*, Dom. s.a. 436; cf. Culpeper, *Astrolog. Almanac*, 1653, *ad fin.*) and had moved to the 'Castle' in Cornhill by 1665, when he published, *inter alia*, Matthew Stevenson's 'Poems.'

[Corser's Collectanea, pt. viii. p. 346; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. (Herbert), passim; Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, p. 267; Addit. MS. 24490 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Addit. MS. 5875, f. 20 (Cole's Athenæ Cantabr.); Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. 355, 667, 713, 734; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. v. 277; Huth's Library Catalogue; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, i. 591; Tanner's Bibliotheca, p. 484; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. p. 1377; Hazlitt's Handbook and Bibl. Collections and Notes, 2nd and 3rd ser.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

T. S.

LLOYD, Sir NATHANIEL (1669–1745), master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, born in the Savoy 29 Nov. 1669, was eldest son of Sir Richard Lloyd (1634–1686), by Elizabeth, his wife. The father, second son of Andrew Lloyd of Aston, Shropshire, was a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; proceeded B.C.L. 1659 and D.C.L. 1662; was admitted to Gray's Inn 1655, and an advocate at Doctors' Commons 1664. He was admiralty advocate 1674–85, and chancellor of the dioceses of Llandaff and Durham. He was M.P. for Durham city 1679–81, 1681, and 1685; was knighted 16 Jan. 1676–7, was dean of the arches 1684–6, and a judge of the high court of admiralty 1685–6. He died 28 June 1686, and was buried in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714; Coote, *Civilians*, p. 87).

The son Nathaniel was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he matriculated 9 April 1685. He was elected fellow of All Souls' College in 1689, graduated B.C.L. 22 June 1691, and proceeded D.C.L. 30 June 1696, in which year he was admitted a member of the College of Advocates (21 Nov.) Lloyd was appointed deputy admiralty advocate during the absence of Dr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Newton [q.v.] on 15 Nov. 1704, and was king's advocate from 1715 to 1727. He was knighted 29 May 1710, and the same year was incorporated at Cambridge, and admitted (20 June) master of Trinity Hall, the chapel of which he enlarged and to which he bequeathed 3,000*l.* to rebuild the hall. He resigned the mastership on 1 Oct. 1735, died at Sunbury on 30 March 1745, and was buried in Trinity Hall Chapel on 8 April.

[Cole MSS. vi. 82, 84, 89, 90–3, 112, xii. 72; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Coote's Civilians; Gardiner's Reg. St. Paul's School; Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge, p. 128; Haydn's Book of Dignities. edit. Ockerby; Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights (Harl. Soc.)] J. M. R.

LLOYD, NICHOLAS (1630–1680), historical compiler, son of George Lloyd, rector of Wonston, Hampshire, was born in the parsonage-house there on 28 May 1630, and educated at home by his father till 1643, when he was admitted a chorister of Winchester College. In the following year he became a scholar of that college, and remained there till September 1651. He entered Hart Hall, Oxford, 13 May 1652, was admitted a scholar of Wadham College on 20 Oct. 1653, proceeded B.A. 16 Jan. 1655–6, was elected to a fellowship at Wadham 30 June 1656, and commenced M.A. 6 July 1658 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 187, 214). He was appointed lecturer at St. Martin's (Carfax), Oxford, in Lent 1664, and was rector of that parish from 1665 to 1670. In July 1665 he was appointed university rhetoric reader, and he was twice elected sub-warden of Wadham College, viz. in 1666 and 1670.

In 1665, when Dr. Walter Blandford [q.v.], warden of Wadham College, was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, he chose Lloyd as his chaplain, and on that prelate being translated to the see of Worcester, in 1671, Lloyd accompanied him. The bishop eventually presented him to the rectory of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surrey. He was formally inducted 28 April 1673, but it appears that he did not take up his residence there till August 1677. He died at Newington Butts on 27 Nov. 1680, and was buried in the chancel of his church without any memorial. The parish register records the fact that he and Herbert Rogers, clerk of the parish, both lay dead and unburied at the same time, 1 Dec. 1680 (Burn, *Hist. of Parish Registers*, 2nd edit. p. 112). Wood says that Lloyd was 'an harmless, quiet man,' and 'an excellent philologist.'

He published a 'Dictionarium Historicum,' Oxford, 1670, folio, chiefly based on the dictionaries of Charles Stephanus or Estienne, and Philip Ferrarius. Afterwards he greatly enlarged and remodelled this encyclopædic work, which was republished under the title of 'Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum . . . Opus admodum utile et apprime necessarium: à Carlo Stephano inchoatum: ad incudem vero revocatum, innumerisque pene locis auctum et emaculatum, per Nicolaum Lloydium. . . . Editio novissima,' London, 1686, fol. Whalley says that Lloyd spent thirty years in the compilation.

Aubrey (*Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, v. 140) says he had seen several manuscripts written by Lloyd, particularly: 1. 'Parenti Parentatio, or Funeral Obsequies, by Nicholas Lloyd, in Memory of his ever honoured Father, Mr. Geo. Lloyd, together with some brief Observations upon the chief Passages of his Life and Death, Anno Dom. 1658,' 12mo. 2. 'Διονυσιου Οικουμενης Περιηγησις, Dionysii Situs Orbis Descriptio, una cum Commentatione Philologica, Geographica, Historica, Poetica, et Mythologica, ex 440 Auctoribus vetustis ac recentibus illustrata,' 1656, 4to, pp. 389. 3. Latin translation of 'Orphei Argonautica.' 4. 'Observations on several Parts of the Holy Scriptures.' In the Rawlinson collection of manuscripts in the Bodleian Library is a folio volume (Misc. 32) containing several of his papers and memoranda, including autobiographical notes, printed in Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' ed. Bliss, iii. 1259–60. Lloyd also wrote, 5. 'Βίος μὴ Παλίμβιος, or Life Irrecoverable,' manuscript, a funeral discourse on the death of his brother Edward, dated Wadham College, 1656.

His commonplace book is now (1892) in the possession of Mr. H. Buxton Forman.

[Gardiner's Register of Wadham College, i. 482; Universal Historical Bibliotheque, 1687, p. 149; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 285; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1258.] T. C.

LLOYD, RICHARD (1595–1659), royalist divine, born in 1595, was fifth son of David Lloyd of Henblas in Llangristiolus, Isle of Anglesey, by Catherine, daughter of Richard Owen Tudor of Penmynydd in the same isle. His parents, who were both remarkable for their learning and skill in poetry, had him carefully educated at home. On 3 April 1612 he matriculated at Oxford from Oriel College. He was college moderator, became rector of Sonning and vicar of Tilehurst, Berkshire, and commenced B.D. on 7 May 1628; but on the outbreak of the civil war he was deprived of his preferments and imprisoned. He ultimately retired to Oxford, where he taught a private school for several years. He died in June 1659, and was buried in the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford. He was twice married, and left by his first wife, Joan Wickins, a son William (1627–1717) [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Worcester.

Lloyd compiled for the use of his pupils: 1. 'Artis Poeticæ, Musarum candidatis addiscendæ, formula recens et dilucida,' 8vo, London, 1653. 2. 'The Schoole-Masters Auxiliaries to remove the Barbarians Siege from Athens, advanced under two guides,' 2 pts. 8vo, London, 1654, 53 (another edition, 12mo, 1659), English and Latin grammars.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 472–3, and Fasti, i. 441; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714.] G. G.

LLOYD, Sir RICHARD (1606–1676), royalist, born in 1606, appears to have been the eldest son of Priamus Lloyd of Marrington, Shropshire. According to Williams, his family originally owned extensive estates in Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, and Denbighshire (*Eminent Welshmen*, ed. 1852, p. 286). He was himself seated at Ecclusham, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, and Dulasau, Carnarvonshire. He entered the Inner Temple in 1631 (Cooke, *Inner Temple Students*, 1547–1660, p. 266). In March 1635–6 he was entrusted by the king with a foreign mission (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1635–6, p. 293), and was rewarded in the following November with a grant of the reversion of the office of prothonotary and clerk of the crown in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire (*ib.* 1636–7, p. 215). This post he surrendered in July 1661 (*ib.* 1661–2, p. 33). He attended Charles I into the north in 1639, and had afterwards to complain to the privy council of the bad quality of the arms supplied to him (*ib.* 1639–40, p. 395). By June 1642 he was attorney-general for North Wales, and actively engaged in raising troops for the king (*ib.* 1641–3, p. 336). On 27 Sept. Charles was entertained by Lloyd at Wrexham. Upon repeating his visit on 7 Oct. the king knighted him (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, p. 199). In 1645 Lloyd was made governor of Holt Castle, Denbighshire. An intercepted letter from him to Colonel Trevour concerning the peace concluded between the king and the Irish, and the assistance expected from them, was read in the House of Commons on 9 Sept., and roused much indignation (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 268). Owing to the smallness of his garrison he was obliged in December 1646 to treat with the parliament for the capitulation of the castle (*ib.* v. 24). He surrendered to Colonel Thomas Mytton on 13 Jan. 1646–7, having first stipulated that his wife and children should be allowed 300*l.* a year out of his estates, and that he himself should have liberty to go abroad with a like sum derived from his personal effects (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1645–7, pp. 338, 515). His conduct, however, in regard to the Irish rebels had so incensed the parliament that his name was included in the list of persons who, in the negotiations with the king of 1647, were to be excepted from pardon. In July 1660 he was appointed justice of Glamorganshire,

Brecknockshire, and Radnorshire, with an annual fee of 50*l.* (*ib.* 1660–1, pp. 142, 214). The following year he was elected M.P. for Radnorshire, and exerted himself to procure the re-establishment of the court and council of the marches in Wales (*ib.* 1661–2, p. 36). He died on 5 May 1676, and was buried at Wrexham. A monument was erected to his memory at the east end of the south aisle of the church, without any inscription. His only son, Richard, predeceased him. As he died intestate the disposition of his property caused much litigation between his three daughters (Jane, wife of Lewis Owen, Lady Mary Conway, a widow, and Anne, wife of Edward Ravenscroft) and his grandson, Richard Lloyd (*Administration Act Book*, P. C. C. August 1676).

This Sir Richard Lloyd must be carefully distinguished from Sir Richard Lloyd (1634–1686) who is mentioned in the notice of his son Nathaniel Lloyd.

[Ormerod's Cheshire, general introduction, i. 35; Phillips's Civil War in Wales; Harl. MS. 2125, f. 313; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1663–4; Symonds's Diary (Camden Soc.)] G. G.

LLOYD, RICHARD (*d.* 1834), divine, was younger son of John Lloyd, rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, and curate of Wrexham, Denbighshire. After attending Wrexham grammar school he proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth junior optime in 1787, proceeded M.A. in 1790, and was elected a fellow. For some time he acted as assistant to the Rev. Richard Cecil [q. v.] of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. In 1797 he became vicar of Midhurst, Sussex, and on 12 Dec. 1805 vicar of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street (Foster, *Index Eccl.* 1800–40, p. 112). He died at Peckham Rye in 1834.

Lloyd was author of a treatise entitled 'Christian Theology; or an Inquiry into the Nature and general Character of Revelation,' 2nd edit. 8vo, London, 1804, and of a 'Memoir' of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd [q. v.], 8vo, London, 1830. He also published pamphlets on the catholic claims, education, and on the attempt in 1817 to institute an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society at Midhurst. A volume of 'Sermons,' preached at St. Dunstan's, appeared posthumously in 1835.

[Lloyd's Works; Lloyd's Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816.] G. G.

LLOYD, RIDGWAY ROBERT SYERS CHRISTIAN CODNER (1842–1884), physician and antiquary, born at Devonport on 20 Dec. 1842, was son of Francis Brown Lloyd, a west country doctor, who afterwards took orders, by his wife Margaret, daughter of George Christian. He was educated at Bristol and Stratford-on-Avon grammar schools, and proceeded to Guy's Hospital, where he became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1866. He held the position of house-surgeon in the Peterborough Infirmary for three years, and in 1870 he bought a practice at St. Albans. He died from typhoid fever at his house in Bricket Road, St. Albans, on 1 June 1884, and was buried in the abbey churchyard; he left a widow and one son. Lloyd was a successful physician and a diligent antiquary. He studied the history of the abbey of St. Albans, and was consulted by Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs as to the restoration of the screen. He published 'An Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs in St. Albans Abbey,' St. Albans, 1873, 4to, a translation with notes from the 'Annales' of John of Amundesham. He also wrote many papers on archæological subjects, of which one on 'The Shrines of St. Albans and St. Amphibalus' (1872), and one on 'The Paintings on the Choir Ceiling of St. Albans Abbey' (1876), were published separately. He also contributed to the 'Lancet' and 'British Medical Journal.'

[Medical Directory, 1884 and 1885; British Medical Journal, 21 June 1884; Hertfordshire Standard, 7 June 1884; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ix. 480; information from the Ven. the Archdeacon of St. Albans.] W. A. J. A.

LLOYD, ROBERT (1733–1764), poet, was the son of Pierson Lloyd, D.D., for forty-seven years usher and second master of Westminster School and subsequently prebendary and chancellor of York, by his wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Maximilian de l'Angle, rector of Croughton, Northamptonshire. He was born at Westminster in 1733, and at an early age was sent to Westminster School, where Churchill, George Colman the elder, Cowper, Cumberland, Elijah Impey, and Warren Hastings were among his contemporaries. On 7 May 1746 he was admitted upon the foundation, and becoming captain of the school in 1750 was elected on 15 May 1751 to a Westminster scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1755 and M.A. 1758. While at Cambridge Lloyd led an irregular life; he wrote several poetical pieces of considerable promise, and between May 1755 and August 1756 contributed five sets of verses to the 'Connoisseur,' of which his friends Bonnell Thornton and George Colman were the joint editors (Nos. 67, 72, 90, 125, 135). On leaving Cambridge he became an usher at Westminster School, and thereupon renewed his

former friendship with Churchill, then curate of St. John's, Westminster, with whom he plunged into a reckless career of dissipation. He soon resigned his ushership, which had always been very distasteful to him (see his 'Author's Apology,' *Lloyd's Poetical Works*, i. 4), and endeavoured to support himself by writing. In 1760 he published 'The Actor, addressed to Bonnell Thornton, Esq.' This poem, by which Lloyd acquired considerable reputation as a writer, is said to have stimulated Churchill to write the 'Rosciad,' the authorship of which was attributed by the 'Critical Review' to either Lloyd or one 'of the new triumvirate of wits who never let an opportunity slip of singing their own praises.' Lloyd immediately disclaimed the poem in an advertisement, and 'took his revenge in a fable conceived against the Critical Reviewers, and published in an evening paper' (*Critical Review*, xi. 209–12, 339–40). He superintended the poetical department of 'The Library, or Moral and Critical Magazine,' under the general editorship of Kippis, during its short existence from April 1761 to May 1762. In October 1761 Churchill published his 'Night,' addressed to his friend Lloyd, and written in their joint vindication 'against the censures of some false friends' (see Almon, *Correspondence of the late John Wilkes*, 1805, iii. 10–11). In 1762 Lloyd published by subscription a collection of his own poems, and was engaged to edit the 'St. James's Magazine,' the first number of which appeared in September 1762. In executing this wearisome task he received a number of contributions from Charles Dennis, while Bonnell Thornton and George Colman gave him some assistance, the latter contributing 'The Cobler of Cripplegate's Letter to Robert Lloyd, A.M.,' which appeared in the magazine for April 1763. Among his own contributions was 'The New School for Women, a Comedy in three Acts. From the French of Mr. De Moissy' (*St. James's Mag.* for November and December 1762 and January 1763). After a struggle of eighteen months Lloyd relinquished the editorship to Kenrick, and was shortly afterwards arrested for debt and confined in the Fleet prison. Upon his return to town Churchill hastened to the Fleet, and provided for his friend's immediate wants by a weekly allowance out of his own purse, and at the same time endeavoured to get up a subscription for Lloyd's extrication from embarrassments. This scheme, however, failed, and Lloyd, deserted by all his former companions, with the exception of Churchill, Garrick, and Wilkes, continued to drudge at any miserable work on which the booksellers chose to employ him. But though he found his confinement 'irksome enough' he declared that it was 'not so bad as being usher at Westminster' (Southey, *Life and Works of Cowper*, i. 102). On suddenly hearing of Churchill's death at Boulogne Lloyd was seized with illness, and exclaimed, 'I shall follow poor Charles.' While on his deathbed his comic opera, 'The Capricious Lovers,' was performed for the first time at Drury Lane (28 Nov. 1764), and met with some little success. He died in the Fleet on 15 Dec. 1764, aged 31, and was on the 19th of the same month buried in the churchyard of St. Bride's parish. He was nursed during his last illness by Churchill's sister, Patty, to whom he was betrothed, and who is said to have died shortly after her lover.

Lloyd was an amiable man and an accomplished scholar, with gentle manners, a ready wit, and a facile pen. Though Cowper, in his 'Epistle to Robert Lloyd, Esq.' (Southey, *Life and Works of Cowper*, viii. 12), describes him as

> . . . born sole heir and single
> Of dear Mat Prior's easy jingle,

the greater part of his poems may be forgotten 'without injury to his memory or literature' (*ib.* i. 98). Lloyd's wasted career was chiefly owing to his intimacy with Churchill, and their sincere and generous friendship is the 'redeeming virtue in the mournful history of both' (*ib.* i. 69). Lloyd was a member, with Bonnell Thornton, Colman, Cowper, and Joseph Hill, of the Nonsense Club, 'consisting of seven Westminster men, who dined together every Thursday' (*ib.* i. 37). He is said also to have been a member of the 'Hell Fire Club' (Lipscomb, *Hist. of Buckinghamshire*, 1847, iii. 615). A story is told of Lloyd inviting Goldsmith to sup with him and some friends of Grub Street, leaving him to pay for the entertainment (Forster, *Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith*, 1875, i. 198–9). Among the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum are five letters from Lloyd to Wilkes. To the last of these, which is dated 'Tuesday, Nov. 20 [1764], Fleet,' he refers to the second volume of Churchill's 'Works,' which he was then engaged in editing (see a letter from Wilkes to Colman, dated Naples, 25 March 1765, in Peake, *Memoirs of the Colman Family*, i. 146), and concludes with these words: 'My own affairs I forbear to mention; Thornton is what you believ'd him. I have many acquaintances, but now no friends' (*Addit. MS.* 30868, f. 147).

Lloyd wrote: 1. 'Two Odes,' London, 1760, 4to (anon.) These odes to 'Obscurity'

and 'Oblivion' were jointly written by Lloyd and Colman at a meeting of the Nonsense Club as parodies of the odes of Mason and Gray. 2. 'The Actor; a Poetical Epistle to Bonnell Thornton, Esq.,' London, 1760, 4to (anon.); the fourth edition, London, 1764, 4to, with some critical alterations by the author of 'The Promptor,' Dublin, 1811, 4to. 3. 'The Tears and Triumphs of Parnassus,' 1760, 4to. This 'occasional interlude on the death of George II and the accession of his successor' is said to have been performed at Drury Lane (Southey, *Cowper*, i. 68), but it is not mentioned in Genest. 4. 'Shakespeare, an Epistle to Mr. Garrick; with an Ode to Genius,' London, 1760, 4to (anon.) 5. 'An Epistle [in verse] to Charles Churchill, author of the "Rosciad,"' London, 1761, 4to. 6. 'Arcadia; or the Shepherd's Wedding: a dramatic pastoral [in three scenes and in verse],' London, 1761, 8vo (anon.); another edition [London, 1778 ?], 8vo. This was produced at Drury Lane on 26 Oct. 1761. 7. 'Poems by Robert Lloyd, A.M.,' London, 1762, 4to. 8. 'The Death of Adam, a tragedy; in three acts [and in verse], from the German of Mr. Klopstock,' London, 1763, 12mo (anon.); another edition, Portsea, 1810, 12mo. 9. 'Moral Tales by M. Marmontel [translated from the French by C. Dennis and R. Lloyd],' London, 1764, 12mo, 3 vols. (several editions). 10. 'The New River Head. A Tale [in verse],' &c., London, 1764, 4to. 11. 'The Capricious Lovers; a comic opera [in three acts in prose, with songs imitated from C. S. Favart's 'Le Caprice amoureux ou Ninette à la Cour']. . . . The music composed by Mr. Rush,' London, 1764, 8vo; another edition, London, 1780, 8vo. 12. 'The Capricious Lovers; a musical entertainment [in two acts in prose with songs], taken from the opera of that name,' London, 1765, 8vo. 13. 'Phillis at Court, a comic opera of three acts [in prose and verse, an alteration of Lloyd's 'Capricious Lovers']. The music by Tomaso Giordani,' London, 1767, 8vo.

Lloyd's 'Poetical Works' were published in 1774 by Dr. Kenrick, who prefixed to them a worthless 'Account of the Life and Writings of the Author' and a portrait (London, 8vo, 2 vols.) The 'imitation from the Spectator by Mr. Robert Lloyd,' which was printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for August 1762 (p. 381), is omitted in the collection. Lloyd's poems are included in the collections of Anderson (vol. x.), Chalmers (vol. xv.), and others.

[The Poetical Works of Robert Lloyd, 1774; Cumberland's Memoirs, 1807, i. 66–7; Southey's Life and Works of William Cowper, 1835, i. 37, 60–9, 74–80, 90, 93–105; Peake's Memoirs of the Colman Family, 1841, i. 33–4, 40, 49, 52, 59–61, 66, 70–1, 88, 102, 105, 145–8; Boswell's Life of Johnson (G. B. Hill), i. 395, 420, ii. 334–5; Davies's Memoirs of Garrick, 1808, i. 362–3; Fitzgerald's Wilkes; John Forster's Biog. Essays, 1860; Chalmers's British Essayists, 1823, vol. xxv. p. xxxviii, xxvi. 3–5, 35, 127–9, 315–19, 364–7; Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, 1812, ii. 330–1, vi. 425, viii. 498, ix. 495; Baker's Biog. Dramat. 1812, vol. i. pt. ii. pp. 457–8; Grad. Cantabr. 1823, p. 296; Alumni Westmon. 1852; Chester's Westm. Abbey Registers (Harl. Soc. Publ. vol. x.), pp. 431–2; Gent. Mag. 1764, xxxiv. 603; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 48, 7th ser. xi. 287; Watt's Bibl. Brit. 1824; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

LLOYD, SIMON (1756–1836), Welsh methodist, born in 1756, was the son of Simon Lloyd of Plas yn dre, Bala, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Bowen of Tyddyn, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. His mother had joined the communistic 'family' established by Howel Harris [q. v.] in 1752 at Trevecca, but it is believed that most of her property was restored to her on her marriage (17 Aug. 1755) to Simon Lloyd the elder, who was himself a gentleman of means, and the representative of an old Merionethshire family (Hughes, *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, ii. 21–3). The son entered Jesus College, Oxford, 8 April 1775, and graduated B.A. in 1779. He entered holy orders, and while curate of Bryneglwys, near Mold, in 1785 or soon after, he invited Thomas Charles [q. v.] of Bala to preach in his church after Charles's secession from the church of England. Charles's presence aroused a storm of indignation in the parish. Lloyd resigned his charge, retired to Bala, and for the remainder of his days associated himself with the Calvinistic methodist movement (*ib.* i. 597–8). It is said that he was nominated in 1803 by Sir Watkin Wynn to the perpetual curacy of Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire, 'but after serving the curacy for some time, Bishop Horsley refused to sanction his nomination' on the ground of previous irregularities (Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*, pp. 286–7).

Up to 1811 Lloyd was one of the three episcopally ordained priests in North Wales (Thomas Charles of Bala and William Lloyd of Carnarvon being the other two), who alone were allowed to administer the sacraments among the methodists (Hughes, *Hanes Methodistiaeth*, i. 444). After Charles's death in 1814 Lloyd edited two volumes of the Welsh magazine called 'Y Drysorfa,' Bala, 8vo. He died at his residence in Bala, 6 Nov. 1836, and was buried in the family vault at Llanycil Church, Merionethshire.

He was considered a good classical and biblical scholar, and was the author of 1. A biblical chronology entitled 'Amseryddiaeth Ysgrythyrol,' Bala, 1816, 8vo, said to be the result of thirty years' study. 2. 'Esboniad byr ar y Dadguddiad,' Bala, 1828, 8vo, a commentary on the Apocalypse, which reached a second edition.

[Works cited: Foster's Alumni Oxon.]

D. Ll. T.

LLOYD, THOMAS (1784–1813), colonel, born in 1784, was third son of Thomas Lloyd of Gloucester, King's County, Ireland, M.P. for King's County 1768–90, by his wife Jane, youngest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Le Hunte. On 1 Aug. 1797 he was appointed ensign in the 54th foot in Ireland, and became lieutenant in the regiment on 6 May 1799. He served with it at Ferrol, in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and at Gibraltar in 1802, during the mutiny in the garrison there, when the steadiness of his regiment elicited the highest praise from the Duke of Kent. He became captain in the 6th battalion of the reserve in 1803, and in 1804 was transferred to the 43rd light infantry, then training under Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe. He served with the regiment at Copenhagen and throughout the Peninsular campaigns of 1808–10. Romantic stories of his address and daring at the outposts were current in the army. On 8 Oct. 1810 he was promoted to major in the old 94th, late Scotch brigade, and became lieutenant-colonel of that regiment on 17 Aug. 1812. He commanded it at the battle of Vittoria, and fell at its head at the battle of Nivelle, 10 Nov. 1813. He appears to have been much beloved by his men (Donaldson, pp. 185–6, 193–5). The historian Napier wrote of him: 'In him were combined mental and bodily powers of no ordinary kind. Graceful symmetry, herculean strength, a countenance frank and majestic, gave a true indication of his nature, for his capacity was great and exceeding, and his military knowledge extensive, both from experience and study. Of his mirth and wit, well known in the army, it need only be said that he used the latter without offence, but so as to increase his ascendency over those with whom he held intercourse, for though gentle, he was ambitious, valiant, and conscious of his fitness for great exploits' (*Peninsular War*, revised edit. v. 383–4).

[Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, s.v. 'Lloyd of Gloucester;' Army Lists; Napier's Hist. of Peninsular War, rev. edit., 1851; Gurwood's Well. Desp. iv. 205; Joseph Donaldson's [q.v.] Eventful Life of a Soldier (London and Glasgow, 1855).]

H. M. C.

LLOYD, WILLIAM (1637–1710), nonjuring bishop of Norwich, born at Bala, Merionethshire, in 1637, was son of Edward Lloyd, 'clerk' there. After spending two years at Ruthin school, he was admitted, on 23 Feb. 1654–5, sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. and M.A., and was in 1670 created D.D. by royal letters. For some time, shortly after taking his master's degree, he was chaplain to the English Merchants' Factory in Portugal, and vicar of Battersea, Surrey. He subsequently became chaplain to the lord treasurer, Clifford, and was prebendary of Caddington Minor in the church of St. Paul from 4 May 1672 to March 1676 (Le Neve). On 6 April 1675 he was elected bishop of Llandaff, in succession to Francis Davies. He was transferred, 10 April 1679, to Peterborough, and on 11 June 1685 to Norwich. He desired to sign the petition for which the seven bishops were tried in 1688, but his letter conveying his request was accidentally delayed in the post. His assiduity in aiding the defendants in preparing their defence led to a threat that he should yet 'keep company with them' (Bohun, *Autobiogr.* pp. 51–2). At the revolution Lloyd, although attending one sitting of the Convention parliament, did not come in to take the oaths by the date fixed. He subsequently absolutely declined to take them, but remained in the possession of his preferments until 1 Aug. 1690, when he was suspended from the performance of his ecclesiastical functions until 1 Feb. 1690–1, when he was formally deprived. In 1692 the deprived archbishop (Sancroft) formally delegated to Lloyd, as his proxy, the exercise of his archiepiscopal powers in all purely spiritual matters (see the 'Instrument' in Kettlewell, pp. 136–7). When a list of the nonjuring clergy was taken over to James II at St. Germains, the exiled king directed Sancroft and Lloyd each to nominate one of the suspended clergymen for the episcopate. Lloyd nominated Wagstaffe as suffragan bishop of Ipswich, and performed the consecration 24 Feb. 1693 in a private house, being assisted by the deprived bishops of Peterborough and Ely (for a list of his consecrations see Blomefield, *Norfolk*, iii. 589). An intercepted letter from Lloyd to King James is said to have been printed by order of King William as evidence of the favour in which James held the bishop.

Lloyd retired to Hammersmith, where he continued to exercise his episcopal functions till his death, 'though cautiously.' He died 1 Jan. 1709–10, outliving all the deprived bishops except Ken. He was buried

in the belfry of Hammersmith parish church, in accordance with his own wish. He left a widow, Hannah, and a son, John (B.A. 1694 and M.A. 1698, of St. John's College, Cambridge), who died in 1706, a fortnight after he married a daughter of Dr. Humphrey Humphreys [q. v.] (Hearne, *Coll.* ed. Doble, i. 225).

His death was followed by the return of Dodwell, Nelson, Brokesby, and others to the national church, Ken having expressly declared his wish that 'the breach might now be closed by their union with the Bishops in possession of their sees' (Lathbury, p. 204).

Lloyd signed two published letters, one 'A Vindication of the [nonjuring] Bishops,' 1690, and another appealing to all Christian people for assistance to the suffering nonjuring clergy, July 1695. Three of his letters, dated 1688, are printed in Gutch's 'Collectanea Curiosa,' and others dated 1689 in Kettlewell's 'Works,' appendix iii. His correspondence with Ken is noticed in Bowles's 'Life of Ken' and Cole's MSS. 59, 188–92 (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. p. 26, 3rd Rep. p. 273).

[Gutch's Collectanea; Le Neve's Fasti; Lathbury's Nonjurors, passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. vii. 114; Kettlewell's Works; Burnet's Hist. of his own Time; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Mayor's Admissions to St. John's; Baker's Hist. of St. John's College, Cambridge, ed. Mayor, i. 270, ii. 679–80; Blomefield's Norfolk; Browne Willis's Survey of Llandaff; Bowles's Life of Ken; Nichols's Lit. Anecd.; D'Oyley's Life of Sancroft.] W. A. S.

LLOYD, WILLIAM (1627–1717), successively bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry, and of Worcester, grandson of David Lloyd of Henblas, Anglesey, and son of Richard Lloyd (1595–1659) [q. v.], by his wife Joan Wickins, was born at Tilehurst on 18 Aug. 1627. William, who was educated at home by his father, showed an extraordinary precocity in the study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, on 25 March 1639, and in the following year was elected to a scholarship at Jesus, subsequently becoming a fellow. He proceeded B.A. 25 Oct. 1642, M.A. 9 Dec. 1646, and B.D. and D.D. 2 July 1667. In 1649 he was ordained deacon by Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford, and subsequently held the post of tutor in the family of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Backhouse of Swallowfield, Berkshire. Lloyd is said to have attended the English court in France in 1651, and to have held services in the embassy chapel in Paris; but this statement rests upon little or no authority. In December 1654 he was presented to the rectory of Bradfield, Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole [q. v.]; but though he satisfied the 'triers' he resigned the living on the right of his patron to the advowson being disputed. Lloyd was ordained priest by Ralph Brownrig [q. v.], bishop of Exeter, in 1656, and in the same year accompanied his old pupil, John Backhouse, to Wadham College, Oxford, where he remained with him as his private tutor for three years. While there Lloyd, 'as he himself used to make his braggs,' was the author of 'a piece of waggery to impose upon the royallists,' in consequence of which he was obliged to leave the university for a time (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* i. xxxviii–ix). He was incorporated M.A. of Cambridge on 5 Sept. 1660 (Kennett, *Register*, 1728, p. 250), and was installed a prebendary of Ripon by proxy on 7 Sept. 1660, and again in person on 3 June 1663. In July 1666 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and on 16 Dec. 1667 was collated to a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral. He was presented by the crown to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, on 9 Jan. 1668, and from 1668 to 1672 held the post of archdeacon of Merioneth. On 2 May 1672 Lloyd was installed dean of Bangor, and on the 4th of the same month was collated to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He succeeded Lamplugh as vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on 31 Jan. 1677, and thereupon resigned the Reading living and the prebend of St. Paul's. Lloyd was appointed chief chaplain in the household of Princess Mary on her marriage with the Prince of Orange in November 1677, but held this post only for a short time. He had already written several tracts against popery, and his puritanical tendencies further showed themselves in allowing the princess to attend the congregationalist chapel in the Hague, and in the violent anti-papal sermon which he preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at the funeral of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey [q. v.] on 31 Oct. 1678.

Lloyd was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph on 3 Oct. 1680, and thereupon resigned all his other preferments. On 4 May 1688 an order of the king in council was made, directing the bishops to send the second Declaration of Indulgence to their respective dioceses, with orders that it should be read in every church and chapel throughout the country. On the 18th Lloyd attended the meeting at Lambeth, and in company with William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, John Lake, bishop of Chichester, Thomas Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, and Sir John Trelawny, bishop

of Bristol, signed the petition for the recall of the order. Proceeding to Whitehall with the five other bishops Lloyd presented the petition to the king, and took a leading part in the discussion which ensued (*Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon*, ii. 172, 478–80). On 8 June Sancroft and the six bishops appeared before the privy council to answer to a charge of publishing a seditious libel against the king, when they refused to give bail for their appearance before the king's bench, and were thereupon committed to the Tower by an order of the council (*ib.* ii. 175, 481–4). On the 15th they were brought by water to the court of king's bench at Westminster, where they pleaded not guilty to the charge, and were released on their own recognisances. Lloyd was unable to get through Palace Yard by reason of the crowds of people, who pressed round him in their enthusiasm and kissed his hands and garments, and was rescued by Lord Clarendon, who took him home in his carriage by a circuitous way (*ib.* ii. 177). On 29 June they were tried before the Lord-chief-justice Wright and Justices Alibone, Holloway, and Powell. The trial lasted over nine hours. Wright and Alibone were in favour of a conviction, but Holloway and Powell maintained that the defendants had not been guilty of libel. At seven in the evening the jury retired to consider their verdict, and at ten o'clock on the following morning returned one of not guilty, 'upon which there was a most wonderful shout that one would have thought the hall had cracked, insomuch that the court took notice of it' (*ib.* ii. 179).

Lloyd was a staunch supporter of the revolution, and by his ingenious arguments is said to have reconciled a number of the clergy to the change of government. He assisted at the coronation of William and Mary, and was shortly afterwards appointed lord high almoner. On the death of Thomas Wood, Lloyd was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry (20 Oct. 1692), and on 29 April 1695 was sworn in a commissioner for managing ecclesiastical affairs (Luttrell, iii. 466). From Lichfield he was translated to Worcester, in succession to Edward Stillingfleet, on 20 Jan. 1700.

On 2 Nov. 1702 Sir John Pakington preferred in the House of Commons a complaint against Lloyd and his son for endeavouring to prevent his return to parliament for Worcestershire. After hearing some evidence on the 18th of the same month the house resolved that Lloyd's proceedings had been 'malicious, unchristian, and arbitrary, in high violation of the liberties and privileges of the commons of England,' that an address should be presented to the queen, requesting her to remove him from the office of almoner, and that his son should be prosecuted by the attorney-general 'after his privilege as a member of the lower house of convocation is out' (*Journals of the House of Commons*, xiv. 37). Though the House of Lords on the following day agreed to an address representing to the queen that it was 'the undoubted right of every lord of parliament and of every other subject of England to have an opportunity of making his defence before he suffer any sort of punishment' (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xvii. 168), Anne promptly removed him from the office of almoner.

Half crazed by an unremitting study of the apocalyptic visions Lloyd came to number himself among the prophets. Accordingly, on 30 June 1712, he 'went to the queen by appointment, to prove to her majesty, out of Daniel and the Revelation, that four years hence there would be a war of religion; that the king of France would be a protestant and fight on their side; that the popedom would be destroyed, &c.; and declared that he would be content to give up his bishopric if it were not true' (Swift, *Works*, 1814, iii. 92). Harley, who was present at the interview, appears to have 'confounded him sadly in his own learning' by offering another interpretation to one of his texts, whereupon Lloyd excitedly exclaimed to the queen: 'So says your treasurer; but God says otherwise, whether he like it or no' (Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*, i. 345–6 *n.*) On another occasion Lloyd expounded his prophecies to Evelyn and Pepys (*Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn*, ii. 309). Whiston, who had the greatest respect for Lloyd as an interpreter, declares that he had heard him 'thank God for being able to read the prophecies as he read history' (*Memoirs*, pt. i. p. 33). Lloyd died at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, on 30 Aug. 1717, in the ninety-first year of his age, and was buried on 10 Sept. following in Fladbury Church, near Evesham, where there is a monument with a long Latin inscription to his memory.

Lloyd was an excellent scholar and a hard-working man. Though his temper was irritable his piety and his learning commanded general respect. According to his friend Burnet, Lloyd 'had read the most books, and with the best judgment, and had made the most copious abstracts out of them of any in this age; so that [Bishop] Wilkins used to say he had the most learning in ready cash of any he ever knew' (*Hist. of his own Time*, i. 345). Lloyd was more scrupulous than many of his contemporaries in the matter of admission to holy orders, and was one of the

tive bishops who entered into a solemn compact to resist any laxity on that point. While bishop of St. Asaph he held a number of livings *in commendam* (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, iii. 931). He continued to the end of his life to believe that the Prince of Wales (James II's son) was a supposititious child, and his reasons for this erroneous belief are preserved among the Addit. MSS. in the British Museum (Nos. 32096, 33286). There is no record of any of his speeches in the House of Lords, and only four protests appear to have been signed by him (Rogers, *Protests of the House of Lords*, 1875, Nos. lxxix. lxxx. cxvi. cxlii.) He is ridiculed under the name of 'Mysterio' in William Shippen's 'Faction Display'd,' 1704, pp. 5–6, a poem which is sometimes erroneously attributed to Defoe. A half-length portrait of Lloyd was lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1866 (*Catalogue*, No. 1006). There are engravings of Lloyd by Logan, Sturt, and Vertue. His portrait also appears on the eight different medals which were struck, and in the numerous prints which were engraved in commemoration of the acquittal of the seven bishops (see Plumptre, *Life of Thomas Ken*, i. 9–10, 292).

Lloyd married at Westminster Abbey, on 3 Dec. 1668, Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Jones, D.D., prebendary of Westminster, by his wife Philippa, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fell, dean of Christ Church, Oxford. His widow survived him only two years, and died on 18 Sept. 1719, aged 72. Their son William became rector of Fladbury on 15 Aug. 1713, and was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Worcester. The proceedings against him in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons of 18 Nov. 1702 appear to have dropped. His 'Series Chronologica Olympiadum, Pythiadum, Isthmiadum, Nemeadum,' &c. (Oxford, 1700, fol.), is supposed to have been principally written by his father. Whiston says that he married a daughter of 'the Lady Caverly' (*Memoirs*, pt. i. p. 182). He died in September 1719, aged 45.

Lloyd engaged Burnet to undertake 'The History of the Reformation of the Church of England,' furnishing him 'with a curious collection of his own observations,' and correcting it 'with a most critical exactness; so that the first materials and the last finishing of it are from him' (Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, &c., 1829, i. ix.) He assisted John Wilkins [q. v.], bishop of Chester, in writing 'An Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language,' &c. (London, 1688, fol.), and compiled 'The Alphabetical Dictionary' appended thereto. He is said to have suggested to Matthew Poole the execution of his 'Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque S. Scripturæ Interpretum' (London, 1669–76, fol. 4 vols.), and under his advice Moses Pitt published 'The English Atlas' (Oxford, 1680–2, fol. 5 vols.) He translated into English 'The Life, Martyrdom, and Miracles of St. George, written in Greek at Ashmole's request by Jeremy Priest and Dr. of the Eastern Church' (*Ashmolean MS.* No. 1134), and left an unfinished manuscript, entitled 'A Discourse of the three Orders in the Ministry of the Christian Church, now called Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, shewing out of the Holy Scriptures that they are of Divine Institution.' Many of his manuscripts have been destroyed (D'Israeli, *Miscell. of Literature*, 1840, p. 88), but several of his letters are preserved among the Sloane and Addit. MSS. in the British Museum. Among the Cole MSS. in the museum is a curious letter, dated 21 Nov. 1702, from a clergyman of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry to Bishop Watson of St. Davids, in which the character of 'the late prophet Malachi,' i.e. Lloyd, is sketched in the most uncomplimentary terms (xxxv. 103 *a*, 104 *a*). His large folio Bible, 'interleaved and interlaced' with 'an immense treasure of remarks,' but 'all in shorthand known only to himself and to his chaplain,' cannot now be traced (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, 1812, iv. 731; see also Whiston, *Memoirs*, pt. i. pp. 34–5). A Welsh edition of the Bible, sometimes known as Bishop Lloyd's Bible, was published in 1690 (Rhydychain, fol.) The chronology is Lloyd's. He also superintended an edition of the 'English Bible' (Oxford, 1701, fol.), to which he added the chronological dates and an index.

Besides a number of single sermons preached on various public occasions Lloyd published: 1. 'The Late Apology [by Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemaine, and Robert Pugh] in behalf of the Papists, reprinted and answered in behalf of the Royallists,' London, 1667, 4to (anon.); another edition, London, 1667, 4to; fourth edition corrected, London, 1675, 4to. This pamphlet has been also attributed to Charles, earl of Derby. 2. 'A Seasonable Discourse, shewing the Necessity of Maintaining the Established Religion in opposition to Popery,' London, 1673, 4to (anon.); the second, third, and fourth editions, London, 1673, 4to; the fifth edition, corrected according to the mind of the author, London, 1673, 4to. This pamphlet has also been ascribed to Dr. Fell. 3. 'A Reasonable Defence of the Seasonable Discourse, shewing the Necessity of Maintaining the Established Religion in opposition to Popery. Or, a Reply to a Treatise [by

Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemaine, printed at Antwerp, 1673], called A Full Answer and Confutation of a Scandalous Pamphlet,' &c., London, 1674, 4to (anon.) 4. 'The Difference between the Church and Court of Rome considered; in some Reflections on a Dialogue entituled A Conference between two Protestants and a Papist. By the author of the late "Seasonable Discourse,"' London, 1674, 4to; second edition, corrected and augmented, London, 1674, 4to. 5. 'Papists no Catholicks: and Popery no Christianity,' London, 1677 (anon.); the second edition, much enlarged, London, 1679, 4to. 6. 'Considerations touching the True Way to suppress Popery in this Kingdom; by making a Distinction between men of loyal and disloyal Principles in that Communion. On occasion whereof is inserted an Historical Account of the Reformation here in England,' London, 1677, 4to (anon.) Lloyd's object in writing this was to distinguish between the 'church catholicks' and the jesuitical party, and to urge that toleration should be granted to the former. 7. 'An Alarme for Sinners,' &c., London, 1679, 4to. This was published by Lloyd from the original copy of the confession of Robert Foulkes [q. v.] 8. 'An Historical Account of Church Government, as it was in Great Britain and Ireland, when they first received the Christian Religion,' London, 1684, 8vo; the second edition, London, 1684, 8vo. Reprinted in vol. i. of Pantin's edition of Stillingfleet's 'Origines Britannicæ, or the Antiquities of the British Churches,' 1842, where an account of the controversy which Lloyd's book aroused will be found. 9. 'An Answer to the Bishop of Oxford's Reasons for abrogating the Test impos'd on all Members of Parliament anno 1678, Octob. 30 . . . By a Person of Quality,' London, 1688, 4to. 10. 'A Letter to Dr. Sherlock, in vindication of that part of Josephus's History which gives an account of Iaddus the high-priest's submitting to Alexander the Great while Darius was living. Against the Answer to the piece intituled Obedience and Submission to the Present Government,' London, 1691, 4to (anon.); the second edition, 1691, 4to. 11. 'A Discourse of God's ways of disposing of Kingdoms [on Psalm lxxv. 6, 7],' part i. London, 1691, 4to. No further part appears to have been published. The proposal that this book should be burnt was negatived in the House of Lords by eleven votes on 2 Jan. 1693 (*Life of Anthony à Wood*, 1772, p. 368). 12. 'The Pretences of the French Invasion examined, for the information of the People of England,' London, 1692, 4to. (anon.) This pamphlet has been also ascribed to the Earl of Nottingham; it was translated in 1693 into French and German. 13. 'A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and of other Famous Men his Contemporaries. With an Epistle to . . . Dr. Bentley about Porphyry's and Iamblichus's Lives of Pythagoras,' London, 1699, 8vo. This is reprinted in vol. xii. of Lord Somers's 'Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts,' 1814, 2nd edit. pp. 74–101.

He printed, but did not publish, the three following unfinished works: 1. 'An Exposition of the Prophecy of Seventy Weeks which God sent to Daniel by the Angel Gabriel. Dan. ix. 24–7,' 4to. 2. 'A System of Chronology,' fol., whence Lloyd's chaplain, Benjamin Marshall, compiled his 'Chronological Tables' (Oxford, 1712, fol.), in which was inserted Lloyd's 'Exposition of the Prophecy of Seventy Weeks,' &c. 3. 'A Harmony of the Gospels,' 4to.

[Burnet's Hist. of his own Time, 1833; Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, 1828; Luttrell's Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs, 1857; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 1820; Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, 1857; Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, 1858, iii. 22, 329, iv. 248, 260; Memoirs and Travels of Sir John Reresby, 1875, pp. 394–398; Lake's Diary, Camden Miscell. 1847, i. 17–18, 23–4; Calamy's Historical Account of his own Life, 1830, i. 195, ii. 68–71, 185, 382–4; Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mr. William Whiston, 1749, pt. i. pp. 31–5, 106–9, 124, 148, 182, 248, 427–9; Salmon's Lives of the English Bishops, 1733, pp. 147–56; the Evidence given at the Bar of the House of Commons upon the Complaint of Sir John Pakington, &c. 1702; Mackintosh's Hist. of the Revolution in England in 1688, 1834, pp. 239–78, 623–4; Macaulay's Hist. of England, 1889, i. 496–505, 508–9, 511–21, 544–5, 560, 713, ii. 112, 715; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble; Howell's State Trials, 1812, xii. 183–524, xiv. 545–60; Plumptre's Life of Ken, 1889, i. 66, 140, 145, 293–316, ii. 1–10, 302; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops, 1700–1800, 1887, i. 125–8, ii. 25; Biog. Brit. 1760, v. 2986–92; Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, 1781, pp. 449–51, 454 (with three portraits); Coates's Hist. of Reading, 1802, pp. 102, 110–15; Memorials of the Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon, 1886 (Surtees Soc.), ii. 298–9; Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers, 1876 (Harl. Soc.), p. 5; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1775, iv. 287–9, Continuation by Noble, 1806, ii. 81–83; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglic. 1854; Cole MSS. (Brit. Mus.) xxv. 102 *b*, 103 *b*, 103 *a*, 104 *a*; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, 1851, p. 418; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. xi. 27, 88; Watt's Bibl. Brit. 1824; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit. 1882–8; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

LLOYD, WILLIAM FORSTER (1794–1852), mathematician, was the only son of the Rev. William Lloyd of Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, where he was born in 1794. He was educated at Westminster School, of which he became captain in 1811, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1812. He graduated B.A. in 1815, obtaining a first class in mathematics and a second in classics. He proceeded M.A. in 1818. He was Greek reader in 1823, mathematical lecturer at Christ Church until the end of 1824, and filled the Drummond chair of political economy in 1832–7. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1834. Although in holy orders, he held no preferment, but lived on his property, Prestwood, Missenden, Buckinghamshire, where he died on 2 June 1852.

He published: 1. 'Prices of Corn in Oxford in the beginning of the fourteenth Century,' Oxford, 1830. 2. 'Two Lectures on the Checks to Population, delivered before the University of Oxford,' Oxford, 1833. 3. 'Four Lectures on Poor Laws,' London, 1835. 4. 'Two Lectures on the Justice of Poor Laws, and one Lecture on Rent,' London, 1837.

[Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, p. 475; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Honours Reg. of the Univ. of Oxford, 1883.] A. M. C.

LLUELYN. [See also Llewelyn and Llywelyn.]

LLUELYN or LLUELLYN, MARTIN (1616–1682), poet, physician, and principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, eighth son and ninth child of Martin Lluelyn 'of London, gent.,' was born on 12 Dec. 1616, and baptised on 22 Dec. in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield (register of baptisms). He was educated at Westminster School (Welch, *Alumni Westm.* p. 109), whence he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, and matriculated on 25 July 1636. He graduated B.A. on 7 July 1640, and M.A. on 4 May 1643 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714). Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war he joined the royal army, and attained to the rank of captain. In 1646 appeared his 'Men Miracles, with other Poems. By M. Ll. St. of Christ Church in Oxon,' reprinted in 1656, in 1661, and in 1679, as 'Lluellin's Marrow of the Muses.' The title-poem, which is a satire in Hudibrastic vein and metre upon the traveller's tales of Mandeville and others, but especially of Tom Coryate, is followed by smaller pieces, of which as an example a spirited and humorous fishing-song is given in Brydges's 'Censura,' x. 131. Several of them were sufficiently popular to be thought worth insertion in the subsequent additions to 'Wit's Recreations,' 1640 (see Mennis, *Facetiæ* [1874], ii. 378). His 'Ode to Celia' appears in the collections of Ellis and Neale. Prefixed are commendatory verses by Edward Gray, William Cartwright, and others.

Having been ejected from Oxford by the parliamentary visitors on 13 Oct. 1648 (Burrows, *Register of Visitors*, 1881, p. 193), Lluelyn went to London and set up as a physician, 'prosecuting then his genius as much to physic as before he had to poetry' (Wood). He was granted the degree of M.D. at Oxford on 15 July 1653, was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians on 24 Sept. following, and a fellow on 27 May 1659. He published a royalist pæan upon the king's return (No. 1 below), and was very soon after the Restoration sworn physician to Charles II. In the same year (1660) he was appointed principal of St. Mary Hall, and on 31 July a visitor of the university of Oxford, in which office, says Wood, he was active enough. Leaving Oxford in 1664, he settled with his wife and family in Easton Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. There he practised as a physician, was made a justice of the peace for the county, and was elected mayor of the borough in 1671, when, according to Wood, he 'behaved himself severe against the fanatics' (Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, 1847, iii. 645). On the occasion of the royal proclamation of 1681 the corporation of Wycombe forwarded an address to the king, which is still extant with the endorsement: 'This addresse was deliv^d to his Matie by Dr. Lluellyn att Windsore upon Bartholomew day, 24 Aug. anno 1681, Mr. Henry Bigg being then Mayor' (Gibbs, *Worthies of Bucks*, p. 259). Lluelyn died on 17 March 1681–2, and was buried in the north aisle of Wycombe Church. The epitaph, a lengthy panegyric in Latin, which is set forth in Wood and in Munk's 'College of Physicians' (i. 294), was written by his intimate friend, Izaac Milles, who had been vicar of Wycombe until shortly before Lluelyn's death. Loveday, in his 'Life and Conversation of Milles' (p. 43), describes his friend Lluelyn, the 'eminent and learned physician,' as 'a man of singular integrity of life and manners, and of the most comely and decent gravity and deportment.'

By his first wife, whose name is unknown, Lluelyn had a son, Martin (1652–1729), who was an officer of horse under James II, and was appointed commissary-general of the forces in Portugal by Anne in 1703. By his second wife, Martha, daughter of George Long

of Penn, Buckinghamshire, whom he married on 5 Aug. 1662 (Penn register), he was father of George Lluelyn (1668–1739), page of the backstairs to Charles II, who was a friend of Purcell, and contributor to the second edition of 'Orpheus Britannicus.' He was instituted rector of Pulverbatch, Shropshire, in 1705, was distinguished for musical and topiarian tastes, and obtained, says Burney, the reputation of 'a Jacobitical, musical, mad Welsh parson' (Burney, *Hist. of Music*, 1789, iii. 495 *n.*) Another son, Richard, was a student at the Inner Temple in 1693 (Welch, *Alumni Westm.* p. 215; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714).

Besides the 'Men Miracles,' Lluelyn wrote: 1. 'Verses on the Return of King Charles II, James, Duke of York, and Henry, Duke of Gloucester,' London, 1660, fol. 2. 'Elegy on the Death of Henry, Duke of Gloucester,' London, 1660, fol. 3. 'Wickham Wakened; or the Quaker's Madrigall in Rhime Doggrel,' 1672, 4to. A diatribe against a rival practitioner of Wycombe, who was a quaker. Lluelyn was also, like his friend Edward Gray, a contributor to 'Musarum Oxoniensium Charisteria,' 4to, 1638 (Brydges, *Restituta*, i. 146). There is a copy of verses by him prefixed to Cartwright's 'Plays and Poems,' 1651, and he seems to have taken a leading part in the presentation of plays at Christ Church, as in the minor poems appended to his 'Men Miracles' (p. 80) is one addressed 'to Dr. F[ell], Deane of Ch. Ch. . . . when I presented him a Play.' Another poem, probably written about 1640 and published with 'Men Miracles,' is addressed to Lord B. on presenting him with a play; and when Charles II visited Oxford in July 1661 a play was made by 'Dr. Llewellyn' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661).

[Materials kindly furnished by Colonel W. R. Lluellyn; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 42–4, and Fasti, i. 114; Life and Times of Wood (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), p. 324; Wood's Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, p. 672; Corser's Collect. pt. viii. p. 365; Hazlitt's Handbook, p. 338; Add. MS. 24487, f. 6 (Hunter's Chorus Vatum); Winstanley's Lives, 1687, p. 201; Munk's Coll. of Physicians, i. 293–4; Parker's Hist. of Wycombe, 1878, p. 60; Hist. of Shrewsbury, 1825, ii. 388; Lluelyn's works in Brit. Mus.] T. S.

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